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Charles E. Hughes

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OF

NEW YORK

A Life Record of Men and Women of the Past

Whose Sterling Character and Energy and Industry Have Made
Them Preëminent in Their Own and Many Other States

* * *

BY

CHARLES ELLIOTT FITCH, L. H. D.

Lawyer, Journalist, Educator; Editor and Contributor to Many Newspapers
and Magazines; ex-Regent New York University; Supervisor
Federal Census (N. Y.) 1880; Secretary New
York Constitutional Convention, 1894

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> Both justice and decency require that we should bestow on our forefathers an honorable remembrance—*Thucydides*

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Elihu Root

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ROOT, Elihu,

Cabinet Official, Diplomatist.

Elihu Root was born in Clinton, New York, February 15, 1845, son of Oren and Nancy Whitney (Buttrick) Root. He was descended from John Roote, who came from Northamptonshire, England, and was among the Farmington (Connecticut) settlers in 1640. Oren Root was for many years instructor in mathematics, astronomy, mineralogy and geology in Hamilton College, and his son Elihu was born in what is now known as Knox Hall of that institution, and which contains the scientific and other collections which Oren Root brought to the college.

Elihu Root received his early education in Seneca Falls, while his father was principal of an academy there. After the latter had resumed his chair in Hamilton College, Elihu prepared for college at the Clinton Grammar School, then entering Hamilton College. He was a prize speaker in his sophomore year, won the first prize in mathematics, and in 1864, at the age of nineteen, was graduated, valedictorian of his class. For two years after graduation, he taught in the Rome Academy, of which his brother, Oren, was principal. He studied law in the Law Department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1867. During his second year there were only three students in the law class, and he received the benefit of personal instruction by Dr. John N. Pomeroy, one of the most accomplished law teachers of that day. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and passed a year in the office of Man & Parsons, in New York City, after which he formed a law partnership with John H. Strahan, and a year later became associated with Willard Bartlett. He came to the public attention as of counsel for certain members of the "Tweed Ring," in association with Judge William Fullerton and David Dudley Field. He was personal counsel for Chester A. Arthur from the time that gentleman became Collector of the Port of New York, until the end of his life; and was of counsel for Judge Hilton in the Stewart will case, and on other notable litigation.

In 1883 President Arthur appointed Mr. Root to the position of United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York and in which position he served for two years. During this period, among other important cases, he secured the conviction of Joseph D. Fish, for criminal complicity in the notorious Grant-Ward frauds. In 1886-87 he was a member of the Republican County Committee. He was one of the delegates-at-large to the State Constitutional Convention of 1894, and was chairman of its judiciary committee, and leader of the Republican majority on the floor. He was offered the Mission to Spain by President McKinley, but declined it. In July, 1899, he entered the cabinet of President McKinley as Secretary of War, to succeed General Alger, resigned. It was only a year after the conclusion of the war with Spain, and conditions required for that post a man of especial strength to command the conditions resulting from the quickly won campaign in two hemispheres, and the unprecedented responsibilities which came with the sudden acquisition of foreign territory. Mr. Root met the situation with great capability. On the very first day of his entrance upon office, he had reconciled difficulties between the War Department and leading army officials. He soon recruited ten additional regiments, increasing the army in the Philippines to seventy thousand men, and provided for the pacification of that region. He then framed a form of civil government to be administered through military agencies, but without show of force, and which were enacted into law by Congress. This remarkable code, which met with great commendation, provided for the establishment of courts and the administration of justice; the management of municipal bodies and schools; the levying and collection of taxes; the establishment of public improvements; the promotion of agriculture and trade—in brief, everything required for the creation and maintenance of a republican form of government, where all such institutions were unknown. He also prepared a similar code for Porto Rico, where he inaugurated a complete territorial government. He also assumed and discharged the greater share of the responsibilities and duties connected with the protection of Americans and Europeans in China during the Boxer difficulties, in addition to his own proper duties exercising supervisory control over the Department of State during the illness of Secretary Hay.

Mr. Root was retained at the head of the War Department by President Roosevelt. He directed military affairs in Cuba with great sagacity until May 21, 1902, when he relinquished the island to President Palma. In 1902 he was mainly instrumental in procuring through a commission the settlement of the anthracite coal strike. He served on the Alaska Boundary Commission of 1903, in London, and gave his signature to the treaty of settlement. He effected many advantageous changes in War Department and army organization and methods. Having witnessed the withdrawal of the last of the American troops from Cuba, and the establishment of civil government in Porto Rico and the Philippines, Mr. Root resigned his portfolio in February, 1904, and returned to his law practice, taking charge of various very important cases and interests.

It was not for long, however, that Mr. Root was to be left in private station. The death of Secretary of State Hay occurred in July, 1905, and at the request of President Roosevelt Mr. Root represented the State Department (of which he had been virtually the head at one time), at the funeral at Cleveland, Ohio. Soon afterward, Mr. Root was asked by the President to accept the office, which he did, abandoning a law practice worth two hundred thousand dollars per annum, out of considerations of duty as a citizen, and his personal regard for Mr. Roosevelt. He took charge of the portfolio on July 20, 1905, in the midst of the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan, and which had been brought about by the United States. Secretary Root at once instituted various reforms in his department, and particularly with reference to the consular service. In 1906 he attended the third annual conference of American republics at Rio de Janeiro, and made a semi-official visit to various of the South American States. In 1907 he visited Canada, on invitation from Sir Wilfred Laurier, in order to participate in an interchange of views and aims on the part of that dominion and his own country, and which resulted in the settlement of various disputed questions, notably that with reference to the Newfoundland fish-

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Frank S. Black

eries. In the same year Mr. Root visited Mexico, and had a friendly consultation with President Diaz.

Resigning from the cabinet in 1908, in January of the following year Mr. Root received by unanimous vote of the Republican members, and was elected United States Senator by the New York Legislature, to succeed Thomas C. Platt. he took his seat March 4th, and during his six years' term was one of the strongest members of that body. He was made a member of the executive committee of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C., in 1902; was also a member of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, which sat in London, September-October, 1907, and settled the disputed question of the boundary between Alaska and Canada. Among the other positions of honor he has held may be mentioned the following: Member of the Faculty of Political and Administrative Sciences, University of San Marcos, Lima (1906); counsel for the United States in the North Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration (1910); member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague (1910); president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (1910); president of the Trustees of Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C. (1913); trustee of Hamilton College and Metropolitan Museum of Art; was Dodge Lecturer at Yale in 1907; Stafford Little Lecturer, Princeton, 1913; temporary chairman Republican National Convention, in 1904; chairman of the New York State Republican Conventions, 1908, 1910, 1913; chairman of Republican National Convention, Chicago, 1912; president of Union League Club, New York, 1898-99; New York City Bar Association, 1904-05; American Society of International Law, 1906; New York State Bar Association, 1910; member of Mexican Academy of Legislation and Jurisprudence; honorary member of Institute of Advocates of Brazil; honorary president Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro, 1906; associate of Institut de Droit Internationale; honorary member of A. I. A.; fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; member of American Philosophical Society. In December, 1913, Mr. Root was awarded the Nobel Peace prize for 1912.

Mr. Root has been the recipient of the following unusually large number of honorary degrees: A. B., Hamilton College, in 1864; A. M. from the same institution, in 1867; LL. B., New York University, in 1867; LL. D., Hamilton College, 1894; Yale, 1900; Columbia, 1904; New York University, 1904; Williams, 1905; Princeton, 1906; University of Buenos Aires, 1906; Harvard, 1907; Wesleyan, 1909; McGill, 1913; Dr. Polit. Sc., University of Leyden, 1913; D. C. L., Oxford, 1913.

He was married, January 8, 1878, to Clara, daughter of Salem H. Wales, of New York City.

BLACK, Frank S.,

Lawyer, Congressman, Governor.

Frank Swett Black, thirty-third Governor of New York (1897-99), was born at Limington, York county, Maine, March 8, 1853, son of Jacob and Charlotte B. (Swett) Black. His father was originally a farmer, but in 1864 became keeper of the county jail at Alfred, to which place he removed his family. There the son attended the high school, later becoming a student at Lebanon Academy, and then receiving private instruction at Limerick. In 1871 he entered Dartmouth College. Although his preparation had not been adequate, and lack of means made it necessary for him to spend each winter in teaching, he made a brilliant record, and was graduated with honor in 1875.

While at Dartmouth he was editor of each of the three college periodicals, and was twice prize speaker.

After graduation he sold chromos for a time, making Rome, New York, his headquarters, and in 1876 became editor of the Johnstown "Journal." After a brief but brilliant period in this office he went to Troy, New York, where he read law in the office of Robertson & Foster, finally being advanced to the post of managing clerk. During a part of this time he worked nights as a reporter on the "Troy Whig," and days as registry clerk in the post-office. After his admission to the bar in 1879, he became a member of the law firm of Smith, Wellington & Black, from which he retired a year later to open an office alone. He had never since had a partner. Mr. Black's clear insight and thorough mastery of every detail of his cases soon won him a recognized position as one of the leading lawyers of Rensselaer county. He eventually built up a large consultation practice, his advice being frequently sought by other lawyers. Mr. Black was equally at home as an office lawyer and as an advocate. In the latter capacity he had seldom been surpassed. Although he had made campaign speeches for Benjamin Harrison in 1888 and in 1892, he did not take an active interest in politics until 1893, when, as chairman of the Republican county committee, he was active in the movement to do away with "repeating," and other election frauds. After the murder of Robert Ross on election day (March 7) 1893, Mr. Black gained great popularity by the part he took in having the assassin convicted. In 1894 he was elected to Congress by a large plurality, defeating Edward Murphy, and during his term of office served as a member of the committees on Pacific railways and private land claims. He could have been readily returned to Congress, but in 1896 he was made the Republican candidate for Governor by unanimous vote of the convention, and was elected by a majority unexampled in the history of the State. In his first message to the Legislature he urged the completion of the capitol, which had been for more than thirty years in the process of construction, at an expense to that time of more than twenty million dollars. He also led in the policy of forest conservation, and as a result, the State began to provide for the preservation of the Adirondacks; more than a quarter million acres of forest land were purchased, and the foundations were well laid for the great project. Governor Black was criticized for his attitude on the civil service policy, but it is a significant fact that time has justified him in his position. He upheld the value of practical civil service, but maintained that a certain discretion should be allowed the appointing power, in order that merely scholastic ability should not govern, but with it a necessary character, tact and experience. In his second gubernatorial term he urged measures for the improvement of country roads, and which led eventually to the success of his recommendations. It was now that under his administration the capitol was finally completed. The creation of the Greater City of New York was effected under him.

The outbreak of the war with Spain brought upon Governor Black great responsibilities, which he discharged so as to receive the warmest commendations from the national government, and the approval of the great mass of people of his State. Sixteen thousand men were equipped and set afield at an expense of nearly a million dollars. Under him. ended the direct tax for meeting the expenses of State government. In all

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Geo. Westinghouse

he watched public expenditures with a jealous eye. He closely scrutinized each item in every appropriation bill, and only sanctioned it after consultation with the head of the department concerned. He frequently visited the various charitable institutions and many improvements in the way of administration were the result of his careful personal inspection. He procured the estalishment of a new and effective primary election law, and also the legislation enabling the soldiers in military service and away from home, to vote. Throughout, he served his State faithfully and well, and his administration stands out clearly as one of accomplishment. He was at all times dignified and courteous. He had but one thought—to give to his position the very best of his ability. He entered into the consideration of every question with an open mind, and gave to it the careful study of a clear judicial mind. His conclusions were fair, and he stated them in clearest language. He was unusually gifted as an orator, his speeches revealing him as a man of eloquence, great individuality, determination and dignity. He was, as well, an able political leader, keenwitted, fearless, and incorruptible.

On the conclusion of his gubernatorial term, Governor Black resumed his law practice. His residence was in Troy. He died March 21, 1913. He married, in 1879, Lois B. Hanlin, of Provincetown, Massachusetts, and they had one son, Arthur Black.

WESTINGHOUSE, George,

Inventor, Manufacturer, Financier.

While another State was the scene of the principal activities of this man of many great accomplishments, it is entirely fitting that his name and deeds should be commemorated in the biographical annals of the State of New York. It was there that he was born, reared and educated, and he was numbered among her soldiers in the army of the Union during the Civil War. It was there, too, that he established the first of his large industries, and became known as an inventor.

He was born October 6, 1846, at Central Bridge, Schoharie county, New York, son of George and Emeline (Vedder) Westinghouse. His paternal ancestors came from Germany and settled in Massachusetts prior to the Revolution. Through his mother he was descended from a Dutch-English ancestry, claiming kindred with many who have won distinction along the lines of art, education and religious work. In 1856 the family removed to Schenectady, New York, where the father, who was an inventor, established the Schenectady Agricultural Works.

George Westinghouse, son of George Westinghouse above named, received his earlier and preparatory education in the public and high schools of Schenectady, and at Union College, receiving the degree of Ph. D. in 1890. During his educational period he spent much of his leisure time in his father's machine shop. The opportunity which he thus enjoyed of familiarizing himself with all kinds of machine work, he afterwards regarded as of great importance in laying the foundation of his subsequent success. At the age of fifteen he invented and constructed a rotary engine, and he had also gained the knowledge necessary for passing at an early age the examination for the position of assistant engineer in the United States navy. In June, 1863, he enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment, New York National Guard, for thirty days' service in the Civil War. In July, at the expiration of his term, he was discharged, and in November of the same year he reënlisted for three years in the Sixteenth Regiment, New York Cavalry, being chosen corporal. In November, 1864, he was honorably discharged, and on December 14, following was appointed third assistant engineer in the United States navy, and reported for duty on the "Muscoota." June 4, 1865, he was transferred to the "Stars and Stripes," and on June 28, of the same year, was detached and ordered to the Potomac flotilla. At the end of the war Mr. Westinghouse, being desirous of continuing his interrupted studies, resisted solicitations to remain in the navy and tendered his resignation, receiving an honorable discharge August 1, 1865.

On returning home he entered Union College, remaining until the close of his sophomore year. During his military and naval career the inherited impulse toward experiment had not lain dormant, but had moved him to invent a multiple cylinder engine, and while a college student he found it extremely difficult to resist the tendency which was ever so marked a trait in his character. Accordingly Mr. Westinghouse, after conference with President Hickok, of Union College, and by his advice and appreciative suggestion, discontinued his classical studies and sought in active life a wider field for his inventive genius.

In 1865 he invented a device for replacing railroad cars upon the track, and this device, made of cast steel, was manufactured by the Bessemer Steel Works at Troy, New York. One day while on his way thither, a delay caused by a collision between two freight trains suggested to Mr. Westinghouse the idea that a brake under the control of the engineer might have prevented the accident. This was the germinal thought of the great invention with which his name will ever be associated — the air-brake. Among the various devices which occurred to him was that of a brake actuated by the cars closing upon each other. No experiments were made, but the car-replacer business was developed. In Chicago, in 1866, he met a Mr. Ambler, inventor of a continuous chain-brake having a chain running the entire length of the train, with a windlass on the engine that could be operated by pressing a wheel against the driving wheel of the locomotive, thus tightning the chain and causing the brake-blocks to operate upon the wheels of the car. Upon showing some interest in the brake question, Mr. Westinghouse was informed by Mr. Ambler that it would be no use working upon the subject, as the Ambler patent covered the only practical way of operating brakes. This, however, did not deter Mr. Westinghouse from further investigation and he gave himself more earnestly than ever to studying the necessities of adequate protection against accident. His first plan was to use a steam cylinder under the tender to draw up the chain, and then he considered the use of the cylinder under each car, with a pipe to feed all the cylinders. Experiments soon showed this plan to be impracticable. At this time Mr. Westinghouse met with an account of the operation of the drilling apparatus in the Mount Cenis tunnel, at a distance of three thousand feet from the air compressor. The use of compressed air in drilling suggested to him its possible employment for the operation of the brake, compressed air being free from the objections to the use of steam. Having made drawings of the air pump, brake cylinders and valves, he explained them to the superintendent of the New York Central railroad, who declined to try the apparatus. After filing a caveat he made the same request for a trial to the officers of the Erie railroad, and with the same result.

In 1867 he established steel works in Schenectady for the manufacture of the car-replacer and reversible steel railroad frogs, but lack of capital proved an obstacle. As a result of correspondence, the inventor was invited to Pittsburgh, where he made a contract with the Pittsburgh Steel Works for the manufacture of steel frogs, he himself acting as agent for their introduction. After repeated failures to interest railroad companies to take the right to the use of the brake and to assume the expense of a trial, in 1868, he met Ralph Baggaley, whom he succeeded in interesting in a description of the invention, and who, on being offered a one-fifth interest if he would bear the expense of apparatus sufficient for one train, accepted the proposition. After it was constructed, permission was given by the superintendent of the "Pan Handle" railroad to apply it to an engine and four cars on the accommodation train running between Pittsburgh and Steubenville. This train was fitted in the latter part of 1868, and the first application of the brake prevented collision with a wagon on the track. The first patent was issued April 13, 1869, and the Westinghouse Air Brake Company was formed July 20 of the same year. The first orders for apparatus were from the Michigan Central Railroad Company and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. The invention was perfected and works for its manufacture were completed by 1870. Constant attention was given to details, so that the brake underwent many changes. The policy of issuing no rights or licenses, but confining the manufacture to one locality and keeping it under one management, has been of the greatest possible use to the railroads in securing uniformity in brake apparatus throughout the United States and adjacent territory.

In 1871 Mr. Westinghouse went abroad to introduce the air-brake in England—an undertaking which proved no easy task, inasmuch as the trains in Europe had hand-brakes upon only what were termed "brake-vans," there being no brakes upon the other vehicles. He was thus required, between 1871 and 1882, to spend in all seven years in Europe, and inventive ability was severely taxed to meet new requirements of railroad practice. He had in the meanwhile invented the automatic feature of the brake, which overcame other imperfections in the first form, and removed the danger from the parting of trains on steep grades. In 1886 he invented the "quick action" brake, the improvement being made in what is known as the "triple valve." By this improved valve it became practicable to apply all the brakes on a train of fifty freight cars in two seconds. The automatic and quick action brakes are regarded by experts as far surpassing the original brake in ingenuity and inventive genius, not being mere improvements, but distinct inventions of the highest class, unique and remarkable. Simple in action, yet complicated in the details of its construction, the automatic brake is wonderfully efficient, and has prevented many accidents as when a portion of a train escapes from the control of the engineer, while the quick action brake gives complete and instant control to the engineer over a train more than a third of a mile in length.

The patents taken out by Mr. Westinghouse on the air-brake are interesting in their variety, covering as they do every detail from the front end of the engine to the rear of the last car, and including stop-cocks, hose couplings, valves, packings, and many forms of "equivalents" of valves and other devices. Infringers of these patents have been invariably enjoined by the courts, which have declared the inventions to be of great value, pioneer in character, and therefore entitled to very broad construction. Scientists united in regarding the air-brake in its completed form as one of the greatest inventions of the nineteenth century, and its usefulness is attested by its almost universal adoption by the railroads of the world. The claimants of the honor have been many, but the decisions of the courts in upholding the Westinghouse patents destroy such claims, and the additional inventions, increasing the efficiency of the brake, are sufficient to establish the superiority of Mr. Westinghouse.

In 1883 Mr. Westinghouse became interested in the operation of railway signals and switches by compressed air, and developed and patented the system now manufactured by the Union Switch and Signal Company. To operate the signals, compressed air is used as the power and electricity as the agent, to operate minute valves for setting the compressed air in motion. Under the patents obtained for this invention, the Union Switch and Signal Company has introduced in Boston, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and many other places, what is termed the "Pneumatic Interlocking Switch and Signal Apparatus," whereby all the signals and switches are operated from a given point, using compressed air as the motive power, and electricity to bring that power into operation. Through this invention the movement of signals and switches no longer requires considerable physical force, the operations being controlled by tiny levers which a child can move. These plants are magnificent illustrations of what can be accomplished by a proper combination of steam, air and electricity.

In 1883 Mr. Westinghouse turned his attention to electric lighting, and began the manufacture of lamps and electric lighting apparatus at the works of the Union Switch and Signal Company. In 1885 he purchased the Gaulard and Gibbs patents for the distribution of electricity by means of alternating currents, and in 1886 formed the Westinghouse Electric Company, engaging actively in the manufacture and sale of all kinds of electrical machinery. In 1889-90 this company absorbed the United States Electric Lighting Company and the Consolidated Electric Light Company. In 1891 all these companies were reorganized into the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, which has built very extensive works at East Pittsburgh, and employs about fourteen thousand operatives. In the construction of these buildings, as in all the others under his management and control, architects have, by direction of Mr. Westinghouse, borne in mind the health and comfort of those to be employed in them, and every proper provision has been made for their wellbeing. About this time Mr. Westinghouse became interested also in electric lighting companies in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, and gave special attention to the problem of the generation and distribution of electricity for commercial purposes. In 1881 the Westinghouse Machine Company was formed to manufacture engines designed by H. H. Westinghouse, brother of the inventor.

In all the enterprises in which he was interested, Mr. Westinghouse's dynamic personality was a most potent influence. He gathered around him a group of engineers and scientists—men who dealt in an intangible thing, inventive power. In 1884, natural gas having been brought from Murraysville to Pittsburgh, Mr. Westinghouse suggested that drilling might develop natural gas in the Iron City, and accordingly he drilled a well on the grounds of his own residence, a venture which resulted in the production of gas in enormous quantities. An ordinance was enacted by the city authorizing him to lay pipes under the streets, and he purchased the charter of what is know as the Philadelphia Company, having power to carry on the natural gas business, no law relating especially to this business being then in existence. Mr. Westinghouse was the first justly to appreciate the perils and requirements involved in the distribution of such enormous quantities of this almost odorless gas, under great pressure, with the possibility of leakage at every joint, and not only did he provide for this leakage by special appliances, but he also foresaw the need of large pipes for the reduction of friction when the pressure should decrease. His theory of the utility of large pipes has been amply justified by experience, and the work of the Philadelphia Company contributed very largely to the reëstablishment of Pittsburgh in the iron and steel business.

In 1892 the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company was given the contract for the illumination of the World's Fair at Chicago, and shortly thereafter the incandescent electric lamps manufactured by it were declared by the courts to be an infringement of patents owned by a competitor, consequently Mr. Westinghouse was obliged to immediately design and manufacture in large quantities an incandescent lamp which would not infringe upon them. This he did by making what was called the "stopper lamp," the use of which enabled the Westinghouse Company to fulfill its contract. This meant not only designing a lamp which would not infringe upon existing patents, but also designing and manufacturing the machinery for its production, all within a limited time. That Mr. Westinghouse succeeded and enabled his company to carry out its contract obligations, is one of the most remarkable *tours de force* in his career.

From 1899 to 1906 Mr. Westinghouse again spent considerable time in Europe, where he founded companies in England and France for the manufacture of electrical apparatus under patents owned by his American companies. Then came the financial panic of 1907 which involved three important Westinghouse companies —the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the Westinghouse Machine Company, and the Security Investment Company. Leaving largely to his associates the readjustment of the affairs of the two latter companies, which were practically his personal property, and disregarding his possible personal losses, Mr. Westinghouse concentrated all his energies on the readjustment of the finances of the Electric Company, and so successful was he in this that in December, 1908, but little more than a year after the panic, the company's obligations were discharged and it was placed upon a firm financial basis with cash assets of over seventeen million dollars.

Mr. Westinghouse's later work included the development of gas engines of large power, and steam turbines for land and marine use. In coöperation with the late Rear-Admiral G. W. Melville, U. S. N., he was the first to suggest the use of reduction gearing in connection with high speed turbines, and by the invention of what is known as a "floating frame" for gearing of this kind he inaugurated a new epoch in marine engineering. One of the latest but not least of the products of Mr. Westinghouse's genius as applied to mechanics was his air spring for automobiles and motor trucks, the first form of which was brought to his attention by its inventors while it was still in an experimental state. Mr. Westinghouse quickly recognized the possibility of such a device, and after several years of development and testing he brought out the air spring, which, because of the great increase in comfort and safety which it affords to motorists, promises to become as well known as the air-brake. In this air spring he accomplished the remarkable feat in mechanics of retaining air at a pressure of seventy or eighty pounds in a cylinder the piston of which is subjected to incessant reciprocating motion for hours at a time.

In addition to his mechanical genius, Mr. Westinghouse possessed the most thorough familiarity with financial questions. He was connected with companies manufacturing the Westinghouse air-brake in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, and Australia, and founded companies for the manufacture of electrical apparatus in almost as many countries, in all employing about fifty thousand workmen. Among other companies in which he had large or controlling interests were: The Westinghouse Air Spring Company; the Cooper Hewitt Electric Company; the Pittsburgh Meter Company; the Westinghouse Friction Draft-Gear Company; the Westinghouse Traction Brake Company; the East Pittsburgh Improvement Company; the Nernst Lamp Company; the Union Switch and Signal Company; the Traction and Power Securities Company, Ltd., of London, England, and the Clyde Valley Electrical Power Company, Ltd.

In 1874 the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania awarded him the Scott premium and medal for his improvements in air-brakes; he has received the decorations of the Legion of Honor, the Royal Crown of Italy, and the Order of Leopold of Belgium. In 1890 Union College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy; in 1896 he was the second recipient of the John Fritz medal; in the same year he received the degree of Doctor of Engineering from the Koenigliche Technische Hochschule, Berlin; and in 1912 he was awarded the Edison gold medal for his achievements in the introduction and development of the alternating current system of distributing electrical energy. He was an honorary member and past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; an honorary member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; an honorary member of the National Electric Light Association; the Royal Institution of Great Britain; Academy of Political and Social Science in the City of New York; American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia; Franklin Institute; American Association for the Conservation of Vision; American Institute of Electrical Engineers; American Institute of Mining Engineers; American Society of Civil Engineers; American Society of Automobile Engineers; American Society of Naval Engineers (associate); American Protective Tariff League; American Museum of Natural History; Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; New York Botanical Garden; Pilgrims of the United States; Japan Society of New York; Pan-American Society of the United States; Automobile Club of America; Chamber of Commerce of New York; City Midday Club, New York; Economic Club, New York; Metropolitan Club, New York; Republican Club, New York; Sleepy Hollow Country Club; Union League Club, New York; Country Club, Duquesne; Oakmont Country, Pittsburgh; University and Union, both of Pittsburgh; Engineers, Boston; Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C.; Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society.

Mr. Westinghouse married, August 8, 1867, in Brooklyn, New York, Marguerite Erskine Walker, and they became the parents of one son, George Westinghouse (3d). Mr. Westinghouse died March 12, 1914.

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William H. Mace

MACE, William H.,

Professor.

Benjamin Mace, Sr., first known ancestor of Professor William H. Mace, resided in the vicinity of Tewksbury, Massachusetts, in the days of the American Revolution. The records show that he served in that struggle and made contributions to the carrying on of the same. He married Miss French and they were the parents of eleven children, the tenth of whom was Benjamin.

Benjamin Mace, Jr., was born in 1780, in Tewksbury, Massachusetts. In 1811 he moved to Ontario county, New York, settling ten miles from Lake Ontario, fifteen from Canandaigua, and thirty from Rochester. The following year found him enrolled, like his father, in the minutemen of Ontario. His brothers, Eli and Ira Mace, came to visit him, and Eli persuaded Benjamin to permit him to shoulder his rifle. The militia found their rifles could not reach the British ships, but the cannon could reach the militia. The British, however, did not land. Dr. Jonathan Hardy, the brother-in-law of Benjamin Mace, paid him a visit and then removed to Ontario county, New York, but the following year removed to Indiana and settled in the vicinity of Lexington. Glowing letters came from Indiana; they caught Benjamin Mace struggling to pay for his New York farm. He sold out, started for Olean Point, took the turbulent Allegheny in a boat made by his own hands, reached Pittsburgh in good shape, moved out on the Ohio and down to London, Indiana, in the year 1817. He settled a few miles from Dr. Hardy. He had married Mary Hardy, who in 1822 succumbed to consumption, the germs of which she had contracted in New England. They were the parents of six children; three sons born in New England, the eldest of whom died, the others being Laurentius and Benjamin Franklin; the fourth son, Albert Gallatin, born in Ontario, New York; and two daughters. Mr. Mace married (second) Mary Ross, whose father, James Ross, had come from Philadelphia a few years previously. To bless this second marriage two sons were born, Eli and Ira, named after the two brothers of Benjamin Mace, who had visited them in New York. In the summer of 1826 Benjamin Mace took his two eldest sons to Louisville to work upon the canal then being built around the falls of the Ohio. Here, after a time, he caught a fever which to Dr. Hardy seemed the "yellow fever." His death occurred within a week, at the age of forty-six years, and his remains were interred in the "Liberty graveyard," not far from his home. Here, too, one on each side, rest his two wives.

Eli Mace grew up, and when a young man entered Hanover College, located a few miles from his home. When the Mexican War broke out, he volunteered and won his stripes at Buena Vista, but was wounded in the leg near the knee, carrying the ball to his grave. While suffering from this wound and depressed by the coolness of his sweetheart, he took an overdose of a drug, probably with the hope of relief, but it resulted in his death, at New Washington.

Ira Mace was born October 10, 1826, a short time before his father's death. He became the foster child of Andrew J. and Sarah J. (Kinder) Ferguson, and resided with them until after his marriage and the births of four children. Andrew J. Ferguson lived two miles south of Lexington, on the Charleston road, just where the hills break down to Kimberlin creek. He and his wife were Kentuckians. He was an interesting man; owned a kennel of fox hounds; had a number of brothers and sisters around him; raised another foster son, William McCutcheon, a teamster in the Civil War, and housed an engineer and his family until a mill was erected on his farm. When Ira Mace was a young man, he learned the trade of cooper, and during the winter months and when work was slack on the farm, he made flour and pork barrels for the Louisville trade, that city being only twenty-five miles distant, and in this way earned money enough to pay for his farm. In 1851 he married Nancy S. Johnson, second daughter of David K. Johnson, who resided on the Charleston road, about a mile from the home of Ira Mace. David K. Johnson was the son of Reuben and Mary (Lynch) Johnson, who had come out of the beautiful Shenandoah Valley, at an early day, through Ohio to Indiana, and settled near Lexington. Reuben Johnson was an official of Scott county at one time. He and his wife lie buried in Lexington cemetery, a stone's throw from the old Johnson homestead. Here, too, rests David K. Johnson. Thus, within a few miles, lie the remains of the grandfathers of Professor Mace, one from Massachusetts and the other from Virginia. Margaret Johnson, wife of David K. Johnson, was a Kentuckian. Thus it happens that in Professor Mace the blood of four States courses in his veins—Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky.

Ira Mace remained with his foster parents until the following named children were born: William H., November 27, 1852; Sarah M., October 13, 1854; Benjamin F., December 28, 1856; and Mary A., May 26, 1859. A third son, Martin E., was born in their own home, July 9, 1863. When Ira Mace moved to his new home, William H. and Benjamin F. remained with the "old folks." This farm was only three miles away, just across the line between Scott and Clark counties, near a village since grown up and known as Nabb Station. In 1864 Andrew J. Ferguson traded farms and located along the north line of the farm of Ira Mace, and there both he and his wife died at the advanced ages of ninety and seventy-five, respectively. During young manhood, Ira Mace crossed over the Ohio to Westport to engage in the pork packing industry. He was forced to endure considerable exposure and his lungs were seriously affected. He carved his farm out ot great forests of oak, poplar, beech and gum trees. When the draft of the Civil War came he was officially exempted, but shouldered his rifle when General Morgan made his famous raid through Southern Indiana. On a bright day in February, 1881, he was, as usual, working on his farm, but he took cold and pneumonia set in, his death occurring about a week later, aged fifty-four years. His widow survived him for over thirty years.

William Harrison Mace, son of Ira and Nancy S. (Johnson) Mace, was born on a farm near Lexington, Indiana, November 27, 1852. His elementary education was acquired in the country schools of his neighborhood, and his preparatory at the Lexington High School. Pursuing a remarkably liberal education, he graduated at the Indiana State Normal School (1876) and at the University of Michigan, with Phi Beta Kappa standing (1883) and received his Master's degree from Indiana University (1889). A post-graduate course of one year in history at Cornell University under Professor Moses Coit Tyler, who had also been one of his teachers at Ann Arbor, followed (1890-91); and, going abroad, he studied in the universities of Jena and Berlin, taking the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the first named (1897). He entered upon his chosen profession as a teacher while yet a youth, and has engaged in it diligently for over forty years, save as intermitted by the periods of study previously mentioned. He began as a teacher for three terms in a country school. He was principal of the West Side School, Logansport, Indiana (1876-77); principal, Winamac public school (1877-79); taught history in Cass and Pulaski counties, Indiana, summer normals (1876-78); taught in Indiana State Normal School, one term (1881); was superintendent of McGregor, Iowa, public schools (1883-85); professor of history, DePauw University Normal School (1885-90); and was William Griffin professor of history and political science, Syracuse University (1891-1916).

Dr. Mace has been an eminent and entertaining lecturer upon historical subjects throughout his professional career, having discoursed before Teachers' Institutes and other bodies of teachers in twelve different States of the Union, and has been officially associated in university extension courses with five universities, including that of Cambridge, England, in which he gave six lectures on "A Comparative View of the English and American Constitutions" (1893). He taught history in the University Extension Summer School held in the University of Pennsylvania during the summers of 1893 and 1894 and on July 8, 1893, he gave the commemorative address in Independence Hall, celebrating the reading of the Declaration of Independence. He gave instruction in the same subject at Chautauqua Summer School, Chautauqua, New York, in 1895. He also taught history at the summer sessions of the West Virginia and North Carolina universities and at the University of Tennessee in the great Summer School of the South for two years (1903-04). He has delivered many addresses upon historical and biographical themes before literary and lyceum associations, that on "Lincoln and Douglas" over one hundred times. This long service in the lecture field—the wide range of history it has traversed and the assemblies and institutions to which it has ministered—attests at once the esteem in which he is held in literary circles and the popularity he enjoys with general audiences.

Dr. Mace is the author of many historic monographs, treatises and books, all characterized by broad scholarship, clear analysis, logical unfolding, graphic delineation, dramatic unfolding and robust Americanism. His text books, adapted to various grades as their titles indicate, are cordially approved by educators and have been adopted in hundreds of schools in all sections of the country. Among his publications are: "A Working Manual of American History;" "Method in History;" "Syllabi on American History, with Documents;" "School History of the United States;" "Primary History of the United States;" lives of Lincoln and of Washington in the "Little Lives of Great Men." From the copious appreciations that his "History of the United States" has received, the following by Superintendent Furr, of Illinois, is selected as a definition of its plan and salient features and a brief tribute to their excellence:

> After one year's trial of Mace's "History of the United States" we are entirely satisfied. Its language is as clear as crystal and as direct as a mathematical line. The selection of subject matter, its organization, its coördination, its brief hints of interpretation are certainly not equaled by any text with which I am familiar. Accuracy of fact is put in such manner that the child really sees the pictures of the past, thinks the thoughts and feels the life in its movement from the past to the future.

The following is a tribute from L. H. Jones, superintendent of schools, Cleveland, Ohio:

> It has been a real pleasure to me to read the proof sheets of Professor Mace's book, "Method in History." It is a book of unusual force,—dealing as it does in a practical way with the profounder principles of teaching, yet applying them in such apt instances as to make them easily understood. It is not only method in history, but good sound philosophy of teaching besides. It is happily adapted to use in classes in normal schools, in reading circles, and teachers' clubs. Whatever text-book in history may be in the hands of pupils, the teacher needs Mace's "Method in History" for inspiration and guidance.

Dr. Mace edited the department of history in the "Indiana School Journal," and also in the "Tri-State School Review," and contributed to the "Educational Review."

Reviewing a life of such activity and achievement as is here cursorily sketched, the period of its service to the university in which Dr. Mace held his chair for a quarter of a century, is of most notable import. It is a period of marvelous, even phenomenal, growth of the institution with which Dr. Mace's name is intimately associated, of magnificent benefactions, brilliant administration of its chancellor, expanding schools, eminent faculties and swelling attendance; and is now fairly abreast with the leading universities of the land; and it may as fairly be said that Dr. Mace's department has been one of the principal attractions to its doors. He began with a well established reputation as an accomplished and virile instructor, which has constantly increased with the advancing years. It need not be said that the teaching of history has been vastly improved generally during his tenure, from that of repeating mere chronologies—the dry-as-dust of calendars and the routine of events—to topical presentation and vivid portrayals of scenes and characters from drudgery to inspiration. Of the newer historical school Dr. Mace is a prominent representative and his magnetic personality has been at once esteemed and beloved by the numerous body of students who have thronged his class-room, this being signally manifested by the tokens of appreciation from both alumni and resident scholars which attended his retirement at the commencement of 1916, while the university, accepting his resignation regretfully, honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Dr. Mace resides in the university region in Syracuse, and with faculties still alert, purposes to continue his literary output. He is now engaged in a work on the high school. He was appointed a judge of the educational exhibit at the Jamestown Centennial Exposition; received a call to the university extension department of Chicago University by President Harper, and a call to the vice-principalship of the Chicago Normal School by Arnold Tompkins. In 1910 he went abroad for the third time, spending his time in Jena and Munich universities. While in Germany he went on a walking tramp with his wife and three nieces, covering a distance of four hundred miles, which was a source of pleasure and instruction. He is a member of Michigan Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa; an honorary member of Syracuse University Phi Beta Kappa; a charter member of Syracuse University Chapter of Phi Kappa Phi; a member of the sub-committee on social studies, appointed by National Educational Association for the revision of the high school course of study; and a member of the American Historical Association, the New York State Historical Society, the Onondaga County Historical Association, the Syracuse Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Fortnightly (literary) Club of Syracuse, the Onondaga County Schoolmasters' Club, the Billy Sunday Business Men's Club, and president of the University

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James W. Hawes.

Chorus Association. In religion he is of the Methodist Episcopal communion, and a member of the University Church of that denomination in Syracuse.

While attending the State Normal School of Terre Haute, Indiana, William H. Mace met Julia Ida Dodson in 1874. They both graduated, and on September 10, 1878, were married. One child was born to them, Deirdre Frances, April 15, 1886, who was educated in the public schools of Syracuse, New York, and in Syracuse University, graduating in the class of 1908. She was married, September 10, 1909, to Nathan Howard Gowing, who was a classmate in both high school and the university. Mr. Gowing graduated from the Lyman Smith College of Syracuse University, in 1908, and is now engaged in the manufacture of veneer near Norfolk, Virginia. Two children have been born to them: Daniel Mace, August 31, 1912, and Nathan Howard, Jr., September 27, 1916.

Mrs. Mace's ancestors are not so easily traced on her father's side owing to his comparatively early death. It is known, however, that her father, John Wesley Dodson, was of English parentage. His father, Jeremiah Dodson, was born in England and came to this country with his Scotch wife when a young man to preach to the people near Guilford, North Carolina. Here several children were born to them, the youngest son being John Wesley. On the death of his wife, Jeremiah Dodson moved to Oregon, from whence he was in the early part of 1860, sent to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at Washington, D. C. John Wesley Dodson lived for some years with an older brother, David Dodson, who had gone north from North Carolina to Indiana. He there met and married Rosanna Jenkins, who, having lost both parents by death when but a child, was brought up by her grandparents, John and Rosanna Vinnedge, in Ohio. Later Miss Jenkins went to live with her only sister, Margaret, who had married David Dodson, and at whose home she met her future husband, John Wesley Dodson. Eight children were born to them, who made their home at Terre Haute, Indiana. Three are now living: Cora, who is the wife of Dr. William Pratt Graham, dean of the Lyman Smith College of Applied Science of Syracuse University; Professor Samuel Henry Dodson; and Julia Ida, wife of Dr. William Harrison Mace.

The maternal grandmother of Mrs. Mace was Mary (Vinnedge) Jenkins, whose husband, John Jenkins, came to Ohio from Virginia. The father of Mary (Vinnedge) Jenkins, John Vinnedge, was born in Pennsylvania of German parentage. He was the oldest son of Adam Vinnedge, who was born in Alsace Lorraine, and became one of the early settlers in Pennsylvania. John Vinnedge went to Ohio with General Wayne's army in 1794. Later he married Rosanna Moore, and became a large landowner and a very influential man in the affairs of the county in which he lived, also the State, as was his wife's father, Patrick Moore. Both John Vinnedge and Patrick Moore took part in the Revolutionary War. The children of John and Rosanna (Moore) Vinnedge settled near the old homestead in Butler county, Ohio, and each year their descendants gather in the month of August for a family reunion at Hamilton.

HAWES, James William,

Lawyer, Active for Good Government.

The eminence attained by Mr Hawes in his forty-two years' practice at the New York City bar, is hardly greater than the value of his public service or the wide range of his literary work. New York State Reports teem with important cases with which he was connected as counsel; the records of the various reform committees and movements from the time of Tweed, are filled with the history of his efforts for the cause of good government, the literary world has been enriched by the work of his pen. Since 1910 he has lived retired from professional practice, but his interest in public affairs has not diminished, and his books are yet his great enjoyment. His life record is an interesting and a valuable one, and in its compiling a half century of progress in America's most important city is covered. The New York of 1868 bore little resemblance to the New York of 1916, and in all its changes and growth, Mr. Hawes has borne a part insofar as a professional man could, while in the making and enforcement of law his part has been an important one.

He came to New York from Massachusetts, the State of his birth and the home of his American ancestors, descent being traced from Edmond Hawes, who came from England in 1635, and to Stephen Hopkins who came in the "Mayflower" in 1620. He is a son of James and Susannah (Taylor) Hawes.

James William Hawes was born in Chatham, Massachusetts, July 9, 1844. After a public school course and graduation from Chatham High School, he entered Harvard College, whence he was graduated A. B., head of the class of '66. He taught in a preparatory school in Boston during 1866-67, and in 1867-68 was instructor in mathematics at Harvard, receiving from his *alma mater* the degree of A. M. in 1869. He attended Harvard Law School one year, then studied further under the direction of Hawkins & Cothren, of the New York bar, and in November, 1868, was admitted to the bar in New York City. In January, 1869, he opened a law office, and until May 1, 1910, was continuously engaged in practice in New York City.

During those forty-two years he won enviable fame as a learned and upright lawyer, one to whom important cases and trusts might be confided with confidence. He was counsel in many noted cases, and in one of them, Miner *vs.* Beekman (50 New York, 337) was first determined the statute of limitations in this State, applicable to an action to redeem mortgaged premises. In Francis *vs.* New York Steam Company (114 New York, 380) he sought to hold a passenger on a horse-car in a city, to the same measure of care respecting exposure of his person out of a window, as on a railroad car; as counsel for the Republican County Committee in The People *ex rel.*, Barron *vs.* Martin he applied for a writ of prohibition against the police board to obtain a decision on the question of what constituted a quorum of inspectors of election. He was counsel for one of the defendants in Belden *vs.* Burke, involving $8,000,000 of the mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company (20 Supp. 320, 72 Hun 51). In 1884, as counsel for John N. Stearns and other taxpayers, he conducted an investigation of the park commissioners under section sixty of the Consolidation Act. In 1890, he successfully defended The New York Steam Company against a proceeding to declare its pipes in Broadway a nuisance. As attorney for the executor of the will of Wallace C. Andrews, he conducted successfully litigation (St. John *vs.* The Andrews Institute for Girls, 191 N. Y., 254; 192 N. Y., 382; 214 U. S., 19) through the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, and the Supreme Court of the United States, covering a period of ten years.

Almost with his entrance to the city, Mr. Hawes began his active work for the cause of good government. His political bias is Republican, and his service has been as a Republican. He participated in the series of movements that finally resulted in the overthrow of the Tweed ring; was a member of the board of aldermen in 1881 and 1882; was one of the "Sixty" appointed in 1883 to secure legislation looking to an increased water supply, and the following year was a member of the Cooper Union Committee chosen to secure reform measures from the Legislature. As a member of the sub-committee selected from the committee of fifty-three, Mr. Hawes was closely related to the actual work performed; in fact, a great part of it devolved upon him. In 1885, he was an active member of the committee which drafted and submitted to the Legislature a constitutional amendment separating municipal from State elections, and was a member of the committee of The Republican Club of the City of New York, which successfully advocated before the Republican State Committee an increase in the number of delegates to State conventions. The same year (1885) he was the Republican nominee for judge of the City Court of New York, but was defeated by the Tammany candidate. In 1886 he was chosen by the Citizens' Academy of Music meeting a member of the committee of one hundred, and was chosen by the committee a member of its executive committee and chairman of the sub-committee on its general policy. The same year he was chairman of a joint committee of The Republican Club of the City of New York, the Young Men's Democratic Clubs of New York and Brooklyn, the City Reform Club, and three other clubs formed to secure an affirmative vote of the people on the question of calling a constitutional convention. Such vote was secured, and as chairman of the committee of the Republican Club he was very prominent in the work of framing the new constitution passed by the convention of 1894. He was one of the energetic workers in behalf of an improved ballot reform bill which passed both houses, but was vetoed by Governor Flower. In 1891 he prepared a bill making voting compulsory, and made a report thereon to the Republican Club. In 1890 he was the Anti-Tammany candidate for president of the board of aldermen.

In 1895 Mr. Hawes was nominated by the Republican party, the convention of Good Government Clubs and other organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, for justice of the City Court of New York, but declined the nomination. The same year he drafted the law relating to naturalization, and suggested and revised the act providing for the registration of inmates of lodging houses. He was also consulted by Senator Raines in regard to the Ballot Act introduced by that Senator, and many of the features suggested by Mr. Hawes were embodied in the act. He was a member of the committee of the Republican Club on the Greater New York Charter of 1896-97, and appeared before the commission in advocacy of the views of that committee. Since 1900 his public service has been advisory, although not one jot or tittle of his interest in the cause of good government has abated.

This record of public service beginning in the campaign fought to overthrow the Tweed ring, continued in every movement for the city's good since then, as public official, head of committees, member of committees, delegate to county and State conventions, counselor, advisor, and private in the ranks, is one that stamps Mr. Hawes as one of the foremost "Soldiers of the Common Good." He has guided public opinion, and in the manner indicated has been instrumental in influencing beneficial legislation. A vital force in State and National politics has been the Republican League of the United States, and in the organization of that movement he was among the leaders. To the national body, State organizations are subsidiary, and in the forming of the New York Republican State League he was one of the founders, serving as the first chairman of the executive committee and sub-executive committee. While a straight party man, he was not blindly partisan, but with good citizens of all political creeds labored for the "common good."

With a large legal practice, the burdens of which were often added to by appointment as referee by the courts and his unintermittent public service, it would seem that his life during the period 1868-1900 was filled to the brim. But during that period he performed a vast amount of literary and platform work. From 1873 to 1876 he was a regular contributor to "Appleton's American Encyclopedia," for several years contributed to Appleton's "Annual Encyclopedia;" to Kiddle and Schem's "Cyclopedia of Education" (1877); author of "Legislative Reform" (Columbia Jurist, January 21, 1886); "The New Constitution of Brazil" (Overland Monthly, February, 1892); "The Guarany," a Brazilian romance, translated from the Portuguese (Overland Monthly, 1893); "Edmond Hawes of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, an Emigrant to America in 1635; His Ancestors, Including the Allied Families of Brome, Colles, Greswold, Porter, Rody, Shirley and Whitfield, and Some of His Descendants" (1914); and genealogies of the Taylor and other families of Chatham. His voice has been heard as the principal orator on many public occasions, notably his eulogy on President Garfield, delivered in 1881 before the board of aldermen of New York City. In 1912 he delivered the historical address, since published, at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Chatham, Massachusetts.

When the Harvard Club of New York was incorporated in 1887, he was one of the incorporators and was a member of the first executive committee. He is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; Phi Beta Kappa Alumni in New York (president in 1881-82); The Republican Club of the City of New York (president 1882-83-84); and while at Harvard aided to found and served as the first president of the Pi Eta society.

Since his retirement in 1910, he has traveled extensively in his own and foreign lands, his wonderful activity, as outlined, preventing his absence from the scene of duty prior to that year, except on one occasion. He is one of New York's most eminent adopted sons, and when the events of the last half-century are reviewed by the historian of New York City, the name of James William Hawes will be found intimately connected with much that makes for civic righteousness. The profession to which he devoted the strength of his intellect and the vigor of his manhood has been ennobled by his life and the pages of literature, legal, historical, political and romantic, enriched by his contributions.

Mr. Hawes married, in Lowell, Massachusetts, October 14, 1873, Amelia Appleton, daughter of John W. and Nancy Dyson (Appleton) Prendergast, of a distinguished New England family.

FOOTE, Nathaniel, LL. D.,

Justice of the Supreme Court.

Son of one of New York's gifted lawyers, Judge Foote, after thorough preparation, embraced the same profession and after thirty-two years of honorable practice at the Monroe county bar was elevated to the Supreme Bench, first by appointment, then by the votes of his fellow citizens for the full constitutional term of fourteen years, dating from January, 1906, and expiring December 31, 1919. He came to the Monroe county bar a young man of twenty-four, locating in the city of Rochester, having had two years previous experience as a practitioner at the Madison county (New York) bar. In Rochester he rapidly rose in public esteem, and as the years added experience to learning and skill he attained high rank at a bar composed of exceptionally strong men. Absolutely devoted to the interests of his clients, confident of the justice of his cause, apt in trial and strong in presentation he gained many triumphs, for he knew the law and its application. He moreover gained the highest respect of his contemporaries of the bar, and when in 1893 the Rochester Bar Association was organized he was chosen by the votes of his brethren its first president.

As a jurist he has filled the high office he occupies with dignity and honor, preserving a due regard for the tradition of the high court of which he is a member, but is the arbiter of his own decisions, realizing to the full his responsibility as a dispenser of justice, and knowing no higher authority than the law, meaning to him justice. Five years on the bench of the Appellate Division, with their attendant demands, concentration and deep study of the law in all its bearings upon the cause he will be called upon to render decision, has broadened his vision, strengthened his judgment and added the wisdom of years to the zeal and enthusiasm of younger days, and he is to-day the well poised, calm, learned jurist, confident in his ability to render justice when appealed to in his judicial capacity.

As a politician he believes in his party because he believes in its principles. Never swerving in his devotion to its creed he is as loyal in its reverses as in its prosperity, but his fairness and judical temperament prevent bitter partisanship and he numbers his friends and supporters among all parties. As a man and a citizen he is large and liberal in his views, believes in push and perseverance, and is ready to aid in any movement looking toward the accomplishment of real and practical good. He is now in the strength of his intellectual vigor, in the meridian of life and professional honor, and there is yet work for him to do, and in the fulfillment of his destiny he will in the future, as in the past, devote his talents, his energy and strength to the duties and responsibilities, professional or civic, which devolve upon him.

Nathaniel Foote, son of Nathaniel and Olivia Minerva (Knox) Foote, was born at Morrisville, Madison county, New York, November 15, 1849. After preparatory courses in the public schools, Cazenovia Seminary and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary (Lima, New York) he entered Hamilton College, having been graduated from the Genesee Seminary in 1866. He pursued the classical course at Hamilton for two years and later received his Bachelor's degree *ex gratia*, class of 1870. He then for one year was an instructor in the classics at Monticello (New York) Academy, and in 1871 was admitted to the Madison county bar, having been a law student during his college and subsequent years. For two years he practiced at the Madison county bar in partnership with John E. Smith, then in July, 1873, located in Rochester, New York, where he continued in practice until his elevation to the Supreme Bench, becoming one of the leading attorneys of Western New York. For twelve years he was senior member of the law firm of Foote & Havens. In 1893, upon the organization of the Rochester Bar Association, he was elected its first president and reëlected in 1894. In 1894 he was a delegate to the New York State Constitutional Convention, rendering important service in framing a revised constitution which was ratified by the voters upon its submission in that year. With the ending of the year 1904 Mr. Foote closed his long term of service as a practitioner, and on January 2, 1905, began the continuance of his career of honor and usefulness at the bar, but as a jurist. On that date he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. He served under his appointment until December 31, 1905, then having been elected to the same high office at the November polls, began a full term of fourteen years which expires December 31, 1919. His territory is the fifth, seventh and eighth judicial districts, forming the fourth department of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, his chambers at the court house in Rochester.

Judge Foote is a member of the New York State and Rochester Bar associations, the American Institute of International Law, Rochester Historical Society, American Geographical Society and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. His clubs are the Genesee Valley and Rochester Country. In political faith he is a Republican. In religious affiliation a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. His *alma mater*, Hamilton College, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts and in further recognition of his learning and public service the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Judge Foote married, January 10, 1872, Charlotte A., daughter of James C. Campbell, of Rochester. They are the parents of Nathaniel F., Franc Estelle, Louise Knox, Charlotte C., Olive Jeannette. The family home is No. 245 Culver Road, Rochester.

ADAMS, Guilford Robbins,

Merchant.

Since his nineteenth year Mr. Adams has been connected with the mercantile interests of Rochester, New York, as employee and partner, and for the past twenty years, 1896-1916, has been a partner of the wholesale plumbing and steamfitting supply house, Samuel Sloan & Company. In fact, with the exception of two years, 1879-81, his entire business life has been spent with that house fifteen years in succeeding positions of trust and twenty years as partner. During those years he has seen the company expand and prosper and has had a share in the development of that business which for many years has been located at Nos. 67-71 Exchange street. He has developed from the clerk into the veteran business man of sound judgment and sterling character. His has been one of the quiet successes about which little is heard, but which in reality are the biggest successes in this country.

Guilford Robbins Adams was born at Lowville, Lewis county, New York, May 28, 1862. After the death of his father in November, 1862, he lived for many years with his grandfather, Rev. Ebenezer Latimer, a veteran minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1879 he began his business life with Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, his salary two dollars a week. He continued with that corporation until July 2, 1881, that memorable day for the nation, the day President Garfield was assassinated. The third day following was one memorable in the life of Mr. Adams, as it marked his entrance into a new field of labor, plumbing and heating, and each succeeding day and for thirty-five years he has been identified with or has been a part of the firm of Samuel Sloan & Company, now extensive wholesale dealers in plumbers' and steamfitters' supplies, ranking among the best and leading firms of the city. To be exact, on July 5, 1881, he entered the employ of Samuel Sloan, plumber and steamfitter of Rochester. Thirty-five years later he kept a promise made to the publishers of a trade journal and wrote some incidents and observations on those thirty-five years. Part of that story relates to his earlier life and is so full of interest that it is here reproduced in part:

I am proud that my ancestors were workers who did not shirk from hard work, and who left honored names in the communities they served. My grandfather, Dr. Ira Adams, was one of the early settlers in northern New York, and served his country as surgeon at Fort Erie for two years, in the War of 1812. After my father, Dr. Ira Robbins Adams, graduated from the medical college in Philadelphia, he succeeded his father in his practice in Lowville, Lewis county, New York. My mother, Sophia (Mills) Latimer, was teaching at that time in Lowville Academy, and met my father through the principal of the school, Professor William R. Adams, my father's brother. On their return from their wedding trip to Niagara Falls, the last thirty-five miles were made by stage, as Bloomville was the last point north then reached by railroad.

Lewis county sent of her best to the Civil War, but sanitary conditions in the South were so crude that hundreds of men came home, stricken with typhoid fever. These came partly from homes in the villages, but largely from the farms. Picture, if you will, the country physician working eighteen to twenty hours a day, often on horseback where the roads would not permit even a buggy to pass, and you see my father's life during 1862. When I was but six months' old, my father died of the same disease he had been fighting so bravely. As my grandfather served his country in 1812, so had my father also a half century later, and, while his name is not enrolled as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, I feel almost like the son of a veteran.

My mother's father, Rev. Ebenezer Latimer, was a pioneer Methodist minister who, for over forty years, preached in Western New York in the churches, where they had them, and in the schoolhouses and homes of the people, where no churches had been established. Later, he retired from active ministry and moved to Rock Center, Ohio, settling on his father's farm there. Most of my early life was spent in his home and under his care, as my mother resumed teaching, and was away much of the time for several years. Later, I attended school at Hagerstown, Maryland, where she taught, and at Beaver College, Beaver, Pennsylvania, where she was preceptress of the girls' department. I had always expected to become a physician, but when I was fourteen, the funds that had been saved for that purpose were held up by an unfortunate investment, and instead, I came to Rochester and after a year in school there, I went to work instead. My first position was with Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, as wholesale check boy, at a salary of two dollars per week. Later, I was transferred to the retail department, where I was kept busy selling hosiery. A year later, I had an opportunity to teach the district school I had formerly attended at Rock Creek, Ohio, and left Sibley's with the promise from them of a position when I came back to Rochester in the fall. When I returned I was put in the lining department, and from time to time received an increase in salary until I reached six dollars a week.

Early in June, 1881, I received a note from Samuel Sloan, whose wife I had met, asking me to call at his office as he had a position at his store that he thought I might fill, if I had any idea of changing my line of work. He told me that, while he could not for several months offer me more than I was then receiving, but said that from time to time, as I deserved it, he would increase my pay. It was a hard thing to decide, and I promised to think it over and let him know in a week or two. I have never regretted that I decided to cast my lot with him, for Samuel Sloan took a fatherly interest in me, and I never found it necessary to ask for an increase in salary. Five years afterward, at which time I was married, I had been advanced to a salary of a thousand dollars a year, and was doing quite a little of the buying for the firm. Soon, most of the purchasing was placed in my hands, as it is to-day.

> From 1860 to 1880, the firm of Sherlock & Sloan did a retail plumbing business, which was continued by Samuel Sloan until 1889 when W. T. Fox, our plumbing foreman, went into business, taking all of our plumbers, and the plumbing department was discontinued. In 1891, our foreman of the heating department, Edward Hayes, went into business with Frank Falls, and took our steamfitters. Thus, the business became strictly wholesale, except for the gas and electric fixture department, which was carried on as a wholesale and retail business for years. I am, therefore, celebrating to-day, not only thirty-five years in the plumbing business, but also twenty-five years in the strictly jobbing business, and twenty years as a member of the firm. After I had been with Mr. Sloan for fifteen years, the firm of Samuel Sloan & Company was formed.

Quoting from a little book of "Reminiscences of Samuel Sloan," written by himself, he says:

> On January 1, 1896, I admitted to partnership my son, William E. Sloan, and Guilford R. Adams, passing to them as fast as possible the active management of affairs, being fully aware that younger minds and hands must direct. A few years later, Daniel L. VanHee, who for some time had, as now, been in charge of the office and credit department, was added to the firm as it now stands.
>
> Looking backward over the early years of my life, I see how much it was influenced by my old employer and my senior partner, Samuel Sloan, who died September 1, 1903. A memorial from "The Association of Jobbers and Manufacturers of Plumbing Supplies," dated September 9, 1903, which was sent to Wm. E. Sloan, soon after the death of his father, has a prominent place in our office, under a lifelike portrait of the founder of our business. Among other things, it truthfully said: Samuel Sloan was a man of most exemplary character. He was a type of the self-made man, obtaining the full measure of success through integrity and perseverance.
>
> "His was a nature like a tree,
> Men sought its shade instinctively."

Mr. Adams places himself on record as firm in the belief that the traveling salesman is the buyer's best friend and numbers some of his best friends of to-day among men formerly on the road of whom he bought that are now in business for themselves. It is also one of his theories fortified by experience that "nothing pays larger dividends than kindness, thoughtfulness and courtesy, combined with consistent, conscientious hard work thrown in as common stock. "Service and Quality" is the slogan of Samuel Sloan & Company, any failure in that respect is unintentional and no house could have a more loyal list of customers or employes.

For many years Mr. Adams has been an interested member of the Eastern Supply Association, an organization composed of all manufacturers and jobbers of plumbing supplies east of the Allegheny mountains. He was a director of the association for more than ten years, for three years was its first vice-president, and on October 18, 1916, was elected its president. The other officers are as follows: Joseph F. Evans, first vice-president; A. M. Maddock, second vice-president; Martin Behrer, treasurer; and Frank S. Hanley, secretary. For many years he has been connected with the Masonic order, belonging to Rochester Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Hamilton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Doric Council, Royal and Select Masters; Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar; Lalla Rookh Grotto, Tall Cedars of Lebanon; and Damascus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Masonic, City and the Oak Hill Country. He appreciates the fraternal and social aims of these organizations and is highly regarded by his fellow members. He is a member and trustee of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, and in political affiliation is a Republican.

While Mr. Adams has exhibited a genius for building a business, he has not lost sight of the sentimental side in this success and often refers to his present position as a result of the help he received from his partners. The favors he has received he has in turn passed on and his life is devoted to the upbuilding and uplifting of others. He is one of the staunch supporters of "The Silent Partner," that wonderful little magazine of inspiration and human interest, and its publishers bear testimony that whatever benefit the magazine has been to the boys of the country is in part due to Mr. Adams.

ALLEN, Chauncey Loomis,

Civil Engineer, Railroad Official.

Although hardly yet in the physical prime of life, Mr. Allen has attained eminence in the profession of his choice and in his native city of Syracuse, New York, as well as elsewhere, has reared many works which stand and will stand for countless years as monuments to his skill as an engineer. His has not been the genius which has accomplished the spectacular in engineering, but rather the practical everyday problems of city transportation have been his to solve, and in this he stands preëminent. As an engineer and efficiency expert, he has operated with municipalities and public utility corporations and has been connected officially with many of the problems of the past quarter of a century which have confronted electric, railway, light, power and gas companies. Beginning field work as an axeman in the winter of 1890, he literally hewed his way to recognition and since has placed himself in the front rank of his profession. He is of sterling New England ancestry and of English descent, son of George Richmond and Mary Ann (Brown) Allen.

Chauncey Loomis Allen was born in Syracuse, New York, January 16, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of Syracuse and Cicero, and the universities of Alfred and Syracuse. At the age of twenty he began the practical field work of the profession he had prepared for, engineering, his first position being with the Norfolk & Western railroad as an axeman. This was in February, 1890, his work with the party surveying what is known as the Ohio extension of the Norfolk & Western. For two years he was engaged in work on that important link in the Norfolk & Western system, serving in turn as axeman, rodman, chain carrier and inspector of masonry, gaining that practical experience which in connection with technical study and theory constitutes the able civil engineer.

In February, 1892, Mr. Allen resigned his position and opened an office at Syracuse, New York, as a civil engineer, forming with Thomas H. Mather, Henry C. Allen and Theodore Clark, the engineering firm of Mather & Allen. That firm had a successful existence of three years and during that period Mr. Allen with his confreres was intimately connected with municipal improvements, the surveying, grading and construction of sewers, sidewalks, pavements of brick and asphalt, and other operations made necessary by the growth of the city. During that period Mather & Allen executed the plans for the electrification of the old horse drawn system of street transportation in Syracuse, Mr. Allen taking a leading part in what was then a large operation, for electricity was then a force but little known in street transportation in comparison with its now everyday use everywhere.

The electrification of the Syracuse lines brought Mr. Allen into prominence as an expert, and on April 15, 1895, he withdrew from the firm of Mather & Allen to accept the offer of the Syracuse Street Railway to become civil engineer to that company. During the next five years sixty-four miles of road, surface and overhead lines were either built anew or reconstructed under Mr. Allen's personal direction, and the company merged into an organization known as the Syracuse Rapid Transit Company. On March 1, 1898, he was appointed assistant general manager of the company, became general manager on October 15, of the same year, and on April 1, 1899, succeeded to th general management of the entire organization, holding it until January 1, 1900.

Those five years in managerial capacity had brought him prominently into view as a successful traction official and on January 1, 1900, he entered the employ of the Lorain Street Railway Company, of Lorain, Ohio, as general manager. He only remained in Lorain until the summer of 1901, resigning to accept the post of engineer and assistant to the general manager of the Utica & Mohawk Valley Railway Company, of Utica, New York, and its allied lines. He entered upon the duties of his new appointment, August 1, 1901. He so fully demonstrated his ability that in less than a year he had been promoted general manager of the Utica & Mohawk Valley Railway Company and its affiliated lines, the Oneida Railway Company and the Rome City Street Railway Company. Four years were spent in this important relation with a great traction interest of Central New York, years which brought him honorable distinction and higher official honor.

On December 6, 1906, he was chosen vice-president and general manager of the three companies named and of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Company, a merger afterward known as the Utica-Syracuse Lines of the New York State railways, the dominating corporation in the trolley line field of operations in that section of the State. For six years Mr. Allen held that important post and solved many problems which from time to time confronted him. Probably the most important was the opening of a new line of electric communication between Utica and Syracuse. Mr. Allen was averse to building an entirely new trolley line between the two cities and finally conceived the plan which avoided it, but gave the desired line. This was done by electrifying the West Shore railroad between the two cities, a project at that time the greatest steam road electrification in the United States, and practically the only one using the under-running type of third rail, now proven a successful plan and extensively copied.

On January 2, 1912, Mr. Allen resigned his high and responsible post as traction official to devote himself entirely to professional work. In association with Edward F. Peck, of Schenectady, an engineer of wide experience and high reputation, he formed the firm of Allen & Peck, with offices in Syracuse. Both members are men of high reputation and proven ability and the firm they form is looked upon as a leader in the highly especialized line to which its practice is confined. The firm has met with liberal success, many large traction and power companies having been reorganized along lines suggested by Allen & Peck.

Mr. Allen is president of Allen & Peck (Inc.); president of the Buffalo, Lockport & Rochester Railway Company; vice-president of the Syracuse & Suburban Railroad Company; chairman of the board of directors of the Newport News & Hampton Railway, Gas and Electric Company; the Maryland Electric Railways Company and receiver for the Empire United Railways (Inc.). His professional societies are the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American

Electric Railway Association, and he is chairman of the transportation committee of the Safety First Federation of America. He is a member of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Central City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Central City Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Central City Commandery, Knights Templar; Meriam Camp, Sons of Veterans; and Park Presbyterian Church of Syracuse. His clubs are: Down Town Association, Transportation, Engineers, of New York City; Merchants, of Baltimore; Century, Onondaga Golf and Country, of Syracuse. In June, 1905, Alfred University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Science, and in June, 1916, both Alfred and Syracuse universities conferred the degree of Doctor of Science.

Mr. Allen married, October 11, 1894, Florence Rose Worster, of Syracuse. They have a son, Alfred George Allen, and a daughter, Mary Brown Allen.

LAPHAM, S. Gurney,

Journalist.

Smith Gurney Lapham (usually writing his name S. Gurney) of worthy lineage (q. v. E. G. and W. G. Lapham sketch), the only son of William G. Lapham, was born in Farmington, Ontario county, New York, July 19, 1841. He was a student at the famous Canandaigua Academy, where he took the first prize in declamation. He entered Amherst College in the fall of 1859, but after two years' residence there, transferred to Williams, where he became a member of the Sigma Phi fraternity and also, with a creditable record as a scholar, distinhimself in declamation, taking the first prize in that department at the close of the junior year. Graduating in 1863, he began the study of the law in the office of the Hon. Daniel Pratt, a justice of the Supreme Court and Attorney-General of the State, residing in Syracuse, whither his (S. Gurney's) father had removed from Canandaigua. S. Gurney Lapham never practiced law, his health failing about the time he was to be admitted to the bar.

With restored health he found employment as clearing house clerk of the Central National Bank of New York City, but, returning to Syracuse, he began, in 1867, his long and honorable career as a journalist, becoming associate editor of the Syracuse "Daily Courier," a leading Democratic journal of Central New York. There were other calls upon his talents, notably that of the stage. A graceful presence, keen dramatic instinct, Shakesperian scholarship, college elocutionary honors and signal triumphs as an amateur performer, allured his acceptance, and there is no doubt that fame and fortune beckoned him to the boards; but he dismissed this bidding to devote himself to "the drudgery of the desk's dry wood" to test the trials and fascinations of "the fourth estate." In January, 1870, he purchased an interest in the "Courier" and for thirty years was connected with that paper as its managing editor and editor thereof and in the latter capacity of its successor, the "Evening Telegram." Later he joined the staff of the "Evening Herald," remaining with it until 1913, when he retired from the profession. He was also at various periods the Syracuse correspondent of leading New York City journals. He was a member of the executive committee of the international League of Press Clubs, and president (now honorary) of the Syracuse Club. He served for a year as teacher of elocution in Syracuse University, and has delivered many lectures upon the "Heroes and Heroines of Shakespeare." He married, in Syracuse, December 27, 1864, Emma Jerome, second daughter of William and Emma (Jerome) Jackson.

Whatever may have been the activities of Mr. Lapham, and they have been various and influential in the city of his adoption, his chief distinction and desert are that of a journalist, "one of the best all-round newspaper men in the State of New York," as a fellow craftsman aptly describes him. While a general utility man, he has excelled in three departments—as news gatherer and chronicler, as dramatic critic, and as responsible political editor. These may be considered in reverse order. Always attached to the Democratic party, he has intelligently and conscientiously advocated its principles, but with marked independence and courage in his utterances, scoring wrongs and abuses in his own party as fearlessly and severely as those betrayed by its opponent. His pen in this regard has been direct, crisp and vigorous, and his knowledge of men and events, within his ken, searching and accurate. He never sought nor seems to have wanted political position, unless his clerkship of the Civil Service Board of Syracuse may be considered an exception. He brightened the pages of each journal with which he was identified by sparkling sketches of local personages, doings and memorable occasions, reminiscent, chatty, vivid and entertaining, that have given him much reputation as an annalist and worth as a local historian. Running through many years, they were, whenever they appeared, the "talk of the town." They should certainly be rescued from yellowing files in dusty alcoves and preserved in permanent book form. As a dramatic critic, Mr. Lapham has shone as "a bright, particular star" in the literary firmament. A close student of the history of the English drama, especially profound as a Shakesperian scholar, familiar with the technique of the stage, and intimately acquainted with many of the actors who have adorned it for the past fifty years, his dramatic column has been characterized by its erudition, its keen, yet generous, analysis, its intelligent tributes, and the fine quality of its diction.

In the fall of 1913, Mr. Lapham, then associated with the "Herald," resigned his position thereon, and retired from the profession. Through all its chances and changes, with editorial chairs continually vacating at his side, with the general decline of the ego and the progressive sway of the counting room, with ears deafened to invitations elsewhere, S. Gurney Lapham had remained steadfast at his post in the city of his love, with his individuality dominant and unsullied, and with the advancing years had become the dean of the Syracuse press. His associates on the "Herald" staff, as indicative of their affection, presented him with a massive silver and gold loving cup, and, November 22, he was tendered a dinner at the Onondaga by the local press and representatives outside—an elaborate and significant banquet. The attendance was large, the oral tributes impressive, and the letters of regret from many distinguished newspaper men of kindliest tenor. Especially pertinent to the occasion were the messages of good will from those who had worked with or under him, as the following extract from one (M. T. Frisbie), typical of all, attests:

> Please convey to Mr. Lapham my heartiest congratulations on such a well rounded career of newspaper work as he has enjoyed, as well as the love and good wishes which have always been his due from the younger newspaper men of Syracuse, to whom he always acted in the capacity of a wise and very kindly big brother.

At or about this time Mr. Lapham was made permanent president of the Syracuse Press Club. Since retiring from journalism, he has led a peaceful and happy life with his wife and his children and children's children in near neighborhood, deeply interested in current events, fascinating in social converse, and occasionally contributing to the local press. His children are: Annie Lapham, wife of Walter Snowdon Smith, a prominent banker and capitalist; and William G. Lapham, a rising attorney and business man. The wolf is not at S. Gurney Lapham's door.

MARSH, Ednor A.,

Lawyer, Prominent in Masonic Circles.

Of an old New York family long settled in West Sparta, Charles Drake Marsh, grandfather of Ednor A. Marsh, of Rochester, settled there in 1814. He was a son of Abel Marsh, of the Vermont Marsh family, and a descendant of Joseph Marsh, who served in the Revolutionary War. Charles Drake Marsh was born in Mayfield, New York, February 27, 1798, became an early settler of Sparta, in 1814. the family coming west from Albany in a wagon. They cleared the land they afterward tilled, residing for a number of years in a house built from the logs cut on their own land. There Abel Marsh met his death in 1830, caused by a team of oxen which become unmanageable. Charles D. Marsh conducted a farm in West Sparta, but later moved to the village of Nunda, where he died in 1877. Albert L. Marsh, his son, married Helen Ogden, of a well-known pioneer family, and removed to a farm in Geneseo in 1865. They were the parents of three sons: Selwyn, a farmer; Ednor A., of further mention; and Darius, a lawyer. Albert L. Marsh died at Rochester in 1896 and his wife ten years later.

Ednor A. Marsh was born at the West Sparta homestead, September 12, 1864, and spent his early life upon the farm at Geneseo. He was educated in the Geneseo Normal School and Lima Seminary, New York, graduating from Geneseo Wesleyan Seminary at Lima with the class of 1884. He spent a year as a traveling salesman, then prepared for the profession of law under the direction of Judge Solomon Hubbard, of Geneseo, and in 1899 located in Rochester and began practice in association with C. J. Browning. They soon separated, however, Mr. Marsh on December 1, 1889, accepting appointment as clerk of the Surrogate Court. He continued in that capacity until January, 1892, when he resigned to become deputy county clerk. He held that position until April, 1895, then tendered his resignation to become junior member of the law firm of Keeler, Salisbury & Marsh, successors to Keeler & Salisbury. For ten years Mr. Marsh continued in partnership with Mr. Keeler, then withdrew and since 1905 has practiced alone, with offices at No. 714 Powers Building. He is a member of the Rochester Bar Association, conducts a large business in all courts of the district and has been connected with many of their notable cases. Learned in the law and skilled in practice, he has attained a high reputation and is not more highly regarded for his ability than for his high professional standards, his uprightness and fairness. Mr. Marsh is active in the Chamber of Commerce; is a Republican in politics; is senior warden of Epiphany Episcopal Church; past district deputy grand master of Masons in the thirty-third Masonic district; past master of Rochester Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; grand representative of Ireland in the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in this State; past high priest of Ionic Chapter and officer in Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar; a member of

Rochester Consistory; Damascus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Lalla Rookh Grotto; and Doric Council, Royal and Select Masters.

Mr. Marsh married, December 26, 1889, Lina Scott, of Geneva, New York. They are the parents of three children: Helen, Byron and Donald. The family home is at No. 90 Kenwood avenue.

BECKLEY, John N.,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

John N. Beckley is well known as one of the ablest of the legal profession in Western New York, although not now in active practice, his position as president of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway and other business activities claiming all his time and attention.

Mr. Beckley is a native of the Empire State, having been born at Clarendon, Orleans county, December 30, 1848. He was educated at Brockport Collegiate Institute, Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and Genesee College. At the completion of his second year at college, Mr. Beckley accepted the principalship of the public schools at Lanesboro, Minnesota, for one year, then became principal of the public schools at Rushford, Minnesota, for another year. He then began the study of law in the offices of Wakeman & Watson, at Batavia, New York. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, and after two years of practice at Batavia, removed to Rochester in 1877, which city has since that time been his place of residence. He served two terms and a part of a third as city attorney, of Rochester, resigning from this office in 1886 in order to give his entire attention to private practice and business interests. In that year the firm of Bacon, Briggs & Beckley was formed. This firm was long recognized as one of the leaders in the legal profession. About 1890 Charles J. Bissell became a partner and the firm name was changed to Bacon, Briggs, Beckley & Bissell. It was so continued until the death of Mr. Bacon, and the retirement soon afterwards of Mr. Briggs, when the firm name was changed to read Beckley & Bissell, a form it retained until the withdrawal of Mr. Beckley from legal practice in 1896. For a period of five or six years prior to 1896 he had devoted very little time or attention to the practice of law, his interests in connection with railroad and other business matters absorbing his energies.

Mr. Beckley was active in organizing the syndicate that constructed the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway, and has been president of the road since its completion in 1895. He took part in the organization of the Massachusetts Electric Companies, into which were consolidated the interurban trolley lines connecting Boston with towns in Massachusetts as far south as Fall River and New Bedford, and as far northeast and north as Newburyport, Haverhill and Lawrence. He was interested in the manufacture of railway signals at an early day, and was largely instrumental in organizing the General Railway Signal Company of Rochester, which gives employment to two thousand five hundred men. In this corporation Mr. Beckley is chairman of the board of directors. He also organized the syndicate that built the Seneca Hotel; is vice-president of the Rochester Orphan Asylum, and a member of the board of governors of the Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital. He was one of the founders of and a member of the Genesee Valley Club of Rochester. He is also a member of the Rochester Country Club, Transportation Club of New York City, Engineers Club of New York City and the Bankers Club of New York City. He is a member of Christ Episcopal Church.

J N Beckley

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His reputation for integrity is of the highest, and he is everywhere recognized as one of those energetic, progressive citizens whose efforts and enterprise have been of great public benefit.

Mr. Beckley married, June 23, 1895, Belle Corwin, a daughter of Stephen M. Corwin, of Brighton, New York. They have had two sons: Herbert C., deceased; Walter R., who is associated in business with his father.

RIPPEY, Harlan Watson, A. M.,

Lawyer.

During his fifteen years at the Rochester bar, Mr. Rippey has won high position among the junior members of that bar, the years adding the wisdom of experience to the natural ability and thorough preparation he brought to his honored profession. He is well established in the regard of an influential clientele to whose interests he is devoted, deeming no labor too severe or exacting does it promote a client's cause.

Mr. Rippey is of German-French ancestry, the founder in the United States, Hugh Rippey, first settling in the State of Pennsylvania in the eighteenth century and his descendants spreading from there north and south. His great-grandfather, John Rippey, born in 1749, was a captain of a Pennsylvania company in the Revolutionary army. His father was Joseph N. Rippey, who was born at Seneca, New York, in 1824 resided in Livingston county and other New York localites until his death in January, 1906. He was a farmer, prosperous and influential in his community, holding several positions of honor and trust. He married Hester L. Lynd, born in Livingston county, New York.

Harlan Watson Rippey was born at Wadsworth, Livingston county, New York, September 8, 1874, and is now (1916) a practicing lawyer of Rochester, New York. He obtained his early education in the public schools, prepared for college at Geneseo State Normal School, entered the University of Rochester, completed the classical course and was graduated A. B., class of 1898, and a postgraduate course, receiving the degree A. M., class of 1899. During the years 1898-99 he was Professor of Mathematics at Wagner College. The following two years he spent in the study of law under the direction of that eminent lawyer, George Raines, of the Rochester bar, and in 1901 he was admitted to practice at the Monroe county bar. He located in Rochester and has continuously practiced his profession in that city, winning honorable position and ranking high in public esteem as a conscientious, hard working lawyer of ability, resource and determination. He was associated in practice with George Raines for seven years, but since the death of his partner, Mr. Rippey has practiced alone. He is a member of the local, State and American Bar associations, practices in all State and Federal courts and is highly regarded by his professional brethren. His college fraternities are the Theta Delta Chi and Theta Nu Epsilon. His offices are in the Powers Building, room 814.

Mr. Rippey married, June 30, 1908, Harriet Catharine Smith, of Rochester. They are the parents of three children: Joseph Smith, Harriet Bertine, and Catharine Adele Rippey.

GILLETTE, George A.,

Lawyer, Man of Enterprise.

Beginning his professional career as a college instructor in the State of California, Mr. Gillette there gained an enviable reputation as an instructor and prepared for the profession he was destined to pursue as his life work, the law. He came to Rochester in 1887, a member of the

California bar, with no intention of remaining, but the death of his honored father during his visit rendered it necessary that he remain to settle the estate consisting of considerable real estate. From that time he has practiced at the Rochester bar, winning honorable standing and a good practice in all the State and Federal courts of the district. To his professional duties he has added a line of real estate improvement which has added hundred of dwellings to Rochester's residence area, and transformed many barren places into beautiful home sites. A gentleman of deep culture, a student and a thinker, Mr. Gillette goes deeply into the merits of a proposition, whether it be legal, literary or economic, arrives at his conclusions logically and maintains them with the tenacity of the man of strong convictions. He has a wide acquaintance among men of professional culture and is very popular in the fraternal orders.

George A. Gillette is a son of Rev. Charles Gillette, an eminent clergyman of the Presbyterian church, who in July, 1877, retired from the active ministry and located at Rochester, where he resided until his death in December, 1887. He married Sarah C. Ware, who survived him fifteen years, dying March 31, 1902, leaving four children: George A., of further mention; Willis K., police justice and member of the Rochester bar; Caroline M., married J. Stuart Page, of Chamberlain, Page & Chamberlain, attorneys of Rochester; Mary C., a teacher of Rochester.

George A. Gillette was born in Milford, Otsego county, New York, January 14, 1862. He attended various schools until his fifteenth year, when his parents made a permanent home in Rochester. He attended Rochester Free Academy until graduation in 1878, then entered the University of Rochester, having won a scholarship that greatly aided him in his university courses. He pursued the classical university course four years and was graduated with the usual Bachelor's degree, class of 1882. He secured a position as instructor in the Pacific Methodist Episcopal College in California, and also taught in Finley College at Santa Rosa, California, spending the years until 1887 in the latter State. He was recognized as an able educator and was very successful in obtaining tangible evidence of his ability at the institutions named. He was a member of the Lake county board of education, and studied law under the direction of his uncle, A. B. Ware, of Santa Rosa. He was admitted to the bar in 1884, and in 1887 returned to Rochester to visit his parents. While here his father died and left considerable real estate which, as the eldest son, it devolved upon Mr. Gillette to administer and care for during his mother's life. This involved a complete change in his plans, and he closed out his California interests and has since made Rochester his home. He was at once admitted to the Monroe county bar and began law practice in 1887, and also administered his father's estate. This drew him into building and extensive real estate operations which he has continued, his building operations in several of the years numbering over fifty residences. His law business is general in character, is carefully conducted and with an unusual degree of success. His dual activities have been conducted through all the years which have since intervened and have resulted most favorably to Mr. Gillette's personal benefit and to the addition of large residence areas to the city's boundaries. Professionally he holds high rank, and as a citizen his endeavor has been to aid all worthy causes.

Mr. Gillette, intensely social by nature, has found in the fraternal orders and clubs an outlet for his love of athletics and neighborly spirit. He is a member of Genesee Falls Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Hamilton Chapter, No. 62, Royal Arch Masons; Doric Council, Royal and Select Masters; Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar; Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Rochester Lodge. Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Wahoo Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; Rochester Camp, Modern Woodmen of America; Columbia Rifle Club, Rochester Athletic Club, and Ad Club. He is also a member of the New York State Bar Association, Monroe County Bar Association, Delta Upsilon Fraternity, Chamber of Commerce, and the Central Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Gillette married, February 1, 1894, Bessie J. Baker, of Rochester, and has children: Percival W., Charles L., Ruth E., G. Allison, and Annette L.

RICH, Burdett Alberto,

Lawyer, Legal Editor and Author.

A member of the Connecticut and New York bars, and admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Rich since 1886 has been connected with the editorial staff of the Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company and since 1889 has been its editor-in-chief. As editor of the valuable works issued by that company, Mr. Rich has become the best known law editor in the country and the leading publication of his company, "The Lawyers Reports Annotated," issued annually since 1899, is the foremost set of law books in the country with a circulation never before reached by any set of reports. A trained lawyer, with an established practice when he came to the company, Mr. Rich knew the practical needs of the lawyer and how best to supply them. The policy of the company, of publishing only the works promising a national sale and in having the work of compilation done by their own editors, men of special training and many years of experience, has resulted in the publication of works of superior merit, their thoroughness, accuracy and completeness not to be equalled. Over all as editor-in-chief, Mr. Rich has exercised watchful care and has given to the profession the best of his ability as editor, the completed work going beyond the promises of the prospectus. The company is located in the three upper floors of the Aqueduct Building, the same roof sheltering editors, printers and binders. He is also treasurer of the company and a member of the board of directors.

Burdett Alberto Rich was born at Cattaraugus, New York, October 24, 1854, son of Charles J. and Lucy (Freeborn) Rich. After graduation from Red Wing (Minnesota) Collegiate Institute in 1873, he entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1878. After two years of special study he was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1880, and to the bar of Cattaraugus county, New York, in 1881. He began practice in the village of Cattaraugus in 1881, and practiced in all courts of the district for five years, being also admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. In 1886 he closed his legal business in Cattaraugus and moved to Rochester, becoming one of the editors of the Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company, then beginning the publication of a complete edition of the United States Supreme Court Reports. In 1889 he was made editor-in-chief, a position he has since most ably filled. He is the editor of "Digest of United States

Supreme Court Reports," 1887; "General Digest of American and English Law Reports," annually 1888-1900; "Lawyers Reports Annotated," annually since 1899; "Ruling Case Law," 1914-15; "Case and Comment," a legal monthly journal, 1893-1909; contributor to the "American Law Review" and has otherwise enriched the literature of his profession. He is a member of the American and New York State Bar associations, the International Law Association, the American Society of International Law, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Civic Association, American Political Science Association, National Geographical Society, State Charities Aid Association. He is a member of the board of trustees and vice-president of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York. In political faith he is a Republican.

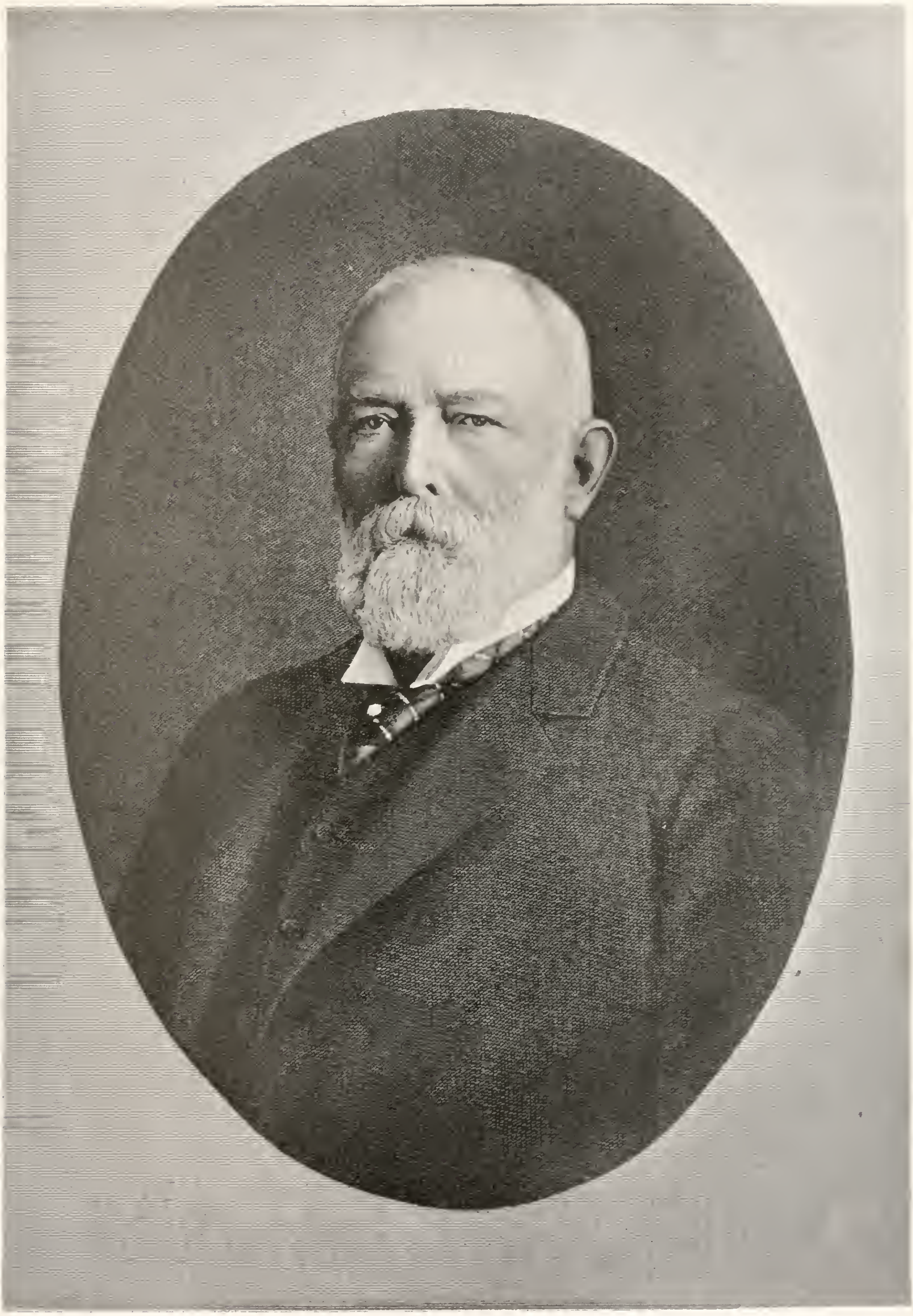
Mr. Rich married, July 20, 1880, Nellie Hagerty, of Middletown, Connecticut.

BEACH, Daniel,

Lawyer.

Members of the Beach family are now found in almost every State of the Union, the different branches spreading out with the development of the country and in each generation its representatives have been active and loyal citizens, progressive and public-spirited, advancing the interests of the communities wherein they made their homes.

The earliest known ancestor of the branch herein followed was John Beach, who is first on record in the New Haven (Connecticut) Colony in 1643, and the last entry concerning him in the New Haven record is to the effect that "John Beach came to Stratford and bought his first land, May 21, 1660, of Ensign Bryan, of Milford, one house lot, two acres; he had then a wife and two children." He became a householder in 1647, and in January, 1671, was made an auctioneer. He married, in 1650, Mary ———. The line of descent is traced through their son, Nathaniel Beach, born in Stratford, Connecticut, March 1662, and died there in 1747. He married, in 1686, Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Groves) Porter. She died in 1734. The next in line of descent was their son, Josiah Beach, born at Stratford, Connecticut, August 18, 1694. He joined the church in 1730. He married (first) in 1721, Patience Nichols; (second) in 1730, Abigail Wheeler. One of his six children was Matthew Beach, born May 18, 1742. He married Martha Nichols, born in April, 1742, and one of their five children was Stiles Beach, born June 3, 1770. He resided at New Marlboro, Massachusetts; New London, Connecticut; in Onondaga county, New York, and Tyrone, Schuyler county, New York. He was a farmer and landowner, and engaged to some extent in mercantile pursuits. He married Mehitable Brown, born April 4, 1772, who bore him nine children among whom was Obadiah Beach, born at Tyrone, New York, January 8, 1804, and died there, June 24, 1878. Part of his childhood was spent at Marcellus, Onondaga county, New York, but for sixty years he was a resident of Tyrone, during the greater portion of this time residing upon his own farm which he cultivated to a high degree of perfection after clearing it of trees and shrubs. He was an active factor in community affairs, and was honored and esteemed by all with whom he was brought in contact, either in business or social life. He married, in 1824, Mary, daughter of Robert Lang, one of the first settlers of the town of Tyrone. They were the parents of three children: Lewis, born about 1825; Philip L., born January 26, 1826, died in April, 1863, during the progress of the



Daniel Beach

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Civil War; and Daniel, of whom further.

Daniel Beach was born at Tyrone, Schuyler county, New York, August 29, 1830, died at Watkins, New York, February 22, 1913. His preparatory education, acquired in the schools of his native town, was supplemented by a course at Alfred University and Union College. He pursued a course of legal study, and after passing the required examinations was admitted to the New York bar in 1861. His first location for the active practice of his profession was in Watkins, and from there he removed to Corning, where he maintained his office until his retirement from professional duties, several years prior to his death, at which time he was the oldest member of the Schuyler county bar. During his professional career he won distinctive prominence through the possession of those qualities which always insure success at the bar—close application, keen analytical power, logical reasoning and accurate deductions. Prior to his admission to the bar he taught school for a number of years, and was later commissioner of schools in Schuyler county, New York. He was for a number of years vice-president and counsel of the Fall Brook Railway Company and the Fall Brook Coal Company. He was elected regent of the University of the State of New York in 1885, and was elected vice-chancellor to succeed St. Clair McKelway by the New York State Regents a week before his death. He was an Episcopalian in religion and attended five general conventions as delegate from the Western New York diocese. He was a Republican in politics.

Mr. Beach married, at Watkins, New York, June 4, 1862, Angelica Church Magee. Children: Hebe Magee, born in 1864, married Albert H. Harris; Jennie Magee, born in 1867, married William W. Mumford; Mary A., born in 1871; Daniel Magee, born in 1873, married Marian H. Lindsay; George Cameron, a sketch of whom follows this in the work.

BEACH, George Cameron,

Attorney.

George C. Beach, an attorney, of New York City, is a native of this State, belonging to an old Connecticut family which furnished a pioneer settler of Western New York. After careful preparation he has been enabled by his talents and energy to gain a position at the metropolitan bar, and is in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice and the esteem of his contemporaries and the general public.

He is a lineal descendant of John Beach, a native of England, who was among the early settlers at Stratford, Connecticut, probably a brother of Benjamin and Richard Beach, of the same town, and Thomas Beach of the adjoining town of Milford, Connecticut. His house lot was on what was originally known as Front street, bordering on what are now Main and Back streets. At the time of his death his property in Stratford was appraised at £312 13s. He also owned property in Wallingford, valued above £92, and three of his sons settled in that town. His third son, Nathaniel Beach, was born in March, 1662, in Stratford, and died there in 1747. He married, in 1686, Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Porter, born September, 1667, died 1734. Their second son was David Beach, born April 15, 1692. He married, January 24, 1717, Hannah, daughter of Matthew and Hannah (Barkley) Sherman, born 1694. Their eldest child, Ephraim Beach, was born 1721, and lived in Stratford, with his wife Comfort. Their eldest son was Abel Beach, born September 29, 1743. He married, September 21, 1769, Sarah Edwards, born February, 1772, daughter of Thomas and Serissa Edwards. Their eldest son and second child, Stiles Beach, was born in March, 1772, in North Stratford, and married Mehitable Brown. They removed to Onondaga county, New York, and in 1814 to the town of Tyrone, Schuyler county, New York. Their sixth child, Obadiah Beach, was born January 8, 1804, in Marcellus, Onondaga county, New York, and resided for sixty years in Tyrone, where he cleared up a farm in the wilderness, and died June 24, 1878. He married, in 1826, Mary, daughter of Robert Lang, a pioneer settler of Tyrone. Daniel Beach, son of Obadiah and Mary (Lang) Beach, lived in Watkins, Schuyler county, New York. He married Angelica Church Magee, daughter of Hugh Magee, of that town.

George Cameron Beach, son of Daniel and Angelica C. (Magee) Beach, was born November 10, 1877, in Watkins, Schuyler county, New York, where he grew up, receiving the advantages of the public schools, including private schools and finally the high school. From 1893 to 1895 he was a student at St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, a high-grade educational establishment maintained by the Episcopal church of that State, and in the latter year entered Hobart College, Geneva, New York, from which he was graduated B. L. in 1898. He then entered Cornell University Law School, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1901. In that year he was admitted to practice at Saratoga, New York. As a means of further perfecting himself in the practical application of law, he associated himself with the Hon. M. E. Olmstead, member of Congress, in his office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained from July, 1901, to February, 1903. From the latter date until November, 1904, he was in the law office of Howard Taylor, on Wall street, New York City, and since the autumn of 1904 has been independently engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City, where he has achieved a most gratifying success, and is rapidly moving toward a leading position at the metropolitan bar. He is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, of the St. Nicholas Club, and City Midday Club, also of the Wee Burn Golf Club and the Apawamis Club. With his family, he is affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal church, and gives his political support to the principles and policies advocated by the Republicans.

He married, March 5, 1910, Marion Silsbee Montgomery, daughter of Winslow Lewis and Elizabeth White (Silsbee) Montgomery, of Boston, Massachusetts.

SMITH, Gerrit,

Lawyer.

Among the leading lawyers at the New York bar is Gerrit Smith, who is a descendant of an old New England family, established in Connecticut, and from them the line can be traced from Benjamin, Daniel, Jeffery, Ezra, to Andrew Norman, the father of Gerrit Smith.

Among the numerous Smith families of the first settlers of Connecticut was a family of four brothers and a sister, who settled in Hartford and vicinity, of whom further. It is not known that their parents came to this country. 1. Mary, married William Partridge. 2. Christopher, resided at Northampton and died without issue. 3. Simon, who was one of the twenty-eight original proprietors of Haddam, Connecticut, coming from Hartford. 4. Joseph, settled in Hartford, and was the father of fifteen children. 5. William, settled in Wethersfield.

Benjamin Smith, son of Simon Smith, was born in 1664, in Haddam, Connecticut. He married Hannah Scoville. They had sons, Benjamin, Jacob, Deacon Joseph, and Daniel, of whom further.

Daniel Smith, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Scoville) Smith, was born in 1714, in Haddam, Connecticut. He married, in 1739, ———, who died in 1745, and he died July 29, 1793, in Haddam.

William Smith, son of Daniel Smith, passed his life in Haddam, Connecticut, in the old house just north of the present jail. He was a seafaring man in the West Indies trade, owned and commanded vessels, and lost his life when only forty years of age. His wife's baptismal name was Martha, and their children were: Jeffrey, of whom further; Jonathan; Ezra; Lucy, married Captain Brainerd, of New York City, and lived to the age of one hundred and six years; Esther, married Luther Boardman, of Higganum; Martha, married George Kelsey, of Haddam. All of the sons were soldiers of the Revolution.

Jeffrey Smith, eldest child of William and Martha Smith, was born in 1763, in Haddam, Connecticut, and grew to manhood in his native place. He served an apprenticeship as a blacksmith, and then settled in Madison, Connecticut, locating on the Neck, where he bought a small farm, which he cultivated in connection with his work in the smithy. He built a fine dwelling house on this tract and there spent his life, dying February 1, 1846. He served during the entire period of the Revolution in the Continental line, and was among the soldiers who drove cattle across the Hudson river on the ice in the movement of Washington's army. Both his brothers who were captured died on board the Jersey prison ship in New York harbor, and were buried near the monument erected at Wallabout Bay to the memory of the unfortunate men who thus perished. Jeffrey Smith survived the hardships of a long and most arduous service, and drew a pension in his old age. He married Dorothy Hubbard, a native of Haddam, who died in Madison, July 13, 1836. Children: 1. Jonathan, born January 4, 1785. 2. Daniel Hubbard, born March 23, 1787. 3. Ezra, of whom further. 4. Esther, born October 16, 1790, married Dudley Brainerd. 5. Austin, died in infancy. 6. Austin, born February 9, 1794. 7. Marvin, born 1796. 8. David, born 1798. 9. Samuel, born August 16, 1799, lived and died in Madison in the house where he was born. 10. Junius, born March 25, 1801. 11. Helena, died in her fourth year.

Ezra Smith, third son of Jeffrey and Dorothy (Hubbard) Smith, was born December 16, 1788, in Madison, Connecticut, and died there, April 12, 1875. He married, October 3, 1813, Martha Stone, who was born in East Guilford, March 12, 1786, and died June 12, 1849. She was a descendant of John Stone and Governor William Leete, two of the original settlers of Guilford. Children (probably not in order of birth): 1. Catherine, married Elihu Kelsey and left three children: Ezra, Sarah M., and Mary E., and eight grandchildren. 2. Rosalind, whose daughter, Rosalind Coe, and granddaughter, Harriet Coe, are living on the Neck, at Madison. 3. Mary, born July 6, 1814, died March 29, 1887; married Edwin Watrous and had five children: Martha, Julian F., John N., Andrus, and Franklin W. 4. Ezra Stuart. 5. Thomas Hubbard, born November 29, 1824, died February 18, 1884, leaving three children. 6. Andrew Norman, of whom further.

Andrew Norman Smith, youngest child of Ezra and Martha (Stone) Smith, was born January 28, 1828, in Madison, Connecticut. He married, April 16, 1850, Lydia Smith Kelsey, born January 6, 1826, in Saybrook, Connecticut, daughter of John and Lydia (Bushnell) Kelsey, of that town. Children: 1. Gerrit, of whom further. 2. Thomas Andrew, born March 2, 1858; has three children: Gerrit A., Martha Stone, and Newman, and resides on the Neck in Madison. 3. Martha Stone, born May 7, 1860; resides in Montclair, New Jersey, where she has a home; unmarried. 4. Lydia Bushnell, born December 28, 1862; resides in Florence, Italy. 5. Elizabeth, born January 7, 1869; married, in November, 1891, Thaddeus F. Leete, a direct descendant of Governor Leete, and she has three daughters, Emma, Dorothy and Caroline; resides in Madison.

Gerrit Smith, eldest child of Andrew Norman and Lydia Smith (Kelsey) Smith, was born January 8, 1854, in Madison, Connecticut. He attended the district schools and also Lee's Academy in that town. In 1873 he entered Yale College, from which he graduated in 1877, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Following this he attended Yale Law School, and graduated in 1880. At the September term of the Superior Court, at New Haven, in 1882, he was admitted to the bar, and in the same month was admitted to the Supreme Court, second department, in Kings county, New York. He located in the city of New York, and for ten years maintained a law office at No. 33 Wall street, and for the succeeding ten years was located at No. 43 Wall street. For seven years he was located at No. 52 Broadway, and in 1908 removed to the United States Express Building. He has built up a large and lucrative law practice, making a specialty of corporation, real estate and probate law. With his family, Mr. Smith is affiliated with the Congregational church, and politically he is a Republican, though not active in practical politics. He is a member of Empire State Chapter, Society of American Wars.

He married (first) November 22, 1882, in New Haven, Connecticut, Leila Wood, born March 27, 1856, in Berlin, Connecticut, daughter of Charles Wood. She died in New York City, July 6, 1903. He married (second) at the Brick Church, New York City, October 4, 1904, Gertrude (Hitchcock) Diehl, born November 8, 1862. Children of first wife: Reynold Webb, of whom further; Helen Marguerite, born September 9, 1889. Child of second wife: Wolcott, born July 16, 1905.

Reynold Webb Smith, son of Gerrit and Leila (Wood) Smith, was born May 28, 1885. He graduated at Andover in 1904, and from Yale College, scientific department, in 1907, and has since been employed on the new barge canal being built by New York State. He married, December 18, 1909, Edna Maurer; children: Gerrit Brainerd, born at Albany, January 6, 1911; Leila Josephine, born at Brewerton, September 12, 1912; Reynold Webb, Jr., born July 13, 1914. The family resides at present in Baldwinsville, New York.

KIDDER, Camillus George,

Attorney, Public Official.

Camillus George Kidder, a leading member of the New York bar, is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, born July 6, 1850, and descended from an old American family. His ancestors were among the ancient residents of England. In some of the early documents the name is written Kyddwr, which would indicate ancient British lineage. The family name is avocational and has two meanings—a dresser of kid, for clothing; and a dealer in grain on a large scale. As early as 1307 there was a family of the name living in Maresfield, County Sussex, about seventy miles from London. Their descendants continued to live there until about 1500, when a considerable number of them emigrated to County Kent, and one family to London. The most distinguished of the family was Richard Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells, born 1633, at East Grinstead, the birthplace of the American emigrant, of whom he was a kinsman. His father was a reputable landholder in that place. The first mention of the Kidder family in Maresfield describes them as bailiffs of a royal park there, called Lancaster Great Park.

The English ancestry of the Kidder family of America has been traced to Richard Kidder, of Maresfield, County Sussex, England, living in 1492. Richard (2) Kidder, son of Richard (1) Kidder, died in 1549. Richard (3) Kidder, son of Richard (2) Kidder, died in 1563, leaving five sons. John Kidder, son of Richard (3) Kidder, married Margaret Norman, of Little Horsted, and died in 1599. John (2) Kidder, son of John (1) Kidder, was baptized in 1561, at East Grinstead, County Sussex, England. He married Joan Beorge, and died in 1616, leaving four sons. James Kidder, son of John (2) Kidder, was born at East Grinstead, in 1595.

The immigrant founder of the family in America, James Kidder, born 1626, at East Grinstead, County Sussex, England, appears in Cambridge, Massachusetts, as early as 1649. In 1653 he occupied a farm of two hundred and eighty-nine acres in what is now West Cambridge. He was among the founders of what is now Billerica, whither he removed soon after 1653. Both he and his wife were full communion members of the Cambridge church, and were among the original members of that at Billerica. During King Philip's war he commanded a garrison house in the latter town. His wife Anne was a daughter of Elder Francis Moore, one of the most wealthy and reputable men of Cambridge. He died April 16, 1676, and his widow married (second) William Underwood. John Kidder, his second son, born about 1656, in Cambridge, died in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, where he settled when a young man, purchasing five hundred acres of land on the west side of Concord river. He married, December 3, 1684, Lydia, daughter of Abraham and Rose (Whitlock) Parker, and was still living in 1746, some ninety years of age. His second son, Thomas Kidder, born October 30, 1690, in Chelmsford, was admitted to the church in Westford, a part of Chelmsford, April 7, 1728. He married there, December 31, 1716, Joanna Keyes, and their second son, Reuben Kidder, was born in Westford, January 1, 1723. He was but six years of age when his father died, and he was chiefly self-educated. While working as a surveyor, he selected a location in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, where he purchased the rights of several of the original grantees, and in 1749 obtained title to some four shares. By his influence, a large number of young men were induced to settle there, and for the first twenty years of its existence he was the father of the town. The most prominent peak of the range of mountains west of his property bore the name of Kidder Mountain. Before the Revolution he had one of the largest and most valuable orchards in New England, and he built the first mill in the region of New Ipswich. His mansion, built in 1754, was among the finest of the period, and he owned the first carriage for twenty miles around. He was made lieutenant of the first military company on its organization in 1754, and five years later became captain. Governor Wentworth, of New

Hampshire, commissioned him justice of the peace. He became colonel of a regiment of militia, but because of his loyalty to the mother country he was removed from this office by the citizens, in 1775. He was one of the organizers of the First Church in New Ipswich, was widely influential, honorable and just in his dealings, and highly respected. In person he was tall and dignified, with courteous and affable manners. He died September 20, 1793. He married, March 21, 1754, Susannah Burge, of Chelmsford, born April, 1736, survived him many years, dying November 27, 1824. Their eldest son, Reuben Kidder, was born April 3, 1768, in New Ipswich, graduated from Dartmouth College, Bachelor of Arts, in 1791, and established himself in the practice of law at Waterville, Maine, in 1795, the first lawyer to venture so far north. In 1816 he moved to New Harmony, Indiana, where he died the following year. He married Lois Crosby, who died in 1809. Their third son, Camillus Kidder, born June 27, 1805, at Waterville, Maine, died in Boston, January 16, 1883. As a young man he settled in Bangor, Maine, removing later to Cambridge, Maryland, and in 1824 settled in Baltimore, where for many years he was a commission dealer in naval stores. A stanch Unionist, his business was greatly injured by the Civil War, and his personal safety was at that time threatened. In early years he was captain of militia. He was an old-line Whig in politics, and an intimate friend of Thomas Holliday Hicks, the war Governor of Maryland, whom he aided in many campaigns. He married, October 16, 1834, Sarah Thompson, daughter of General Jedediah and Mehitable (Thompson) Herrick, of Hampden, Maine, born July 10, 1814, died in Boston, November 26, 1881. Dr. Jerome H. Kidder, their eldest son and second child, was born October 26, 1842, in Baltimore, graduated Bachelor of Arts at Harvard in 1862, Master of Arts, 1865. He served as a private and non-commissioned officer in the Tenth Maryland Regiment, Volunteer Militia, from June, 1863, to January, following, and was attached to the United States General Hospitals as a medical cadet, in 1864-65-66. In the latter year he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Maryland, and was appointed acting assistant surgeon, United States navy, April 27, of that year. On June 16, following, he was commissioned assistant surgeon, was promoted to passed assistant surgeon, March 10, 1871, and served in Japan during 1868-69-70. He was decorated by the King of Portugal, December 17, 1869, with the Order of Christ, and this decoration was authorized by Congress, May 26, 1870. In March, 1874, he represented the United States as surgeon and naturalist in the expedition for observation of the transit of Venus. After promotion to the rank of surgeon, he was engaged many years in scientific work at the Smithsonian Institution and the Naval Laboratory at Washington, and was for some time connected with the United States Fish Commission. After some years of retirement he died April 8, 1889. He married, September, 1878, Anne Mary, daughter of Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, who was Minister to Turkey and Postmaster-General of the United States.

Camillus George Kidder, second son of Camillus and Sarah T. (Herrick) Kidder, born at Baltimore as above noted, prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and was graduated from Harvard College, with high rank, in the class of 1872. As a means of pursuing his legal studies, he fitted private pupils for colleges and in the spring of 1873 went abroad. In the following autumn he entered Harvard Law School, and graduated *cum laude* in June, 1875, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After two years' service as managing clerk in the law office of Emott, Burnett & Hammond, of New York City, he was admitted to the bar of New York in November, 1877, and became junior partner in the firm, which was changed to Emott, Hammond & Kidder. Upon the death of the senior partner it became Emott, Burnett & Kidder, and is now Kidder, Ayres & Riggs, with office at 27 William street, New York. For many years his home has been in Orange, New Jersey, where he has taken an active part in public affairs. He served nine years as a member of the excise board, of which he was several years chairman, and is now one of the commissioners of the parks of Essex county. Mr. Kidder is an independent Republican and voted for Grover Cleveland. He is affiliated with numerous clubs and other organizations, and in religion is an Episcopalian. He is a mem- of Phillips Exeter Academy Alumni Association, the Bunker Hill Association, the Phi Beta Kappa, the New England societies of New York and of Orange, the Harvard clubs of New York and of New Jersey, the Century Association, the City Club and the University Club of New York.

He married, December 3, 1881, in New York City, Matilda Cushman Faber, born January 21, 1857, in New York, daughter of Gustavus William and Angelica (Cushman) Faber. Children, born in Orange: Jerome Faber, February 10, 1883; Lois Faber, May 6, 1885; George Herrick Faber, October 11, 1888.

STONE, Walter R.,

Merchant, Public Official.

The November elections, 1915, put Walter R. Stone into the mayor's chair by the largest majority ever recorded for a candidate in any municipal election held in the city of Syracuse. This honor came to Mr. Stone, not as a partisan, but in recognition of his twenty years' active interest and useful coöperation in the public and semi-public affairs of the city to which he was brought an infant. His record as president of the park commission included the establishment of playgrounds and a vast improvement as well as extension of the park system; as a purveyor to the amusements of the people he aided in the organizations of the "Mystique Krewe," served as its first treasurer and still continues his active interest, and was one of the kings of the carnival; to the business interests of the city he had contributed fifteen years of active work in the Chamber of Commerce, while to the voters-at-large he was known as a Republican, but one with strong independent tendencies, not as a politician. To this and his sterling manly qualities he adds a personality most pleasing, and with such an equipment he went forth to contest for election to the chief executive office in his city. The response was most gratifying to him, and as he is yet but hardly in life's prime, it is not the culmination of a career, but an incident.

Mayor Stone was not born in Syracuse, but his parents were residents of the city, at that time but temporarily absent. They returned to Syracuse when their son was six weeks old and from that time his years, forty-four, have been spent in the city of which he is now the executive head. He is an enthusiast where Syracuse and her interests are concerned and in his duties as mayor he renders a correspondingly devoted service.

Walter R. Stone was born January 1, 1873, son of Horace Greeley and Ellen (Fennell) Stone. His father was born in Filmore, Indiana, May 22, 1849. He became a leading dry goods merchant of Syracuse, head of a retail business long established in the city. He served as a private in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Infantry during the Civil War. He is a member of the First Baptist Church, of the Citizens' Club and Masonic Temple, having attained the thirty-third degree in the Masonic order. He married, October 4, 1868, at Greencastle, Indiana, Ellen Fennell, who bore him two children: Walter R. and Mabel E.

Walter R. Stone obtained his early and preparatory education in the public schools of Syracuse, completing courses of study at the Madison School and graduating from high school. He then entered Amherst College in the class of 1895.

On completing his college course the young man became associated with his father, Horace G. Stone, in the dry goods business, and has so continued. During the years since 1895 he has not only been diligent in business and a worthy, energetic man of affairs, but has manifested a public spirit that has impelled him to active participation in public affairs. For several years he was a member of the Syracuse Park Commission and served in that body as secretary, later as president. When first appointed to the commission there was little sentiment in favor of public playgrounds, but Mr. Stone brought the subject prominently before the body of which he was a member and was one of the strongest advocates among the pioneers in a movement now so popular. For fifteen years Mr. Stone has been an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, ranking with the "workers" of that organization. For several years he has been a member of the board of directors, also filling the office of treasurer for several years. He has given liberally of his time to the work of the Chamber and as chairman and member of important committees rendered efficient and valuable service. During the winter of 1913-14, he was appointed by Mayor Will a member of the committee on unemployment, a work to which he devoted himself most unselfishly.

In political faith Mr. Stone has been consistently Republican, but extremely independent in political thought and action. He was one of the incorporators of the Syracuse Escort, a famous Republican club founded in 1864 and incorporated about 1902. For two terms Mr. Stone was president of the "Escort" and has long been a member of its board of directors. He served as a member of the Republican county committee from the seventeenth ward, and for two years was treasurer of the committee. Until his canvass for the mayoralty in 1915 he never sought a public office, those he had held were by appointment, without solicitation, and carried no salary.

Louis Will, the Progressive candidate, was elected mayor of Syracuse in 1913 in a triangular contest, but in 1915 Republicans and Progressives united, the Progressive city committee endorsing the candidate of the Republican convention, Walter R. Stone. His victory at the polls was most complete, the returns showing majorities in every ward in the city and in eighty-three out of eighty-six election districts. Mr. Stone's plurality was nine thousand six hundred and ten, he receiving eighteen thousand and seventy-four votes against eight thousand four hundred and sixty-four for his Democratic opponent. Mayor Stone is identified with many social and fraternal organizations; is a past commander of Merriman Camp, Sons of Veterans; was a trustee of the First Baptist Church, belongs to the Citizens' and Rotary clubs, and is interested in the philanthropy of his city.

Walter R. Stone married Alice M. Palmer, of Syracuse, daughter of Manning C. Palmer, and has two daughters: Alice and Ellen.

STILWELL, Lamont,

Teacher, Public Official.

Lamont Stilwell was born in Windsor, Broome county, New York, June 29, 1852. He was the son of Philip T. Stilwell, who was born at Charlotteville, Schoharie county, New York, in 1822, and died at Windsor, New York, in 1873. The wife of Philip T. Stilwell and mother of Lamont Stilwell was Lucy M. (Heath) Stilwell, who was born in 1830, and died in Syracuse, New York, in 1903. Lamont Stilwell was the second of twelve children born to said Philip T. and Lucy M. (Heath) Stilwell, ten of whom lived to maturity and nine of whom are now living (1916). Philip T. Stilwell was a farmer and lived in the town of Windsor, about four miles west of Windsor village.

Lamont Stilwell attended the district school in District No. 2, Windsor, New York, until he was ready to enter the academy at Windsor Village. After leaving the academy he entered the State Normal School at Cortland, New York, and graduated with the class of June, 1878. He then engaged in teaching, which occupation he followed for ten years. He was employed at Theresa, Binghamton, Spring Valley, in the State of New York, and at East Orange, New Jersey. In the year 1890 he left the profession of teaching and came to the city of Syracuse, New York, and began the study of law. He was admitted to practice in February, 1892, and has since been engaged in that profession down to the present time (1916). He is the senior member of the copartnership firm of Stilwell, Viall & Stilwell, with offices at N 331 Union Building, Syracuse, New York. This firm, besides himself, consists of Giles H. Stilwell, Arthur S. Viall and Ralph L. Stilwell. The latter member is the son of Lamont Stilwell.

Lamont Stilwell was married, in December, 1883, to I. Adelle Smith, of Groton, New York. They have one son, Ralph Lamont Stilwell, above named, who graduated from Syracuse University in 1904, and two years later from the law college of the same institution. At the age of twenty-one years he was admitted to the bar, and later became a member of the firm above named. Ralph L. Stilwell married Florence Page, June 28, 1916.

Lamont Stilwell, and also his son, Ralph L. Stilwell, live at No. 305 Orchard road, in the village of Solvay, New York, having moved there from the city of Syracuse in the year 1903. While in the city Lamont Stilwell represented the seventeenth ward in the board of aldermen during the years 1900 and 1901. He is a Republican in politics, and has been active in public affairs in the town of Geddes and in the village of Solvay since his residence there. He has been a justice of the peace of the town of Geddes for several terms, and has been attorney for the village since its organization in 1894. Since the organization of the village of Solvay he has been extensively interested in real estate, and has been closely identified with the growth and improvements which have been made in the village since that time.

STILWELL, Giles H.,

Lawyer, Corporation Official.

Giles H. Stilwell was born in the town of Windsor, Broome county, New York, January 13, 1854. He was educated at Windsor Academy and Amherst College, graduating from the latter named in 1881.

For three years after graduation he was principal of the Union School and Academy at Lisle, New York, and for the succeeding three years was principal of the Union School and Academy at Geddes, New York, now a part of the city of Syracuse.

In 1887 he commenced the study of law with the firm of Forbes, Brown & Tracy, Syracuse, New York, and continued his studies after the above firm was dissolved with the firm of Tracy, McLennan & Ayling, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1889. Shortly after his admission to the bar he formed a law partnership with Francis B. Gill, under the firm name of Gill & Stilwell, which continued until the death of Mr. Gill in 1904. Soon after this he formed a new law partnership with Lamont Stilwell, Sidney J. Kelly and Arthur S. Viall, under the name of Stilwell, Stilwell, Kelly & Viall, and later a partnership with Lamont Stilwell, Arthur S. Viall and Ralph L. Stilwell, which now continues. Since the latter part of 1903 Mr. Stilwell has had charge of the legal department of the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, which has engaged most of his time except in the years 1914 and 1915, when he was corporation counsel of the city of Syracuse. Mr. Stilwell is an officer of the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, and has been since the formation of the company in 1895. Mr. Stilwell was also an officer of and attorney for the Syracuse and Suburban Railroad Company from the organization of the company in 1896 until the original owners of this company sold their interests.

From the organization of the College of Law of Syracuse University in 1896 down to the year 1905, Mr. Stilwell was a member of the College of Law faculty and gave considerable time to instruction in this college. In 1889 Mr. Stillwell was elected a member of the board of education of the city of Syracuse, and by successive reëlections served as a member of the board until 1894. During the years 1893 and 1894 he was president of the board.

Upon the organization of the Syracuse Central Library he was named by Mayor Jacob Amos one of the trustees of this institution and was president of the board of trustees of the library for the years 1894 and 1895. He served on this board until 1900. In 1901 he was again elected a member of the board of education and upon the organization of the board in January, 1902, he was elected president of the board, and by reëlections held the office of president up to January, 1911. In May, 1906, he was elected president of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, and was reëlected to that office in May, 1907. In 1912 he was the candidate of the National Progressive party for member of Congress from the Thirty-fifth Congressional District of the State of New York, comprising the counties of Onondaga and Cortland. On January 1, 1914, he was appointed by Hon. Louis Will, mayor of the city of Syracuse, corporation counsel for the city and served in this capacity for two years. In 1916 he was appointed by Hon. Walter R. Stone, mayor of the city of Syracuse, a member of the Syracuse intercepting sewer board and is now serving on that board. Since 1914 he has acted as county chairman of the county organization of the National Progressive party of Onondaga county, and in 1916 was a delegate from the Thirty-fifth Congressional District to the national convention of this party at Chicago. He is a member of the following clubs: Citizens', University, Bellevue Country, and Syracuse Country. Of the latter he is now president.

DEWEY, Howard Grotius,

Coal Operator, Public Official.

But few regions have so good a cause as Gloversville, New York, to boast of the men whose names, forming a brilliant group, are indissolubly associated with its great industrial development, whose unwearied and courageous efforts have turned in a short period a small, unknown town into one of the important manufacturing centres of the United States. Many such men have there been who have given their whole time and energy, surrendering ease and comfort to the building up of great business concerns which have come to realize the ideals they had formed and which now, in their triumphant sequels, stand as models each in its own department of trade. The name of Dewey, one of the oldest and most distinguished in New England, where members of the family have dwelt in the Berkshire region of Massachusetts from early Colonial times, has of recent years come to be most intimately associated with the building up of the great coal interests of that and other cities as far away as Scranton and Carbondale, Pennsylvania. This task has been that of Howard Grotius Dewey, a member of the Massachusetts family of that name, whose life has been passed in Gloversville in the service of the community, especially its business interests.

Howard Grotius Dewey is a son of William and Maria (Stoddard) Dewey, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in which place he was himself born October 7, 1857. He received his education at the common schools of Gloversville, New York. When only sixteen years of age he left school and set himself to work to find a position in which he might earn his own living as he was ambitious to do. He was not long at this task, his ready, alert bearing and frank, outspoken manner recommending him to whomever he applied for work. He was of a somewhat restless temperament at that age and found a number of positions and left them after short intervals, keeping this up for a considerable period. At length he secured a position as agent of the Fulton County Coal Company, the headquarters of which were at Gloversville, and thus began his long association with the coal business. It did not take long for him to convince his employers that he was a very valuable addition to the force of the company and he soon began to rise in rank. In 1894 he was appointed general manager of the concern and in 1914 became its president. Since that time, under his skillful management, the affairs of the company have prospered wonderfully and it is now one of the most important concerns of its kind in that region. But Mr. Dewey's prominence in the coal business did not cease to grow even with his assumption of the presidency of so large and prominent a concern as the Fulton County Coal Company. He rapidly extended his interests in the same line, not only in New York State, but in Pennsylvania as well. He became connected with the Nay Aug Coal Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and now holds the position of secretary thereof as well as being a director. He is also the secretary and a director of the Racket Brook Coal Company of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, each of these being important concerns in its own region. He is also the president of the New York & New England Coal Company of Albany, New York. In these important offices his name has become well known to coal men all over the State and his voice is of great weight in the various organizations, business and otherwise, formed among them. One of the most important of these organizations is the New York State Association of Coal

Men, of which he is the vice-president, an office which puts him in the way of doing a great deal of work for his associates, an opportunity which he takes advantage of to the fullest. Another concern which has recently come to play an important part in the same circles is the Coal Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New York, the growth of which has been very large. Mr. Dewey is president of this company also, and its development is due in no small degree to his masterly handling of its affairs.

But Mr. Dewey is not less well known in public affairs than in business. He is a Republican in politics and has been one of the most active figures in that party in that part of the State. He allied himself with the local Republican organization at an early age and it was not long before he was recognized as one of the leaders in the county. He was elected alderman of Gloversville in 1890 and served on the board during that year, conducting himself so much to the approval of his constituents that he was reëlected to succeed himself in the years 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894. His popularity rapidly increased and in 1894 he was elected mayor of Gloversville. After serving in that capacity for a single term, he withdrew from politics for a time, devoting himself in the meantime more entirely to his business projects than had been possible when so heavily burdened with public responsibilities. In the year 1904, however, he received the appointment of postmaster for Gloversville from President Roosevelt and was reappointed to the same office in 1908 by President Taft. He instituted many valuable reforms during the eight years in which he held office, leaving it a more efficient branch of the service than it had been when he began. With the change of power from the Republican to the Democratic party, and the coming into office of a new president, Mr. Dewey retired from the postmastership and since 1912 has devoted himself once more with undivided attention to great business interests which he has had so much at heart. He does not, however, as is the bad practice of many of our leaders of commerce and industry, shut himself away from outside interests and the general activities of community life. On the contrary he is a conspicuous figure in social and club circles and his philanthropic work is on a large scale. He is a member and was one of the founders of the Eccentric Club of Gloversville and a member of the Scranton Club of Scranton, Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Nathan Littauer Hospital of Gloversville and has held that position for above twenty years.

Mr. Dewey was married at Gloversville, New York, on April 12, 1894, to Mrs. Florence Leaming, a daughter of Horace Monroe and Asenath (Spafford) Hooker, old and highly respected citizens of Cooperstown, New York. Mrs. Dewey is the mother of one son by her former marriage, Eugene Hooker Leaming, while one daughter has been born of her second marriage, Marjorie Asenath, August 28, 1898.

Large as has been the influence of Mr. Dewey upon the business and industrial interests of the community through his activities therein, it has undoubtedly been exceeded by his influence as a man. Full of charity for all men, and of that abstract charity known as public spirit, he has always been extremely active in all movements for the advancement of the community in general or any portion thereof, besides which his altruism finds expression in many private ways, of the extent of which probably no one but himself is aware. He is the possessor of a truly democratic outlook upon life, the democracy that comes of culture and is an accompaniment of the cosmopolitan mind that culture brings. He is tolerant of men, because he knows men, understanding and sympathizing with the great community of impulses and purposes that bind all men together. He is posesssed also of the graces and charms of manner which only result from the best early training and a lifelong familiarity with the things of culture and refinement. A delightful comrade and a devoted friend, he has gathered about him a large circle of those who return his devotion and value highly their intercourse with him.

HOWE, John Bigelow,

Enterprising Business Man.

When John Hubbard Howe and Clinton Rogers founded the firm of Howe & Rogers in 1857, their principal capital was courage and high reputation, finding the latter a valuable asset when seeking for credit on a much larger bill of goods than their slender capital warranted. They secured the goods and began business on State street, near Main street, Rochester, employing in all departments but three men.

The business grew, keeping pace with Rochester's growth, and is now (1916) and long has been the leading house of its kind in Western New York. From 1857 until 1892 the business was conducted by Howe & Rogers as a partnership, being reorganized in 1892 as a corporation. The Howe & Rogers Company, John H. Howe, president; Clinton Rogers, vice-president. When the firm became a corporation, some of the old employees who had been with the firm from its beginning were allowed to purchase stock in the corporation as a reward for their long and faithful service. John Hubbard Howe died in 1903 and at that time his son, John Bigelow Howe, became vice-president of the company, having been previously successfully engaged in the nursery business for thirteen years. In 1916 the company moved from the old building on State street to a new modern store building they had erected at No. 89-91 Clinton avenue, south, there they conduct a large and high-class business in furniture, carpets, oriental and domestic rugs, and draperies.

Descendant of an ancient Massachusetts family of great prominence in each generation, John Bigelow Howe, as a twentieth century representative of the name, has the same qualities of perseverance and industry and the same business ability which distinguished his honored father, and may be classed as Howe characteristics. He was born in Rochester, November 14, 1867, son of John Hubbard and Eliza Augusta (Bigelow) Howe. He was educated in public school No. 12, Rochester Free Academy, and the University of Rochester, finishing his studies at the last named, and graduating Bachelor of Arts, class of 1889. After leaving the university he began business life as a nurseryman, being successfully engaged in that business for thirteen years, 1890-1903. The death of his father in 1903 caused him to sell out his nursery business in order to take his place in the Howe & Rogers Company, a business with which he has since been connected as vice-president.

Mr. Howe, while a member of several clubs, gives close attention to his business and devotes little time to outside affairs. He is a member of the Unitarian church, is a Republican in politics, member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of Colonial Wars, the Rochester Historical Society, Psi Upsilon fraternity, the Alumni Association of the University of Rochester, the Genesee Valley, Rochester and Rochester Country clubs.

WARREN, A. Frank,

Real Estate Expert.

The real estate business in any growing city is a very important one, and the growth of the city can be predicted from the known character of the men who control that business, as they are enterprising, progressive and public-spirited so a city improves; as they are backward, parsimonious and illiberal so a city's growth is retarded. This holds true in every community and nowhere is it truer than in Rochester. Among the progressive real estate men of the city Mr. Warren holds prominent rank, and no man is better authority on realty values in Rochester than he. He has earned his position in the business life of the city by energetic application to his business, upright honorable dealing, and by his public-spirited interest in the growth and prosperity of Rochester. He is a son of George N. and Mary (Fay) Warren, his father born in Wisconsin, his mother in Michigan. George N. Warren was a contractor of Walworth, Wayne county, New York, where he died in 1901. He was prominent in public affairs, and a long time member of the Baptist church. His wife died in 1874.

A. Frank Warren was born at Walworth, New York, November 27, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of Walworth and Macedon, New York. He began business life with the K. D. Box Company of Cleveland, Ohio, remaining with that company two years. He then moved to Gowanda, New York, afterwards maintaining connections with the Buedingen Box and Lithographing Company of Rochester for several years. The succeeding five years he operated a steam laundry at Lockport, New York, a very profitable enterprise. In 1898 he located in Rochester, engaging in the real estate business for the first six years without a partner. In 1904 the Warren-Smith Company was incorporated and until 1908 Mr. Warren was the managing head of that company, doing an extensive business in real estate, improved and unimproved. In 1908 he organized the A. Frank Warren Real Estate Company, with offices at No. 89 Main street, east, of which he is the president. The company are dealers in real estate of every class and conduct a general agency business including the placing of insurance.

Mr. Warren is thoroughly familiar with Rochester real estate values, has won high reputation as a man of integrity, attends closely to his business, and ranks with the leading progressive public-spirited men of his business. He is wise in council, a safe leader, courageous in his operations and has carried through many important realty deals. He is a member of the New York Real Estate Association, the Allies Real Estate Association of New York City and the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. He is president of the Farm Brokers' Association of New York, and has other important business interests. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; Yonnondio Lodge, No. 63, Free and Accepted Masons, Lalla Rookh Grotto, and in political faith is a Republican. His club is the Masonic. Mr. Warren married, May 10, 1888, Sara L. Churchill, of Batavia, New York.

GETMAN, Oliver,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Oliver Getman, who during his long life has been particularly active and prominent in the public affairs of Fulton county, New York, was born in the town of Ephratah, Fulton county, New York, February 4, 1829. The family from which he sprang is one of old and honored connection with the early pioneer days of New York State, and of Fulton county in particular. Oliver Getman is in the sixth generation from Frederick Getman, the original American ancestor of the Getman family.

(I) Frederick Getman was born in Germany, from which he emigrated to America in 1720. In 1723 he formed association with Jonathan Bierman in jointly purchasing a tract of land in the Stone Arabia Patent, Montgomery county, New York State. Part of this tract is yet in the possession of the Getman family, Frederick Getman having some years after the joint purchase taken over the share of Jonathan Bierman and held the whole tract throughout his life. He married a Miss Bierman, presumably daughter of Jonathan Bierman, who bore him sons: Frederick, George, John and Christian, all of whom participated in the war with the French prior to 1757.

(II) Christian Getman, who is stated to have been the eldest son of Frederick Getman, though on some of the records in the possession of the family his name, without date of birth, appears last of the four sons, passed the major portion of his life farming the home land, but during the French war rose to distinctive rank; he brought much credit to himself and to the family by his exploits as a captain of rangers in the Colonial army during the war against the French and the expedition against the Indians. He married a widow, whose name does not appear. The children of the marriage were: Peter, Christian (2), Adam, Jacob, John, George and Thomas. His eldest son, Peter, served in the Colonial army with his father against the French and Indians.

(III) George Getman, son of Christian Getman, also took up the same occupation that his father followed in peace times, and he farmed steadily and well, married, and reared a large family, among his children being a son, George (2), grandfather of Oliver Getman, of this review.

(IV) George (2) Getman, son of George (1) Getman, was born in the town of Mohawk, Montgomery county, New York. He followed farming, but during the Revolutionary War served with the American army, and for distinguished service in the field was commissioned a lieutenant in the regular army commanded by Colonel Willett. After the war he resumed his agricultural life. He married Annie Shumaker, by whom he had children as follows: George, Peter, Joseph, Benjamin, Christopher and William.

(V) Benjamin Getman, son of George (2) and Annie (Shumaker) Getman, was born on the homestead of the family in Montgomery county, New York, June 1, 1791, and lived eighteen years beyond the allotted span, his death not coming until he had passed his eighty-eighth year, and even then not of sickness. He was still hale and active at eighty-eight, and his demise was the result of a kick received from a horse. The Getman homestead, upon which Mr. Oliver Getman still lives, is now in the town of Ephratah, Fulton county, the counties of Montgomery and Fulton having been created from Tryon. The homestead passed to Benjamin by direct bequest of his father, probably because he displayed most intelligent understanding of and inclination to farming as a lifelong pursuit. He farmed almost all his days, and died holding the respect of the entire neighborhood, where his personality brought him into much prominence. During the War of 1812 he set aside his own and farming interests and for the short campaign served his country; he was present at the battle of Sacketts Harbor. During his lifetime he held many offices of honor and importance in his native place, and for many years was justice of the peace. He worshipped at the Dutch Reformed church and served it in official capacity. His wife was Mary Van Antwerp, of Mohawk, Montgomery county, New York, and their children were: Deborah, died in infancy; Elizabeth, married Josiah Williamson; Washington, married Catherine Cook; Chauncey, married Catherine Like; Jane, married John Schultz; Delia, married Casper Saltzman; Rachel, married David Baker; Nancy Catherine; Oliver, whose biography follows; William, married Mary Bentley; Asa M., married Mary Erwin; Crawford; Mary Ann, married Jonathan Saltzman.

(VI) Oliver Getman, son of Benjamin and Mary (Van Antwerp) Getman, was born February 4, 1829, and notwithstanding a life of unusual activity, and the burden of voluminous commercial affairs for many years, he is within one year of attaining the age at which his father died, and is expected to surpass his father's record in years substantially; in fact, longevity is a noteworthy possession of the Getman family in general. Oliver Getman was born on the old Getman homestead in the town of Ephratah, Fulton county, New York, and through his mother is a descendant of one of the oldest pioneer families of New York State, the progenitor of the Van Antwerp family having been Daniel Janse Van Antwerp (or Antwerpen, as it was commonly written), who emigrated from Antwerp, Belgium, and settled in New York State, at Beverwych, between the years 1656-1661, shortly thereafter purchasing the "Third Flatt" on the south side of the Mohawk, about eight miles above Schenectady. Oliver Getman attended the district school of Ephratah, and entered upon his long life of business and public activities which have brought to him such credit. For some time he farmed with his father, and being a man of forceful character he became a power in the public affairs of the county, and his public service has been long and meritorious. All his many public offices have in his hands been carried out conscientiously and efficiently; he has been enumerator; was deputy sheriff during the years 1862-74; was supervisor 1890-91 at Johnstown; and for four years was supervisor in Oswego county. He served his country during the Civil War as special deputy to United States provost marshal, holding the office until the close of the war. In 1871 he was elected sheriff of Fulton county, and after that term of public service he returned to the farm, remaining there and assisting his father until the latter's death in 1879. Then, in association with his brother, Crawford, he embarked in the manufacture of window glass. Their factory was situated at Cleveland, Oswego county, New York, and consequently it became necessary for Oliver Getman to remove to that town. There he remained in official residence until 1889, although for the greater part of the period he was traveling extensively in the interest of the company, his brother attending to the manufacturing end of the enterprise, while Oliver organized the sales force and traveled the New England States personally. In 1890 he again took up residence in Fulton county, at Johnstown, where in 1890 he was elected supervisor, and the following year reelected. In 1892 he organized the Getman Glass Manufacturing Company, becoming its president and assuming direction of the company's substantial business, which was enhanced by the erection of a plant at Avonmore, Pennsylvania. Mr. Getman had to remove temporarily to that State to superintend the erection of the plant at Avonmore, and he remained there in the management until 1895, when he returned to Johnstown. Although arrived at an age when most people seek release from strenuous business, Mr. Getman's energetic spirit would not afford him contentment in retirement, so in that year he entered into real estate operations at Johnstown and to the judicious placing on mortgage of his surplus wealth. He also conducted a general office business, which various activities kept his time well occupied for many years, and in addition he worked the Getman farm; in fact, throughout his life he continued the operation of the ancestral property, which he inherited from his father, Benjamin Getman. In commercial and banking circles of Johnstown he became a strong figure and was identified with many business interests; was a member of the first board of directors of the First National Bank; of the People's Bank, and of the Fulton County Savings Bank; and was president of the Fulton County Agricultural Society. Fraternally he was a member of Garoga Lodge, No. 300, Free and Accepted Masons; Johnstown Chapter, No. 78, Royal Arch Masons; and Holy Cross Commandery, No. 51, Knights Templar. In politics he gives allegiance and valued support to the Republican party, and by religious persuasion he is a Presbyterian.

His wife, Levina (Wood) Getman, whom he married on October 31, 1855, and who died on February 3, 1911, was the daughter of Dr. Henry and Polly (Smith) Wood, and bore him children as follows: 1. Leander, married Catherine Empe; children: Henry and Catherine. 2. Levina, married Oliver Getman. 3. Levi, married Myra Keith; children: Levina, married Everett Stephenson, and has a son Everett; Charles, who married Grace Sarah Yanney, and has a son Harold; Grace, married John F. Rickard, and has three children; Margaret, Florence, and John W.

Summing up the life story of Oliver Getman by a comparison with the records of his many responsible ancestors, it can safely be stated that his life has been as creditable, if not more creditable, than that of any of his forebears, taking into consideration the many and varied activities of his long life.

GORDON, Edgar D.,

Public Official.

As county clerk of Fulton county, New York, for the past nine years, 1907-16, Mr. Gordon has become one of the best known men of his county and in his own city, Johnstown, has gained the equally high reputation for his wise and beneficial interest in city government. He is a native son of New York, born in Schoharie county, but his entire business and public life has been passed in Fulton county. He is a son of James and Emma (Tymersen) Gordon, his father a cheese manufacturer and miller of Carlisle, New York, of Scotch ancestry.

Edgar D. Gordon was born at Browns Hollow, Montgomery county, New York, May 17, 1865. He was educated in the public schools. He chose a business life and secured his first position in a general store as clerk. From the store he passed to a bookkeeper's desk with J. H. Decker, Son & Company, glove manufacturers of Johnstown, New York, remaining with that company for eighteen years in responsible position. In 1907 he was elected clerk of Fulton county and has held that office continuously for nine years, his efficiency and popularity being proven by his reëlections. He is a Republican in politics and for many years has taken active part in public affairs, serving his own city, Johnstown, as water commissioner, alderman and acting mayor, filling out the unexpired term of Isaac Morris, deceased. His public career has been one of honor and efficiency, his long years of business training rendering him particularly valuable in the offices he has been called upon to fill. To his ability is added a high sense of duty and a deep sense of obligation to return the confidence reposed in him by the most scrupulous and conscientious performance of that duty. Of social friendly nature, Mr. Gordon has affiliated with his fellows in several of the fraternal orders, holding all degrees of the order of United American Mechanics, and of the Knights of Pythias, including the Uniform Rank, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to the Daughters of Rebekah, a branch of the Odd Fellows, admitting both sexes. In religious faith he is a Baptist, belonging to the First Church of Johnstown. His club is the Lotos of Johnstown.

Mr. Gordon married, at Carlisle, New York, November 20, 1886, Mina D., daughter of Samuel S. and Marion (Dingham) Collins. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have one child, a son, Merritt W., born October 23, 1895, in Johnstown, educated in the public and high schools of Johnstown, a graduate of the Bliss Electrical School at Washington, D. C., connected now with the engineering department of the Glen Telephone Company of Johnstown, N. Y.

SLOCUM, George Fort,

Lawyer.

Since 1882 Mr. Slocum has been a member of the Rochester bar, and in the years intervening since his admission he has won important position and honorable standing at that bar, and as a citizen of the city of Rochester. For the four years following his graduation from the University of Rochester he engaged in teaching with marked success, but the law was his ultimate goal, and wisely he chose. Political honors have been bestowed upon him by his party, including the nomination for justice of the Supreme Court, but he has trusted his ability as a lawyer to preserve his fame and has not sought for any office not of a legal nature. His rise in his profession has not been meteoric, but he has never taken a step backward, and as the years progressed he was found among the steadily decreasing few who are recognized as leaders. He is held in deepest respect by his brethren of the profession, while his unfailing courtesy, strict ethical conduct and clear presentation of his causes have won him the high regard of the State and federal court judges before whom he appears.

Mr. Slocum springs from one of the prominent early families and is a nephew of General Henry W. Slocum, of Civil War fame, commander of the right wing of General Sherman's army on the famous march through Georgia to the sea. He is a son of George E. Slocum, born in Delphi, New York, but engaged as a hardware merchant in Scottsville, Monroe county, New York, from 1849 until his death, November 13, 1906. He was one of the prominent men of his district, held many town offices, was clerk of the school district for many years, and for a term was collector of tolls on the Genesee canal. From 1843 until 1849 he resided in Rochester, but the succeeding fifty-seven years were spent in Scottsville. George E. Slocum married Lydia A. Fort, of Clifton Park, Saratoga county, New York, who died April 22, 1904, mother of four sons: Earll H., clerk of the Supreme Court at Rochester; George Fort, of further mention; LeRoy M., who succeeded his father in the hardware business at Scottsville; Mors O., connected with the Western Electric Company in Chicago, Illinois, died April 1, 1915, aged forty-nine years.

George Fort Slocum was born at Scottsville, Monroe county, New York, March 2, 1856. In boyhood he attended the public schools of the village, and his studies were continued at Rochester Free Academy and Brockport State Normal School, he graduating from the latter institution in 1874 a licensed teacher. He then spent four years in classical study at the University of Rochester, receiving his Bachelor's degree, class of 1878. With graduation from the University he closed his classical preparation, and until 1882 was engaged as an instructor, being principal of Mount Morris Academy, 1878-79, and principal of the Charlotte Union School, 1881-82. In 1880 he served as school commissioner of the second district of Monroe county and worthily acquitted himself in each position. In the meantime he had pursued a course of legal study and in 1882 was admitted to the Monroe county bar. He at once opened an office in Rochester, and has been in continuous general practice until the present year, 1916. For several years he was junior member of the law firm of Putnam & Slocum, later senior member of Slocum & Denton and subsequently of Slocum & Wallace. From the dissolution of the last named firm in 1905 until the present he has practiced alone. From 1883 until 1886 he was assistant city attorney of Rochester, and during 1903-04 was deputy State attorney-general, located at the capital, Albany. He practices in all State and federal courts of the district, and during his thirty-four years at the bar has been connected with many of the celebrated cases tried in those courts. He is learned in the law, wise in council, sound in judgment, a hard worker and never takes a case to trial unless fully prepared to do his client full justice. He is devoted to his profession and has few outside interests.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Slocum has been a member of the minority party in his district. In 1905 he was the Democratic candidate for justice of the Supreme Court for the Rochester district, and notwithstanding the large majority normally against him, he polled a surprisingly large vote, attesting his personal popularity. He is a member of the First Unitarian Church; member of the college fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon.

Mr. Slocum married, October 19, 1882, Mabel Hopper, of Friendship, New York, daughter of Alfred R. and Julia N. Hopper. Mr. and Mrs. Slocum are the parents of four children: Mary P., Mrs. C. J. Sheil, of Rochester; Isla, Mrs. Paul Judson, of Kinderhook, New York; Raymond F., died October 25, 1916; and Ruth. Mr. Slocum conducts his business at offices in the Elwood Building, Rochester, the family residence being at No. 58 Brighton street.

McKELVEY, William J.,

Manufacturer.

A native son of New York and a lifelong resident of the city of Rochester, maternally descended from Revolutionary ancestors, early settlers of Stamford, Connecticut, and paternally from the McKelveys of Scotland and Ireland, Mr. McKelvey has in his own right won distinction in business and social circles, worthy of the honored name he bears. A McKelvey has been an integral part of Rochester's business structure since 1839, and for years John McKelvey and his son, William J. McKelvey, were contemporaries although engaged in different lines of trade. When John McKelvey, born in the north of Ireland of Scotch parents, came to Rochester, in 1839, he established a cooperage business, built a name for integrity and thrift, and until 1890 continued a resident of the city of his adoption, ending his earthly career at the age of eighty-five years, a man honored and respected. He married Susan Louise Scofield, who traced her descent from the Scofields of Stamford, Connecticut, who were settlers in 1641.

William J. McKelvey, son of John and Susan Louise (Scofield) McKelvey, was born in Rochester, New York, May 11, 1844, and is yet a resident of the city of his birth. He completed grammar and high school courses of study, then began a long and honorable business career as clerk in the Rochester freight office of the New York Central Railroad. He aspired to become a merchant and in due course of time, 1874, realized his ambition, becoming an extensive and prosperous dealer in tobacco. He extended his lines of operation as the years broadened his vision and gave him experience, judgment and foresight to discern the opportunities waiting to be seized, becoming well known in commercial and financial circles as a man with the ability both to plan with wisdom and execute with vigor. On May 1, 1903, he formed his present connection, secretary-treasurer of the Atlantic Stamping Company, a corporation manufacturing anti-rust tinware, copper, nickel and aluminum galvanized ware, with factory at Nos. 156-180 Ames street, Rochester.

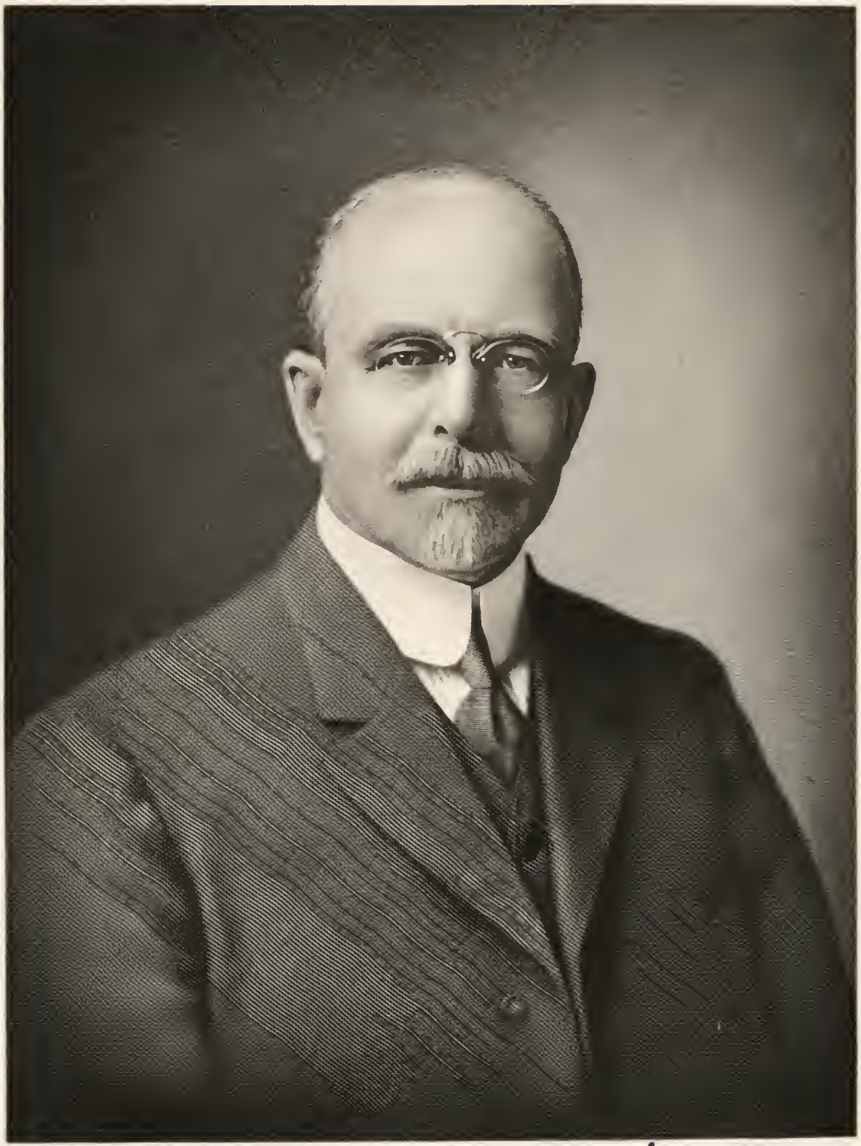
The career of Mr. McKelvey has been one of business success, but he must not be classed with those who have made the material things of life their sole pursuit. His conception of manhood and citizenship makes for fraternity, benevolence, liberal thinking and good fellowship, and his beliefs shine forth in his deeds. Loyalty to principle, integrity and fairness are distinguishing traits and while his Scotch-Irish-American blood spells thrift, keenness and energy in all things, he is so well balanced mentally that no one trait or attribute of his nature gains at the expense of another. Mr. McKelvey is a member of the official board of the First Methodist Church, of Rochester, and has long been a strong pillar of support to that church and its pastors. Through his patriotic ancestry, he has gained admission to the Sons of the American Revolution, and through his own upright honorable life to the Masonic order. From his brethren of the order he has received the strongest evidences of their regard and appreciation of his zeal for the order, he being a past master of Younondio Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Hamilton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and past eminent commander of Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a noble of Damascus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Masonic Club.

Mr. McKelvey married, January 18, 1893, Grace Spencer, of Sonora, New York, and their home, No. 9 Locust avenue, graced by a daughter, Margaret Scofield McKelvey, is the abode of generous hospitality, welcome and friendliness.

BOSWORTH, Frank A.,

Banker.

When in 1872 the choice had to be made between the legal profession or the banking business, Mr. Bosworth chose banking as his life work, a choice he does not regret and one to which he has religiously adhered. He began at the foot of the ladder as clerk, passed through a



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series of merited promotions, and since 1907 has been vice-president of the First National Bank of Utica, an institution to whose prosperity and growth his experience and ability has largely contributed.

He is of English ancestry, his grandfather, Obadiah Bosworth, coming from England with his family and settling on Genesee street, Utica, New York, opposite the old Butterfield estate, and for a few years was manager of the Butterfield farm. He then cultivated a farm at Paris Hill, finally locating near his son at Clockville, Madison County, New York, his residence until his death. William V. Bosworth, son of Obadiah Bosworth, was eight years of age when his father brought him to Utica where his youth was spent until the removal to the Paris Hill farm. When choosing a vocation, he selected farming and for a few years he cultivated his own farm at Clockville, Madison county. He later abandoned farming and engaged in commercial life in Clockville as merchant and produce dealer. He rose to prominence in Madison county; served as sheriff of the county by appointment to fill a vacancy and was one of the strong men of the Republican party. He served as deacon in the Baptist church of Clockville for thirty years and in all things was reliable, trustworthy and progressive. He married Maria P. Wilcox, of Clockville, and had three children: Frank A., mentioned below; Cora O.; and William V., who yet farms the old homestead.

Frank A. Bosworth was born at the homestead near Clockville, Madison county, New York, February 20, 1854. He was educated in the public schools and Cazenovia Seminary, also completed a course in commercial law and bookkeeping. He then was given a choice either to enter the law office of his uncle, Judge B. F. Chapman, or the Canastota National Bank under the pioneer banker, David H. Rasbach. He chose the bank and at once began the fulfillment of his duties as clerk. In the spring of the following year 1873, he left his first employ to become junior clerk in the Oneida County Bank of Utica under J. Milton Butler. There he began his upward climb and as he became proficient was successfully advanced, becoming discount clerk, bookkeeper, teller; in 1886 a director, and in 1887 acting cashier. He filled the latter position until 1899, then succeeded to full management upon the death of Mr. Butler. He continued head of the Oneida County Bank until the following February, 1900, when it was merged with the First National Bank of Utica, when he was made one of the cashiers of the First National. He was elected vice-president in 1907, and in that office and as a member of the board of directors he still serves. His business career has been one of progressive honors won by ability, determination and force, continued with the highest conception of business integrity. He makes no engagement that he does not fill; incurs no obligation that he does not meet.

Before business engagements grew too heavy, Mr. Bosworth was a director and treasurer of the Utica Chamber of Commerce, and from 1910 to 1913 was a trustee of the New York State Hospital at Ray Brook, New York, by appointment of Governor Hughes. For twenty-two years he has been an elder of Westminster Presbyterian Church, and for six years was president of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association and is now a director. In political faith he is a Republican.

Mr. Bosworth married (first) at Utica, in June, 1884, Nellie E. Sherwood, daughter of Benjamin F. Sherwood, who died in 1894 leaving two children: Frances M. and Sherwood B. Bosworth. Mr. Bosworth married (second) in 1910, Mrs. Hattie J. Chamberlin, of Utica.

PIDRICK, William H.,

Manufacturer.

Probably no business in the United States has undergone a greater transformation in the last half century than that of caring for the dead. In no branch of that business, a sacred one from its very nature, has the change been more complete than in the manufacture and distribution of caskets. With that particular branch Mr. Pidrick has been connected since 1879, his service having been continuous with the Stein Manufacturing Company of Rochester and their successor, the National Casket Company. The business transacted at the Rochester plant is simply enormous, caskets going to every part of the United States, to Cuba, South America, South Africa, Australia, Canada and European countries. These are not caskets of an inferior character but include caskets of the finest woods, upholstering and decoration. The greatest and most honored of the nation's dead of recent years sleep in caskets prepared under Mr. Pidrick's supervision, including President Grant, President Garfield, James Gordon Bennett, and thousands of others, great in their day and generation.

He is a son of William and Jane (Hosken) Pidrick, both of English birth and ancestry. William Pidrick was born in 1823, and died in Rochester in 1886, a carpenter and builder. He married, in England, Jane Hosken, born in 1825, and in 1849 came to the United States, landing at New York. He had a young friend in Milwaukee and it was Mr. Pidrick's intention to join him, but traveling by the Erie canal his journey was interrupted by an accident and he walked into Rochester. Funds were low and to restore his finances he received employment at his trade. When again in funds, he had lost the desire to proceed and Rochester had gained a permanent and a useful citizen. He worked for a time as a journeyman then, but he was an expert builder and soon began contracting in his own name. For several years he conducted business alone, building up a large business which finally demanded a partner's assistance. He admitted Robert Boyd to a partnership, and together they conducted the large business until Mr. Pidrick's retirement in 1882. The last building the firm erected was the Powers Hotel, completed in 1882, although the finest structures in Rochester erected prior to 1882 are monuments to the skill, energy and business ability of William Pidrick. He began his career at the very foot of the ladder, but ended it at the very top, ranking with the most prominent contractors of the city. He was a member of the Masonic order, a man highly regarded and esteemed.

William H. Pidrick was born in Rochester, September 1, 1857, and is now one of the honored business men and citizens of the city of his birth. He attended public schools until fourteen years of age, then left high school to begin learning the carpenter's trade, much against the wishes of his parents. He was ambitious, strong and self-reliant, and under his capable father's instruction soon became an expert worker in wood. He finished a regular apprenticeship, then for one year traveled and worked in the West. Although he had spent years to acquire the carpenter's trade, he was not satisfied with it, and after returning to Rochester he learned the trade of cutter and for two years followed that trade with one of Rochester's wholesale clothing houses. In 1879 he secured a position with the Stein Manufacturing Company, then engaged in the most exceedingly popular business of casket making for the wholesale trade. He was a valuable man for the company, his dual trades, carpentry and cloth cutting, being available in both the manufacturing and upholstering departments. At the expiration of six months, when he announced his intention of returning to the clothing business, the company, loath to lose him, offered extra inducements and secured his services for six months longer. When that term expired he was induced to sign a contract for two years longer, but before that contract expired the company was reorganized and incorporated as The Stein Manufacturing Company. Mr. Pidrick was invited to become a stockholder, which he did to the extent of all the capital he could command. This was in 1885, and until 1890 he was assistant superintendent of the Rochester plant. In 1890 the company was again reorganized as The National Casket Company, and Mr. Pidrick, then in charge of the technical department, was recalled to Rochester and made manger of the company's plant and manufacturing business in that city. From that time forward he has been in charge of the plant and practical directing head of the wonderful business transacted in the manufacture of burial caskets from the rough lumber to the finished product. He is one of the most capable of business men, and being a practical mechanic, understanding the two important branches of the business from a mechanical standpoint, he is the ideal manager.

Mr. Pidrick was "made a Mason" shortly after coming of age, and has ever since been affiliated with Valley Lodge, No. 109, Free and Accepted Masons. He is held in high regard by his brethren of the order, and in his life exemplifies the excellent tenets of that order. He is a member of other organizations, business, social and fraternal, and as did his excellent father before him he bears an honored name. Mr. Pidrick married, in 1888, Anna Barr, of Rochester.

WEBB, W. Edwin,

Manufacturer.

As head of the Rochester Box and Lumber Company with which he has been connected for twenty years Mr. Webb has demonstrated the wisdom of the action which placed him in executive management. From youth he has been engaged in the manufacture of wooden boxes of all descriptions and is thoroughly familiar with every detail of the company's business from a mechanical standpoint. As vice-president and manager for several years he became familiar with factory management and office detail, thus bringing to the president's office a thorough equipment under him, the most capable and efficient chief executive of a large and prosperous business. He is of New York birth, son of William M. and Sarah J. (Neale) Webb, both deceased, his father a contractor and builder of Rochester, New York, who died in 1902.

W. Edwin Webb was born in Ontario, New York, December 18, 1860, but when he was young his parents moved to Rochester where he was educated in the public schools. After leaving school he began working in a lowly position in a box factory, continuing an employee until 1896 although advanced to a responsible position. In 1896 he became interested in the Rochester Box and Lumber Company as a stockholder and has from that year been connected with the company in official capacity. In 1907 he was elected vice-president and manager, the company's business growing to be one of importance. He continued in that position until 1912, when Mr. E. S. Clarke died and Mr. Webb bought out his interest and was elected president, his present relation. The company's plant, located on Culver road subway, is modern in its equipment and methods, and the record of the company is one of honor and efficiency. The business has been one of constant growth, Mr. Webb both as manager and president bent on not only maintaining the high reputation already established for promptness and reliability but to constantly advance that reputation and add to an already very large business.

Mr. Webb is a member of Valley Lodge, No. 109, Free and Accepted Masons; Hamilton Chapter, No. 62, Royal Arch Masons; Monroe Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar; and of Damascus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is highly regarded in the order, is devoted to its principles and welfare and is zealous of its fair fame. He is a member of Central Presbyterian Church. His club is the Rotary of Rochester.

Mr. Webb married, in 1881, Margaret Elizabeth Parker, who died in September 1902, daughter of J. W. Parker, of Rochester, and the mother of two children: Jesse H. and Loren D. Mr. Webb married (second) in October, 1903, Theresa Cutter, of Bloomfield, New York. The family home is a beautiful residence at No. 1075 Genesee street, Rochester.

BENNETT, Burton G.,

Insurance Actuary.

No business during the past half century has developed more men of strong ability than life insurance and among the men of to-day who have come up from the ranks to positions of managerial importance there is none whose advance has been more pronounced than has that of Burton G. Bennett, general agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. He was not "to the manner born," had no connection with life insurance as a business until his twentieth year, but he developed rapidly and so proved his worth that in fourteen years he passed from a clerkship to the post he now occupies with one of the leading companies of the United States. Although a native son of New York he spent five years of the formative period of his life in the far west developing the strong qualities of self-reliance, energy and keen perception that characterize him. He is a son of John M. and Clymena M. (Shutts) Bennett. John M. Bennett, a farmer of Moreland, Schuyler county, New York, left his farm of two hundred acres in charge of his son Oscar in 1875 and journeyed to Prescott, Arizona, making the trip westward from Junction City, Kansas, by ox team across the plains consuming five months in making the journey.

Burton G. Bennett was born at the Schuyler county farm in Moreland, New York, December 8, 1864, and there spent the first eleven years of his life. He made the journey with his parents in 1875, the experiences of those five months in a wagon crossing the plains remaining vivid in his memory. He supplemented the early training received in the Moreland school with courses of study in the Prescott, Arizona, schools and there remained until 1879 when he returned East. He was variously employed in summer and at school in winter until 1883 when he located his residence in Rochester, which city has ever since been his home. After a course in the Rochester Business Institute he entered the employ of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in a clerical capacity and the association then formed has never been broken, on the contrary has become more intimate as the years have progressed. From the clerical force Mr. Bennett graduated to the field staff and so well did he demonstrate his ability as a producer that he was advanced to higher

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James M. E. O'Grady

rank and greater opportunity. In 1898 the general agent of the Rochester district was removed by death, and as a matter of earned promotion Mr. Bennett was named as his successor.

That the choice was dictated by wisdom the subsequent record of the Rochester district amply proves. As general agent Mr. Bennett's skill in organization has been given full scope and he has created a field force to whom he has imparted his own energy and enthusiasm to a large degree. The district is one of the best conducted and productive in the entire territory covered by the Northwestern and no member of the general agency staff has compiled a better or more honorable record. The commodious offices of the company are in the Granite Building and there a very large business is transacted in renewals, new applications and settlements. Over all Mr. Bennett is the presiding genius, his spirit of energy and systematic orderly procedure permeating every department.

Mr. Bennett was married, June 12, 1888, to Kathro B. Udell, of Rochester.

O'GRADY, James M. E.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Colonel O'Grady is a living refutation that a man "is not without honor save in his own country," for in Rochester, the city of his birth and of his lifetime residence, he is honored as one of the ablest of lawyers and statesmen. A product of her public schools and of her university, a practitioner in her courts for over a quarter of a century, Rochester has shown the pride she feels and the confidence she reposes in her son by committing many public trusts to his care and by sending him as her representative to State Legislative halls and to the National House of Representatives. Each trust has been jealously fulfilled and in every position he has filled he has displayed strong ability, wedded to devotion to duty. His record is a proud one, and for every honor bestowed upon him by his fellow men he has returned valuable service that has added to the prosperity and glory of his native city.

Now just in his prime and full strength of his splendid powers, the future holds for him nothing but brightest promise. Honored in the profession he adorns, he adds to his learning and skill as a practitioner an eloquence of expression and a strength in argument which renders him a bulwark of strength to the cause he advocates.

James M. E. O'Grady was born in Rochester, New York, March 31, 1863, son of Daniel and Winifred (McDonnell) O'Grady. He obtained his early education in Rochester primary and intermediate schools, then became a student at the Free Academy, whence he was graduated class of 1879. He was graduated from the University of Rochester, receiving his degree of A. B. with the class of 1885. He was admitted to the Monroe county bar the same year, but did not begin active private practice until January, 1887, but since that date he has been continuously in practice in Rochester, has been admitted to all State and Federal courts of the district and in all has a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the various bar associations and is highly regarded as a lawyer both by his professional brethren and by the public-at-large.

In 1887 he made his first appearance in public life as an official, as a member of the board of education, serving from 1887 until 1892, and during the last two years of his term was president of the board. During those five years he was brought prominently before the public as one of the heads of the public school system of the city, and so proved his interest and his ability to deal with questions of public policy that in 1892 he was chosen a member of the Lower House of the New York Legislature, serving through successive reëlections until the close of the session of 1898. He was one of the strong men of the House and in committee and upon the floor a recognized power both in counsel and debate. During the sessions of 1897 and 1898 he was speaker of the house, there proving his quality as a parlimentarian and leader of men. In 1898 he was the Republican nominee for Congress from the New York Thirty-first Congressional District, was elected and served during the life of the Fifty-sixth Congress, beginning March 4, 1899, ending March 3, 1901. His congressional career was in keeping with the previous high quality of his public service, and he retired from office with the respect of his colleagues, then resuming the practice of his profession. During the administration of Governor Frank Black, Mr. O'Grady was appointed assistant judge advocate general on the Governer's staff, ranking as a colonel of the New York National Guard. He is now upon the supernumerary list subject to call from the State.

Genial and social in disposition, Colonel O'Grady enjoys the society of his friends in several organizations of Rochester and New York. His Rochester clubs are: Genesee Valley and Rochester Country, and his New York club, the Republican. He is a member of the Cathedral congregation of the Roman Catholic church.

Colonel O'Grady married at Rochester, June 29, 1909, Margaret Louise, daughter of Stephen and Kate Rauber, and has a daughter Margaret Louise, born November 11, 1914.

SUMNER, Charles Ralsey, M. D.,

Physician.

The practice of medicine according to the teachings of the great Hahnemann, the founder of the school of Homoeopathy, was introduced into Rochester by Dr. Augustus P. Biegler, a graduate of the University of Berlin, in 1840. In the years which have intervened many practitioners of that school have practiced their healing art in the city, and are numbered among the most eminent men of medicine of any school. Dr. Charles R. Sumner came to Rochester in 1877 and seven years later had attained such standing among his professional brethren that he was chosen president of the Monroe County Homoeopathic Medical Society. He has steadily grown in professional prominence and is one of the most successful members of his honored profession. He has devoted his life to his profession and through interesting devotion to the scientific principles underlying his work with close and careful diagnosis has won rich reward. He is the son of Dr. Charles and Mary J. (White) Sumner, his father also a physician practicing in Otsego county, New York, at the time of his son's birth, and who came to Rochester in 1856.

Charles Ralsey Sumner was born in Gilbertville, Otsego county, New York, March 12, 1852. He prepared for college in public and private institutions of learning, and in 1870 entered the University of Rochester whence he was graduated A. B., 1874, A. M., 1877. He chose medicine as his profession, preparing at New York Homoeopathic Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D., class of 1877. He began practice in Rochester the same year and has been so engaged continuously until the present year, 1916. From 1894 until 1900 he was a member of the board of health commissioners of the city of Rochester and rendered yeoman service in the cause of public health. He is an ardent disciple of the gospel of prevention and through his untiring efforts the public health was surrounded by additional safeguards. He is now one of the commissioners of Mount Hope Cemetery. He is an ex-president of the Monroe County Medical Society; ex-president of the Rochester Academy of Science; member and ex-president of the Medical Staff of Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital; member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy; New York State, Monroe County and Western New York Homoeopathic societies, taking an active part in the work of all. He is a member of the Presbyterian church; Psi Upsilon and of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. In politics he is a Republican.

Dr. Sumner married, October 11, 1877, Julia L. Parsons, of Rochester, the family home being No. 20 Sibley place. Dr. Sumner has his offices at No. 233 Alexander street; his son, Dr. Cyril Sumner, is associated with him in practice. He has also two daughters, Mrs. S. P. Curtis and Estelle.

WARREN, Arthur,

Lawyer, Publicist.

During the twenty-five years Mr. Warren has been a member of the Monroe county bar, he has attained not only prominence as a lawyer of ability, but has figured largely in the political life of his city and county. His prominence in professional and public life has not precluded his taking a leading part in the lighter, but not less important, activities of city life, and in club and fraternity he is one of the best known figures.

Mr. Warren is a descendant of the "Warrens of Pennsylvania," early settlers in that State, a Warren the first white child born in Sullivan county. Ward Warren, a veteran of the Civil War from Pennsylvania, married Helen Lilley, also a Pennsylvanian by birth, and spent his after life engaged in farming.

Arthur Warren, son of Ward and Helen (Lilley) Warren, was born in Granville, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1865, and after obtaining a public school education entered Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, there completing his academic studies. He chose the profession of law and at succeeding periods studied under the direction of Myron T. Bly, Harris & Harris and Judge C. C. Davy. In 1891 he was admitted to the Monroe county bar, began practice in Rochester and so continues with offices at 1020 Granite Building. With his admission to the bar began the serious business of establishing a practice in a strange city. He at first was associated with Andrew Ludolph and in later years with D. Curtis Gano, who had studied law in Mr. Warren's office. This association continued two years and from that time Mr. Warren has practiced alone. He began and has continued a general practitioner and as the years have passed he has grown stronger and more firmly established in public esteem. He possesses the clear, logical analytical mind of the successful lawyer, has a keen sense of the relative importance of law points and testimony and dwells not on trivialities but on the strong features of his case. Thus armed, he is strong in the presentation of his cases and that strength is augmented by his eloquent speech and convincing manner. He is a member of the local and State bar associations and is held in high esteem by those whom he often opposes as well as by the bench and bar generally.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Warren has figured prominently in public life and has on several occasions received the endorsement of his fellow men at the polls. He represented the nineteenth ward as general committeeman for several years, was twice elected supervisor from that ward, and in November, 1903, was the choice of the board of supervisors of Monroe county for county attorney. He served six years in that position and retired from office with high reputation as guardian of the county's legal interests. He resumed private practice after his term expired, the experience in the county attorney's office adding prestige to his already well established reputation.

As a member of the Chamber of Commerce he has aided to the extent of his opportunity in all the movements of that body to advance Rochester's material prosperity and as a member of the Good Roads Association he has preached the gospel of good roads persistently and effectively. For many years he served on the executive committee of fifteen, and on the legislative committee of the association has lectured in all parts of the State, appearing before farmers' institutes, good roads conventions and legislative bodies, presenting the cause of good roads with all the fervency of his nature and with logic and eloquence creating the sentiment which has crystallized in legislation and the building of hundreds of miles of State and county roads. He is a member of Yonnondio Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Ionic Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and served as grand high priest of Royal Arch Masons of the State in 1914 and 1915; Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar; the Masonic Club of which he was a director; Rochester Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and a member of the Knights of Pythias. His clubs are the Rochester Athletic and the Genesee Valley Golf, of which he was formerly president.

GLENN, Richard M. C.,

Active Business Man.

Vice-president of the American Cigar Company of New York City, and occupying official positions in various other subsidiary companies of the American Tobacco Company, Richard Murray Cuningham Glenn comes of the sturdy Scotch stock which has done so much for the development of a prosperous and modern commonwealth in Virginia. His great-grandfather, James Anderson Glenn, was born in 1760 in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to Virginia as a young man, settling at Bloomsburg, Halifax county, now known as Turberville, Halifax county, where he died in January, 1812. He was an educated and gifted man, and exercised a large influence in the community. He married Isabella Wilson, born March 17, 1778, died September 18, 1846, daughter of Colonel John Wilson, of Davis Hill, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, a prominent man noted in his long life for his energy and perseverance. He was born about 1740, the first in this country of a family which came from Scotland about 1720 and located in Georgia or South Carolina. Thence he came to Virginia and settled some seven miles above Danville, at a place since known as Wilson's Ferry, where he died May 21, 1820. He married, April 21, 1767, Mary Lumpkin sister of General George Lumpkin, born 1748, died January 21, 1827. James A. Glenn and wife had children: John Wilson, Eliza, Agnes, Mary, Kitty, James Anderson, Wilson (died young), and Archibald.

Archibald Glenn, the grandfather of Richard M. C. Glenn, was born September 6, 1806, in Halifax county, Virginia, and died October 3, 1846. He married his first cousin, Mary Wilson Cuningham, December 16, 1830. She was born April

21, 1813, and died August 6, 1878, daughter of Alexander and Martha Moor (Wilson) Cuningham, and granddaughter of Robert Cuningham. The last named came from Scotland and settled at "Lombardy Grove," Petersburg, Virginia. He married Martha Baird, and both lie buried in Brunswick county, Virginia, the former at Blandford Church and the latter in the Parish of White Hall. Their son, Alexander Cuningham, was born February, 1776, in Mecklenberg county, Virginia, and his wife, Martha Moor, daughter of Colonel John Wilson, January 8, 1792. Archibald Glenn's children were: Martha C., born July 5, 1833, died October 5, 1853; James Anderson, mentioned below; Archibald C., born May 7, 1838; Isabella, September 2, 1844, died December 20, 1846.

James Anderson (2) Glenn, eldest son of Archibald and Mary Wilson (Cuningham) Glenn, father of Richard M. C. Glenn, was born April 19, 1836, in Halifax county, Virginia, and lived near South Boston, in that county, on his estate known as Glenmary, where he died November 8, 1913. He was educated at Dr. Minor's School, Virginia Military Institute and the University of Virginia, and was a highly respected and esteemed leaf tobacco dealer and planter, having a large estate known as Glenmary, which contains one of the old Colonial houses more or less noted in Virginia. He was a member of St. Luke's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, and was an ardent Democrat in political principle. A soldier of the Civil War, he was commissioned October 25, 1861, as captain in the One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment, Eleventh Brigade, First Division, Virginia State Militia, to rank from September 7. At the age of seventy-two years, in 1908, he was elected a member of the State Legislature and served two terms, until 1912. He married, October 2, 1856, Susan Jane Majors, born 1838, died November 8, 1904, daughter of Samuel B. and Mildred (Easley) Majors, of Halifax county, Virginia, the last named a daughter of Drury Easley and granddaughter of William Easley, whose wife was a Miss Scraggs. Children: Pauline, born November 4, 1857, married John L. Singleton; Mary Octovia, December 31, 1858, at Glenmary; Martha Cuningham, April 1, 1860, died 1861; Isabel Susan, November 12, 1861; Richard M. C., mentioned below; Samuel Majors, July 9, 1866; Mary, October 16, 1868, married D'Orsay Jones; James Anderson, July 26, 1870, died 1912; Archibald Cuningham, August 15, 1872; Emanuel Gerst, March 15, 1874; Florence, May 29, 1877, married James T. Parkinson, and resides in Richmond; Wilson, May 28, 1880; John Wilson, August 10, 1882.

Richard M. C. Glenn was born December 7, 1863, near South Boston, Halifax county, Virginia, and received his primary education in private schools at his home, and graduated from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1882. He began his business experience as bookkeeper in a wholesale dry goods house, Richmond, Virginia, where he continued three years. Following this he engaged in the wholesale leaf tobacco business with his father at South Boston, Virginia, and after two years he was employed by Major H. A. Edmondson. Three years later he formed a co-partnership under the style of Edmondson & Glenn, and continued seven years, at the end of which period Major Edmondson retired and he continued the tobacco business organizing several different branches in Virginia and North Carolina and succeeded in building up one of the largest and most successful leaf tobacco businesses in the south of both a domestic and foreign nature. The business was continued by Mr. Glenn until 1902 when he removed from Virginia to New York and became associated with the American Cigar Company, of which he became vice-president in 1904. This concern and its subsidiaries do a very extensive business, extending to every part of the United States and throughout the entire civilized world. Mr. Glenn is a member of the "Virginians" and the Southern Society of New York, and was formerly a member of the Calumet Club of that city. He now resides at Montclair, New Jersey, and is a member of the Athletic Club of that place and the Montclair and Upper Montclair Golf clubs, being president of the latter, also being a member of the Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, New Jersey. His religious affiliation was with St. Luke's Church of South Boston, Virginia, of which he was vestryman, and is now a member of St. Luke's Church at Montclair, New Jersey. Politically he is independent, giving allegiance to no party organization.

He married (first) December 3, 1890, Hallie Brookes, born in Halifax county, Virginia, died June 12, 1909, daughter of Dr. John V. and Mary (Owen) Brookes, the latter a daughter of William L. Owen, a prominent financier and public man of the county, who died in 1884. Mr. Glenn married (second) February 19, 1913, Lilla Holmes, born at Little Rock, Arkansas, daughter of Nathaniel and Flora (Tillar) Holmes, the latter a daughter of Major Benjamin Tillar, a prominent citizen of Little Rock, Arkansas, being a large planter and landowner in Arkansas and Texas. There are three children of the first marriage: John Brookes, born June 30, 1892; Mary Owen, July 17, 1895; and Frances, March 2, 1898.

CRONISE, Adelbert,

Lawyer, World-wide Traveler.

In 1802 John Cronise, great-grandfather of Adelbert Cronise, of Rochester, came from Frederick, Maryland, with his not far distant neighbor, Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, to examine the wonderful country which Colonel Rochester had first seen two years earlier. John Cronise was a grandson of John Cronise, who early in the eighteenth century came from Strasburg, Germany, to Maryland, settling at Frederick.

When the grandson, John Cronise, had examined the land about which his neighbor, Colonel Rochester, had informed him, he decided to settle there, but made his selection from land near the town site of the present Lyons, New York, purchasing two tracts from Sir William Pultney. John Cronise did not live on his purchase, but returned to Maryland. Five years later, in 1807, his son, Henry Cronise, came to the purchase with his family, bringing slaves with him to clear and work the farm. These slaves he afterward gave their freedom and employed at wages as farm workmen. A son, Simon, was born to Henry Cronise and when the boy was two years old his mother, Mrs. Henry Cronise, made the journey from Lyons to Frederick, Maryland, on horseback, taking her babe with her in the saddle. They were attended on the journey by two of the faithful blacks who saw that no harm befell their mistress or her babe either going or returning.

This boy, Simon Cronise, grew to manhood at the Lyons homestead, inherited a part of it and there lived until 1886, when he moved to the city of Rochester permanently, having previously in 1879 and 1880 made that city his home. His share of the old homestead, purchased by his grandfather, John Cronise, in 1802, and inherited by his father, Henry Cronise, and by himself yet remains in the family name and is owned by his son, Adelbert Cronise, of the sixth American and third New York generation of the family founded in Frederick, Maryland, by John Cronise, of Strasburg.

Simon Cronise married Catherine Maria Fredenburg, a descendant of the Dutch pioneer, Wilhelm Van Vradenburgh, who came from Holland to New Amsterdam in the ship "Gilded Beaver" in 1653. The Van Vradenburghs settled in the upper Hudson Valley, several generations of the Fredenburgs, a branch, owning large estates at Ghent, Columbia county, on which they lived. There Catherine Maria Fredenburg was born, but when a child came to Western New York with her parents, traveling by packet on the Erie canal.

From such hardy pioneer blood comes Adelbert Cronise, son of Simon and Catherine Maria (Fredenburg) Cronise. He was born at the Cronise homestead near Lyons, and there passed his early life, preparing for college at Lyons Academy. He entered the University of Rochester in 1873 and was graduated, class of 1877, with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He chose the profession of law, prepared under the able direction of William F. Cogswell and James Breck Perkins of the Rochester bar, and in 1879 was admitted a member of the Monroe county bar. He at once began practice in Rochester and later was a member of the firm of Cronise & Conklin, which for eighteen years was one of the prominent and highly regarded law firms of the city. Since 1906 Mr. Cronise has continued alone in the general practice of law. He was one of the charter members of the Kent Club, organized in 1877 for legal study and social intercourse, and which is still active.

He has been for many years particularly interested in those societies devoted to scientific study and investigation, and in the work of the Rochester Historical Society. He was one of the organizers of the Rochester Academy of Science, and served as president 1885-87; the Rochester Historical Society, as president 1900-02; is a director of the Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute and was a trustee of the University of Rochester, his *alma mater*, for ten years, 1905-15. When the statue in honor of Martin B. Anderson, president of the University of Rochester, was first projected, Mr. Cronise was placed in charge of procuring funds and the executing of the work and designed the base and pedestal for the fine work of art which now adorns the university campus. He was instrumental in the organizing of the University Club of Rochester, and was its first president for two terms, 1909-11.

He is a worldwide traveler and there are few portions of the globe accessible to travelers which he has not visited during the past quarter of a century. The ordinary routes of tourist travel have not been the ones pursued by Mr. Cronise, but his tours have comprised the Windward Islands, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, Northern South America, Panama, Hawaii, Alaska, Norway, Russia, Turkey, Spain, Morocco, Egypt, the Orient and two complete tours around the world. He is not a mere sightseer, but has preserved records of his journeys which he has arranged in pleasing style and given to the public in addresses or lectures before various societies, in contributions to periodicals and in the form of papers. He is a fluent, easy, forceful speaker, who clothes his thoughts in choice diction and presents them in a manner which charms while the speaker instructs. He is a member of the Rochester Bar Association and the Masonic order; his college fraternities Delta Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa; his clubs the Kent, Genesee Valley, University and Rochester Country.

Mr. Cronise married, April 27, 1898, Maria, daughter of Henry Fitch and Maria Slater (Debnam) Hubbard, of Stockton, California. Mrs. Cronise is a descendant of Adjutant Jonathan Hubbard, who served in the Colonial wars, and of his son, Jonathan Hubbard, of Charlestown, New Hampshire, who was a soldier of the Revolution.

DANFORTH, Henry Gold,

Lawyer, Congressman.

At the time of his birth the parents of Henry G. Danforth were residing in the town of Gates although his father, George Franklin Danforth, was one of the two acknowledged leaders of the Rochester bar. The town of Gates has since been annexed to the city of Rochester therefore the claim that he is a native son is not without justification. George Franklin Danforth was admitted to the Monroe county bar in June, 1843, and from that date Danforth has been an honored name in the annals of New York jurisprudence. Thirty-seven years after his own admission he had the satisfaction of seeing the name of his son, Henry G. Danforth, enrolled upon the list of members of the same bar, a name which still stands on the list of honored and active members. Father and son were contemporaries at the bar although the father from 1879 until December 31, 1890, was an associate judge of the New York State Court of Appeals. The practice of the son was likewise interrupted by a term of public service, he serving in the Sixty-second, Sixty-third and Sixty-four Congresses as representative from his native State. Thus for seventy-three years a Danforth has been a member of the Monroe county bar and in practice, in the Court of Appeals and in national legislative halls, and have demonstrated the depth of their devotion to profession and State, performing well every duty. The father was stricken at the age of eighty years while arguing a case in court. The son continues in practice and now, just in the prime of life, is not content to rest upon the achievement of the past but meets the increased demands of the present with the vigor and earnestness of a man with a record yet to compile.

George Franklin Danforth was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 5, 1819, son of Isaac and Dolly (Hutchins) Danforth, both born in the State of New Hampshire. He died September 25, 1899, in the courthouse at Rochester, New York, having just resumed his seat after addressing the court on the argument of a demurrer when suddenly stricken. He was graduated from Union College in 1840 and in that year began the study of law in Rochester. He was admitted to the bar and began practice in Rochester in June, 1843, continuing without interruption until he took his seat as associate judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. At the time of his elevation to the bench he shared with William F. Cogswell the leadership of the city and county bar and there were few in all Western New York his equal in profound knowledge of the law or ability to apply it to the cause in hand. On retiring from the bench in 1890 in obedience to the constitutional limit of age, he resumed practice in Rochester, confining himself chiefly to the appellate courts where he spoke with much of his old time vigor and brilliancy. He did not take up general practice again, accepting only such cases as seemed of especial interest, his active and well furnished mind forbidding that he completely abandon the contests of the law. He was a Republican in politics and in 1892 was president of the State judiciary committee. His learning and ability as a judge are shown in his opinions published in the reports of the Court of Appeals and it is safe to say that he maintained equal rank with the other members of that high tribunal.

Judge Danforth married, April 27, 1846, Frances J., daughter of Orrin and Frances J. (Gold) Wright, of Pittsford, Massachusetts. They were the parents of three children: Frances W., Jessie A. and Henry G.

Henry Gold Danforth was born in the town of Gates (now Rochester), Monroe county, New York, June 14, 1854, son of Judge George Franklin and Frances J. (Gold) Danforth. After ample preparation he entered Harvard College whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1877. From the college department he passed to Harvard Law School, receiving the degree LL. B., class of 1880. The same year he was admitted to the Monroe county bar and began practice in Rochester and from that time he has been in continuous practice. He brought to the bar the prestige of an honored name and in the years which have since passed has preserved it pure and unsullied. He has won high standing at the bar as a man of high character, learned in the written law, skillful in practice, and most careful in his preparation of his cases for trial.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Danforth took active part in public affairs and became well known as a strong advocate of party principles and public measures. In 1910 he was the nominee of his party for Congress from the Thirty-second New York District, he was elected and served with honor during the sessions of the Sixty-second Congress (1911-13). He was reelected in 1912 and again in 1914, his district having been changed to the Thirty-ninth, comprising the Fifth Assembly District of the county of Monroe and the counties of Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming and Livingston. He served during the Sixty-third Congress and is a member of the Sixty-fourth, his term expiring March 4, 1917. He has worthily represented his State, has been active in committee and floor work and is one of the strong men of the House of Representatives. He has rendered further public service as member of the board of managers of the State Reformatory at Elmira, and is now resident physician of Rochester General Hospital. He is a trustee of the Reynolds Library. He is a member of the New York State and Rochester Bar associations, and has enriched the literature of his profession by editing: "The New York Court of Appeals Digest" (1884); "The United States Supreme Court Digest" (1886); and "Digest of New York Supreme Court Reports" (1902). Mr. Danforth is a Unitarian in religious faith, his clubs the Rochester Country and Genesee Valley of Rochester, the Harvard of New York City, the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase of Washington, etc., etc.

Mr. Danforth married, November 8, 1888, Edwine L. Blake, of Buffalo, New York. The family home is No. 200 West avenue, Rochester. Mr. Danforth's law offices are at No. 206 Powers Building.

ADAMS, Reuben A., M. D.,

Civil War Veteran, Physician.

Dr. Reuben A. Adams, who in the medical profession of Rochester ably represents the noted New England family from which he sprung, was born at Marion, New York, April 3, 1841. There he passed his boyhood and received his education, at first in the public schools and later at Marion Collegiate Institute. In August, 1862, Dr. Adams enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteers, and went to New Orleans with General

Banks's expedition, serving under him throughout the Louisiana campaign, including the siege of Port Hudson. Later he fought under General Sheridan in his famous engagements in the Shenandoah Valley, participating actively in fourteen battles in all. He was wounded at Fort Bisland, Louisiana, and Cedar Creek, Virginia; and when mustered out of service at the close of the war he received the exceptional honor of a letter of special commendation personally signed by every surviving officer of his regiment. Dr. Adams has received rare and valuable presents, and "Thanks" from the imperial household of Japan for services to a prince and distinguished offices of the Japanese navy and army; but this letter and its endorsements he prizes above all similar things he possesses, and of it he is justly proud.

Returning from the war, Dr. Adams took up his medical studies at the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, March 4, 1868. In July of that year he established himself at Churchville, New York, where he practiced his profession successfully until May, 1873. Weary of the hardships of a country practice and ambitious for a field presenting greater possibilities, he then moved to Rochester, where he rapidly acquired a large business and took rank with the most prominent and esteemed physicians. In 1874 he served as city physician, being one of the first homoeopathic physicians to occupy that position. He has been president of the Monroe County Homoeopathic Medical Society, vice-president of the Rochester Hahnemann Society, and vice-president of the New York State Homoeopathic Medical Society. He is a member of the New York Homoeopathic Medical Society and of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, and has been consulting physician on the staff of the Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital since its incorporation in 1887. He is a member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 4, Grand Army of the Republic, and is proud to have taken part with that post in the original presentation of a fine United States flag to each of the thirty-five public schools of Rochester, thus starting a patriotic custom that has extended pretty generally over the United States and greatly stimulated patriotism and loyalty in the school children of our country. Dr. Adams is also a member of the Monroe Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar, and Rochester Consistory, in which he has taken the thirty-second degree in Masonry. He belongs to the Genesee Valley Club and various other social, professional and business organizations.

During the last thirty years Dr. Adams has been an aggressive, though always a consistent and conscientious worker for the advancement of homoeopathy. In his work and words he has long been an effective advocate and uncompromising defender of his medical faith. He is recognized as one in this section of the country. For more than twenty-four years he occupied the same office on Fitzhugh street, but is now located in the Powers Building and is still actively engaged in his professional work, though taking time to direct the general management of a large grain farm in North Dakota and extensive orange groves and English walnuts orchards in Southern California. He finds his principal recreation and diversion from the tension and consuming demands of an active practice in occasional visits to these estates. Dr. Adams has a very valuable collection of de luxe volumes, this being a hobby with him and his collection contains some rare and beautiful editions.

Dr. Adams was twice unanimously elected medical director of the Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic. At the forty-ninth annual encampment held in Washington in September, 1915, he was unanimously elected surgeon-general of the Grand Army of the Republic. As a crowning professional honor he was elected honorary president of the American Institute of Homoeopathy at its annual meeting in Baltimore, Maryland, June, 1916.

To comfort him in his advancing years Dr. Adams has two sons: John Adams, of Orange, California, and Sidney I. Adams, of Rochester, New York, and one granddaughter, Elizabeth F. Adams, of Rochester.

WADE, Frank Edward, B. A.,

Attorney, Bank Director.

Frank Edward Wade, B. A. (Yale, 1896); LL. B. (Syracuse, 1898); attorney, in the active practice of law for ten years, 1899-1909; and subsequently president of the Amphion Company of Syracuse, was born at Malto Bend, Missouri, October 6, 1873, son of the Hon. William H. and Mary (Knott) Wade, both of Clark county, Ohio. Hon. William H. Wade enlisted in the Civil War for three months service, answering the first call for troops; was major of the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and later was appointed colonel, commanding the Fortieth Regiment of the United States Colored Troops. Subsequently, for three terms, Colonel Wade was a member of Congress from the Thirteenth District of the State of Missouri.

Early in the life of Frank Edward Wade his parents removed to Springfield, Missouri, and in the Drury Preparatory School of that city he was fitted for entrance to Yale, to which university he proceeded, graduating there with the degree of A. B. in 1896. Immediately thereafter he took up the study of law at Syracuse University, and in 1898 received the degree of LL. B.

He was admitted a member of the bar of Onondaga county, New York, in 1899, and he practiced his profession for a decade as a member of the law firm of Mackenzie & Wade, of Syracuse, New York. He is a director of the National Bank of Syracuse; takes no part in politics; and is a Spanish-American War veteran, having served in 1898 as sergeant of Company A, Two Hundred and Third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry.

At Chicago, Illinois, June 4, 1904, Attorney Wade married Margaret Burnet, daughter of Joseph Lyman and Anna (Sedgwick) Silsbee. They have three children: 1. Anna Sedgwick, born October 2, 1907. 2. William, born October 13, 1908. 3. Margaret, born February 21, 1913.

DENTON, Eugene C.,

Lawyer.

A practicing lawyer of Rochester, New York, for over a quarter of a century, Mr. Denton is not a native son, although he descends from the ancient and honorable Denton family of New York; his father, a paper manufacturer, located for a time at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where Eugene C. Denton was born. The father died in Fitchburg, the widow with her children later returning to New York, her native State. Since that time Eugene C. Denton resided in New York State, and since 1883, when he entered the university, he has been a resident of Rochester. He has taken part in shaping the destiny of the city with which he became identified, and as the years have passed has reached a high and honorable position at the bar, winning a firm hold on public confidence and esteem. He has formed a wide acquaintance during his long residence in the city and is recognized as a man of learning and culture, richly endowed by nature with fine intellectual talents, increased by the diligence of the student and polished by wide travel at home and in foreign lands. His life record has been characterized by all that constitutes manliness, probity and good citizenship.

Eugene C. Denton, son of Stephen E. and Ann E. Denton, was born at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, December 10, 1865, his parents both born in Orange county, New York. Stephen E. Denton was a manufacturer of paper in Fitchburg and there died in 1868. Mrs. Ann E. Denton later returned to her native State, and died in Rochester, New York, October 5, 1910. Eugene C. Denton began his education in the public schools and prepared for college at Canandaigua Academy whence he was graduated, class of 1883. The following autumn he entered the University of Rochester, pursued the full classical course and received his Bachelor's degree at graduation with the class of '87. The next two years were devoted to the study of law under the direction of Martin W. Cooke of the Rochester bar, and in 1889 he was admitted to practice at the Monroe county bar, after satisfactorily passing the required examinations. After admission he served Mr. Cooke for one year as managing law clerk, then spent much time in foreign travel, touring European countries. Returning to Rochester in January, 1891, he began private law practice, so continuing for four years. In 1895 he formed a partnership with George F. Slocum, practicing as Slocum & Denton until April, 1900, when the firm dissolved. From that year Mr. Denton has practiced alone, serving his large clientele in all State courts, with offices at 232 Powers Building. His practice is general in its character, and conducted with the highest sense of obligation to his clients' interests within the strictest interpretation of the ethics of the profession.

He has ever been interested in the welfare of the University of Rochester, and as a member of the board of trustees has well served his *alma mater*. He is a devoted churchman, a vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church, and has also taken a leading part in the work of that noble philanthropy, The People's Rescue Mission, which he served as trustee and second vice-president. He is a member of the Rochester Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the College fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Rochester Chamber of Commerce, University Club of Rochester, etc.

Mr. Denton married, May 17, 1904, Mary H., daughter of Harvey W. Brown of Rochester.

HARPER, Clair C.,

Manufacturer.

Descendant of an ancient English family on the paternal side and from German ancestors maternally, Mr. Harper has inherited the strong traits of both and combines with the thrift and order of the German the tenacity of purpose and pride of achievement of the Englishman. To these he has added the resourcefulness and business genius of the American, the three nations completing a man of strong individuality, genial personality and upright character.

Captain John Harper, an officer of the English army, became a resident of Lockport, New York, at a comparatively early day, there owning and cultivating a farm. He met his death by accident in the woods, leaving a widow, Mary (Schuyler) Harper, and an only son, Charles G.

Charles G. Harper was born at the Lockport, New York, homestead in 1842, died in Rochester, New York, on Easter Sunday, March 31, 1907. He was a carpenter and builder of North Tonawanda, New York, until December, 1905, when he located in Rochester. He married Jerusha A. Tripp, who survived him, making her home with her only son, Clair C. Harper. Her father, Henry Tripp, born in Pennsylvania, of German parentage, was one of the pioneer settlers of Niagara county, New York, when between his early home and Buffalo but a trail existed, no roads having been yet built. He died at the age of ninety-eight years, his wife, Amelia, at the age of seventy-two.

Clair C. Harper, only child of Charles G. and Jerusha A. (Tripp) Harper, was born at North Tonawanda, New York, July 9, 1873. He completed the graded school courses of North Tonawanda, then began working in a lumber yard of the town as a tally boy. Later he became shipping clerk, acquiring an intimate knowledge of the lumber business. He next acquired an expert knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping, and for fifteen years was in the office employ of Smith, Fassett & Company, becoming as thoroughly acquainted with office detail as with the outside details of the lumber and manufacturing business. After acquiring an interest in the Trader's Box & Lumber Company of Rochester, he was chosen secretary-treasurer of the company and in 1910 became its president. The company are retail lumber dealers and manufacturers of all kinds of wooden boxes, interior trim, etc., and their plant is located at No. 1040 Jay street, Rochester. The business is a well conducted prosperous enterprise and to its upbuilding Mr. Harper devotes his energy, executive force and business ability. He has won his way upward in the business world by energetic effort and perseverance, his rise having been gradual, but he has never taken a step backward. He is a man younger in years than many of his contemporaries, but he is a veteran in experience in the lumber business. He holds the unqualified respect of his business associates and of all who have opportunity to test his manly attributes of nature. Like his parents, he is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he belongs to the Royal Arcanum and is a Republican in party affiliation.

Mr. Harper married (first) July 22, 1891, Nellie, daughter of Henry and Susan (Becker) Treat, of Tonawanda, New York. They were the parents of two sons: Harold L. and Floyd T. Harper. On April 17, 1916, Mr. Harper married (second) Marie I. Bretschneider, daughter of Bruno and Marie Bretschneider, of Columbus, Ohio.

HUNT, John Francis,

Manufacturer.

A native son of New York, Mr. Hunt spent the years preceding 1889 in his native Geneseo, Livingston county, and in Steuben county, and since that year he has been a resident of Rochester, and since 1904 head of J. F. Hunt & Company, paper box manufacturers. He has developed a sound business capacity with wise managerial powers and in his chosen field of manufacture is regarded as one of the strong men of the business. He is a son of William Hunt, born in the County of Kings, Ireland, and there spent the first seventeen years of his life. He married Joanna Conroy, born in the County of Queens, Ireland. After their marriage in New York they settled in Geneseo, where they resided until the death of William Hunt in 1875. Mrs. Hunt continued her residence in Geneseo for over thirty years a widow, then joined her son in Rochester, where she died August 7, 1914, aged eighty-two years.

John Francis Hunt was born in Geneseo, Livingston county, New York, September 20, 1864. He began his education in the public schools, later was a student at Starkey Seminary and completed his studies at Geneseo Normal School, receiving a teacher's certificate. He taught for a few years in Steuben county, New York, then turned his energies to farming, continuing in that occupation until 1889, when he located in Rochester. He obtained a position as salesman with William Buedingen & Son, paper box manufacturers, and for five years continued in that employ. He closely observed the trend of business and finally saw an opening in the same line. He engaged in business and began the manufacture of a high-grade of paper boxes for drug perfume and other manufacturers. His plant at No. 84 North street is one of Rochester's busy spots and in all respects the enterprise has been a successful one. The demand for the goods comes from the best sources and the product is highly rated. He ranks with the able business men of the city and has won high standing as a citizen. Acting Governor Conway appointed him county purchasing agent and he served the unexpired term of Richard Gardner from May 22, 1911, to January 1, 1912. He is a member of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament and a man highly esteemed wherever known.

Mr. Hunt married, August 26, 1902, Cathryn Lauretta, daughter of John Kelly, of Lima, New York. The family home, built by Mr. Hunt, is No. 304 Dartmouth street.

McCARTHY, Dennis,

Man of Enterprise.

It has become commonplace among business men to refer to the impulse given the Chamber of Commerce by the election and service of Hon. Dennis McCarthy as its president, as one of the greatest eras in the history of that important body in Syracuse. It was an acceleration which has carried this organization of business men on to great things for Syracuse—an impulse given by a business man to fellow workers—the work of one who knew.

Although by inheritance and training a merchant, Mr. McCarthy was always the broad gauge man in public affairs. It was this interest and the bringing to bear upon public questions of a shrewd business tact and ability which led to his being frequently importuned by his party, the Republican, to take office, but he steadily refused. He has been offered the mayoralty by his party, but believed he could accomplish more good by counsel rather than active participation. In March, 1899, he accepted from Governor Theodore Roosevelt the only office which Mr. McCarthy has ever held, that of member of the State Board of Charities, to which he has given his best efforts, time and advice, and all for the sake of "duty well done." Mr. McCarthy still holds that position, has become much interested in the work of the board and is a member of some of its most important committees. For his home county he was able to do much in securing a county hospital for the County Home.

Mr. McCarthy had that faith in Syracuse as a business center which has distinguished the McCarthy family and made it one of the most important elements in the growth of the city. Dennis McCarthy was born in Syracuse in June, 1854, a son of the late Senator Dennis McCarthy, who was also a representative in Congress from this district. The younger Dennis McCarthy attended school in Paris, France, in 1867 and 1868. During 1870 and 1871 he was at Georgetown College, Washington, D. C. In 1872 and 1873 he was a student at Cornell University, and, after leaving college he entered his father's business as a "utility man" in merchant work. Through all the departments of the business he worked in order to obtain the most thorough knowledge of the business possible, and in 1879 became a partner in the firm of D. McCarthy & Company, a business name which had become a household word in Onondaga and Central New York since its establishment in 1809. Mr. McCarthy also became a partner in D. McCarthy & Sons, the wholesale house at Clinton and West Washington streets, to which well known business the Syracuse Dry Goods Company afterward succeeded. His partners were his father and his two brothers, David K. and Thomas McCarthy, and his brother-in-law, Dr. Thomas Emory. Upon the death of Senator McCarthy, the firm continued the same for a long period, became a stock company of which Dennis McCarthy was president, and in 1906, because of the burden thrown upon Mr. McCarthy and his desire to serve in wider and more philanthropic though less profitable fields, the business was taken over by the Hunter-Tuppen Company.

The great dry goods business of the McCarthy's was the first in Syracuse, and when the historic tableaux were held to commemorate the centennial of Onondaga an entire scene was devoted to the evolution of the McCarthy stores from the beginning to the end of the century. Thomas McCarthy, father of Senator McCarthy, settled in Salina in 1808 and won prominence in the little colony as merchant and salt manufacturer. The McCarthy store was located at the center of Onondaga merchant life at that time, at the corner of Free and Park streets. At the same time Dean Richmond, who was afterward president of the New York Central and chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was a neighboring merchant in Exchange street. Thomas McCarthy served as trustee of the village for many years, was a member of Assembly one term, director of the first bank established in the village of Salina a member of the committee of the village of Salina to confer with a committee from Syracuse to arrange for the uniting of the two villages, finally accomplished in 1848, and one of the most prominent men in the public affairs of his time. Dennis McCarthy, son of the Salina pioneer merchant, was born in Salina in 1814, and, after his education, joined his father in the dry goods business in 1834. Four years later occurred the death of Thomas McCarthy, and the son continued the business alone in Salina until 1846. Then he removed the establishment to Syracuse and continued it until his death, when it was taken by the firm which succeeded him.

The first McCarthy store in the present down-town district of Syracuse was located in the Empire Block in North Salina street, and was called the "Mammoth Store" of Syracuse. At that time the First Presbyterian Church stood on the site occupied by the subsequent McCarthy stores at South Salina and Fayette streets, and when the church society built upon the opposite corner in 1850, the former church property was purchased by Henry A. Dillaye, who erected a five-story building called the finest block in the city. This block was burned in 1855, was rebuilt the following year, and purchased soon after by Dennis McCarthy, who removed his dry goods store from the Empire Block to the new site, which for more than half a century has been devoted to the dry goods trade. The old store was replaced by the handsome, up-to-date McCarthy Block in 1894, the splendid building which to-day is a memorial to the name of McCarthy in the merchant history of Syracuse.

Senator McCarthy, instinctively a merchant, was of that class in which the public spirit is of paramount importance. His world was not bounded by his store front, and his work for the people of Central New York brought the name of McCarthy into the halls of the Legislature and the history of the city in a prominent way. Senator McCarthy was first elected to the Assembly in 1845 and was made mayor of Syracuse in 1853. In 1866 he was elected representative in Congress from his district, and in 1875 was made State Senator, being reëlected in 1877. Senator McCarthy's sons inherited much of his business instinct, and upon Dennis McCarthy seemed to fall the larger mantle of a generous interest in public affairs.

To Mr. McCarthy was due in large part the excellent juvenile court law practice which to-day raises the standard of court procedure in New York State and considers in a practical way that prolific source of crime, the association of young offenders with hardened criminals. The Juvenile Court Law was considered in the session of the Legislature of 1902 and became a law in September, 1903. Prior to this period the law was in effect in New York and Buffalo, and the new law extended to the whole State the requirement for the separate arraignment of children. Governor Higgins in 1905 appointed Mr. McCarthy upon the commission to inquire into and guide the great probation work, and to this office Mr. McCarthy gave that attention which has characterized all his public services. Governor Hughes appointed him physical supervisor of State charities and he served until Governor J. A. Dix appointed him first president of Mystique Krewe of Ka-Noo-No.

Dennis McCarthy married Mary Bache Irwin, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, great-great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. Children are: Dennis Percy, born 1891, and Elizabeth Millicent, born 1896.

Mr. McCarthy's business interests have been numerous. He is a director of the First National Bank and a trustee of the Syracuse Savings Bank. In social life Mr. McCarthy has taken the lead in many affairs, and is a member of both the Century and Citizen's clubs. The work of St. Joseph's Hospital has benefited materially under his efforts, and for a long time he was a member of the committee to build the Soldiers' Monument, and gave much of his time to the work which has resulted in the selection of the most artistic memorial in the county. The esteem in which Mr. McCarthy is held by his fellow citizens has been honestly won, not in the business field alone, but in everything to which he has put his shoulder.

McINERNEY, John J.,

Lawyer, Legislator.

The life story of John J. McInerney from youth to his present honorable position at the Rochester bar is one of absorbing interest, illustrating the old maxim, "Where there is a will there is a way." His preparation for the bar was far out of the ordinary, for in many fields of labor he developed a strong physical man, intellectual strength, broad vision, and acquired an experience that can only be gained by actual contact with the world and its workers. From the age of thirteen until he was twenty-one he wrought with all his muscular powers, then began a term of intellectual work which brought his mental powers to equal strength, and with mind and body attuned he began the study of law, a profession in which he has met with more than the usual meed of success.

John J. McInerney is a son of Michael Garry and Ellen (Kane) McInerney, both born in Ireland, who came to the United States in 1856, settling at Salamanca, New York. Michael Garry McInerney lived in Salamanca until 1885, then moved to Rochester, New York, where he pursued his calling until retirement, being in the city employ for several years.

John J. McInerney was born at Salamanca, June 10, 1873, and there attended public school until the removal of his parents to Rochester in 1885. He then began learning the machinist's trade, became an expert workman in metals, and until the age of twenty-one was in railroad employ, serving the shops of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and New York Central Railroad companies. On leaving the employ of the last named road he was foreman in charge of the night force, employed in the locomotive repair department. With his retirement from that position a chapter of his life history was closed and from that time forward his work has been mental and professional. In 1894 he became a reporter on the Rochester "Herald" and later was on the reportorial staff of the "Union and Advertiser." From 1900 until 1902 he was executive clerk to Mayor George A. Carnahan, of Rochester, and in October, 1902, was sent to Albany as legislative correspondent for the "Union and Advertiser." While there he entered Albany Law School, one of the oldest law schools in the United States, and now a department of Union University. Thereafter he passed the bar examination, January 13, 1903, and in March of the same year was duly admitted to the New York bar.

In April, 1903, Mr. McInerney returned to Rochester and began the practice of law. The acquaintance he had gained in his various activities gave him an instant clientele, and in a very short time he had gained a practice in the city, State and Federal courts of the district, to which in turn he had been admitted. He began practice in association with Charles B. Bechtold, the partnership continuing until Mr. Bechtold's appointment to the position of assistant deputy attorney for Monroe county in September, 1904. Mr. McInerney then practiced alone until 1911, Mr. Bechtold's retirement from official position, when the old relation was resumed, the firm of McInerney & Bechtold now being in successful practice at 1003 Insurance Building.

Mr. McInerney was elected a member of the Assembly from the fifth district of Monroe county on the Republican ticket, in the year 1909 he was again elected to the Assembly and in the year 1910 was reëlected. While in the Legislature he was very influential in the passage of salutary legislation. Mr. McInerney is a member of the Rochester and New York State Bar associations, ex-vice commodore of the Rochester Yacht Club, member of the Oak Hill Country Club, of the Rochester Tennis Club, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Knights of Columbus, counsel of New York State Motor Federation, a general favorite in those bodies and other organizations to which he belongs.

His position at the bar is assured, and hardly yet in the prime of his powers the future holds bright promise for one who has already so fully proved his quality. He has won his way through the intelligent exercise of his powers of mind and body, is self-reliant and resourceful, looks at life from its brightest side and radiates good nature and good fellowship. In political faith he is a Republican, and greatly in demand as a campaign speaker, his graceful oratory and strong presentation of the cause he advocates most favorably impressing his audiences. He is well and favorably known throughout the State from his frequent platform appearances, while his eloquence in presenting his cases to court and jury accentuates the strength of his cause and obtains for him closest attention.

BROCKWAY, Charles Tiffany,

Expert in Life Insurance.

The Brockway family comes from an ancestry which for many generations has been distinctively American, both in its lineal and collateral branches, Charles T. Brockway being of the sixth generation of pure New England stock. The earliest representative of the name in America was Wolston Brockway, who settled in the town of Lyme, at the mouth of the Connecticut river, about 1660. Among his descendants were several who participated in the War of the Revolution as members of the Patriot army. The grandfather of Charles T. Brockway, Tiffany Brockway, served as an officer in the War of 1812. His son, Tiffany Brockway, the father of Charles T. Brockway, was associated with Gerrit Smith and other prominent abolition leaders in the crusade against slavery, giving liberally of his time and means to that cause and actively assisting many fugitive slaves on their way to Canada. He married Cornelia A. Babcock, and at the family residence in Broadalbin, Fulton county, New York, Charles T. Brockway was born January 25, 1847.

Mr. Brockway was afforded the advantages of common school and academic education, and early in life took up teaching as a profession, his leisure hours outside of the school room, during that period, being largely devoted to study and the advancement of his own education. While he began his work as a teacher in the district schools, his ability soon won recognition and he became connected with the Academy at Middletown, Saratoga county, New York, of which he was afterwards chosen principal. For two years he remained at the head of that institution and then accepted a position as superintendent of schools in Alpena, Michigan, where he organized the Union Schools and did effective work for two years in placing them upon a substantial basis. Ill health, however, forced him to resign, and leaving Alpena in the summer of 1871 he became a resident of Gloversville, New York. He spent some time in rest and travel for the benefit of his health, during which time he did some newspaper work and later declined an editorial position.

Since 1872 Mr. Brockway has figured in insurance circles, making steady advancement in this field until he stands today as one of its most prominent representatives in the Empire State. For about five years he conducted a fire and life insurance agency in Gloversville, after which he withdrew from the former in order to give his undivided attention to the development of the life insurance business. In 1872 he accepted an agency for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, with which he has now been connected for forty-four years, with the exception of the period from August 1, 1877, to August 1, 1879, when his attention was given to the establishment and supervision of agencies in a part of this State, for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. In 1879 he entered upon a contract with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company to take charge of its Central New York General Agency, and removed with his family to Syracuse, where he has since made his home. Although the company was, at that time, one of the strongest in insurance circles, it had drawn its patronage largely from the Middle Western States and was practically unknown in New York. Mr. Brockway concentrated his energies on the establishment and development of a large business for the company in his field, and his success is well known to all who have any knowledge of insurance interests. He is the author of a number of insurance documents which have been extensively circulated by his own and other companies. In 1892 he entered into partnership relations with Charles Bachman, who for some time had been connected in a confidential capacity with the company and the agency. The firm of Brockway & Bachman continued until the death of Mr. Bachman in July, 1899. Mr. Brockway has since been alone in business. He developed his field into one of the largest of the company's general agencies, his territory covering all of Central and Northern New York. He has been longer in the service of the company than any other of its more than ninety general agents. His business has had a steady growth, and he has ever made it his aim to serve the interests of the policy-holders in every way possible. His offices have been among the most conveniently arranged in the country, and he has employed a large corps of competent clerks, stenographers and assistants. His business has been thoroughly systematized and his methods have been such as to secure maximum results with minimum effort.

Early in 1916 Mr. Brockway found the duties of his very large general agency greater than he cared to carry, and perfected an arrangement with the company for a division of the field which necessitated his removal to Utica, New York, and the establishment of a general agency in that city. He retained his interest in the old business done by him in Syracuse but greatly reduced his labors by the division of his territory. At this writing (November, 1916) he still retains his residence in Syracuse, but since the first of October, 1916, his business headquarters have been in Utica, to which city he expects to remove his residence at an early date. Mr. Brockway has not only attained prominence in insurance circles, but has also been connected with other important business concerns. In January, 1894, he retired from all other business relations because of the growth of his insurance interests.

Mr. Brockway was married in early manhood to Emma Hale, of Cold Spring, Putnam county, New York, and to them were born five daughters, four of whom are yet living, and a son, who died soon after their removal to Syracuse. The record is as follows: Mrs. Francis Edwin Hale, of Herkimer, New York, whose husband is president of the F. E. Hale Manufacturing Company, makers of sectional bookcases; Mrs. Charles E. Spencer (now deceased) of Syracuse, where Mr. Spencer is engaged in the practice of law; Mrs. James I. Easton, of Leonia, New Jersey, where Mr. Easton is engaged in the real estate and loaning business; Mrs. Claude J. Kirkland, whose husband is associated in business with Mr. Easton, and Helen H., unmarried, who is known as a fine soprano singer and vocal teacher. In 1901 Mr. Brockway lost his first wife, and in 1903 he married Lelia A. Day, of St. Lawrence county, New York.

While Mr. Brockway is most widely known outside of Syracuse in connection with his business interests, he is undoubtedly as well known in his home city because of his participation in various local interests and with those lines of activity which have worked for artistic, esthetic and moral development. He was formerly a member of the Central Baptist Church and had a large part in the bringing together of that church and the First Baptist, and as a member of the building committee gave a large amount of time to the erection of the magnificent church building located at the corner of Montgomery and Jefferson streets, an institutional church of some twenty-three hundred members, which has the unique distinction of having, in connection with the church, a hotel property, "The Mizpah," which is run on lines of which no church need be ashamed. The hotel is producing a very large income which is expended in the interests of the institutional work of the church. He has held various official positions in connection with his church, and his recent special interest has been as chairman of its efficiency commission. For many years he has been the teacher of the well known Brockway Bible Class, which was organized the first Sunday in January, 1868, and is, so far as known, the oldest organized Bible class on this continent. At the present time this class has a membership of more than three hundred and there have been but two other teachers in its entire history. Mr. Brockway has recently, at the end of twenty-five years' service, resigned from the position of teacher, in view of his probable removal to Utica at an early date. That he is a thorough Bible student and gifted with great teaching ability is indicated by the large attendance at his class.

As a leader of chorus music his work has been greatly appreciated. He has done, gratuitously, a large amount of work of this description for Sunday schools, Young Men's Christian Associations, religious conventions and other similar objects. He trained and conducted the "Christian Workers Chorus," composed of singers selected from twenty-five different churches and numbering some two hundred and fifty persons, which was originally organized to coöperate with D. L. Moody in the great meetings held in Syracuse, and of which Mr. Moody publicly announced that it had given him, without exception, the best local musical support he had ever received in his evangelistic work. Mr. Brockway retired from musical circles several years ago.

Mr. Brockway is a Republican in his political preferences, but not an active party worker. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and has been an earnest worker in that organization in the interests of municipal advancement. He belongs to the Citizens' Club, the Current Events Club, the Central City Lodge of Masons, the Syracuse Life Underwriters Association and to various other civic and and social organizations. He was formerly active as one of the directors of the Music Festival Association.

Mr. Brockway finds his recreation chiefly in travel, and in communion with nature. He and his wife have traveled widely in the United States and the Dominion of Canada. He delights in exploring the wildest parts of the woods, and with his wife for a companion makes frequent excursions to the places "which know not man," where nature holds open the book of the forest and says "read—learn my plans and purposes." He is interested in botany and horticulture and has, in his intervals of recreation, acquired a wide knowledge of the flora of this district. One of his diversions has been the cultivation of extensive flower gardens on his two-acre property No. 2035 East Genesee street, where one may see in bloom at different seasons of the year, nearly all the plants, shrubs and flowers adapted to this climate. He has specialized in the single hollyhock and has during the past twenty-five or thirty years made one of the finest collections in this country. He has received from and sent to all parts of the country, the seeds of this beautiful biennial and in this way has become acquainted with many amateur gardeners throughout the United States, with whom he has kept in touch through correspondence.

Mr. Brockway's residence on East Genesee street, near the city limits, overlooking all Syracuse, is most attractively located and gives him excellent opportunity to gratify his love for horticulture and floriculture. He is a man of broad mind, of wide interests, of genuine public spirit and of high ideals. He performs every duty with a sense of conscientious obligation and his activities, aside from his business, have arisen from a deep and sincere interest in his fellow men. When he removes to Utica, in connection with his business interests there, he will be greatly missed by hosts of friends and fellow-workers for the welfare of the city of Syracuse and for the uplift of humanity.

CUNNINGHAM, James,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

Among the captains of industry of the past generation, those who laid the foundations upon which was built the splendid industrial prosperity of the Rochester of the present, the name of James Cunningham stands forth with a prominence not equalled by many. His was a life of business activity which contained no "labor lost," but one in which every movement championed by him was brought to a successful realization. He was the promoter, founder and prime factor in establishing the extensive manufacturing business which is to-day conducted under the name of James Cunningham, Son & Company, one of the leading industrial enterprises of the city of Rochester.

Mr. Cunningham was born in County Down, Ireland, the fourth child in a family of five, which was bereft of the father when the children were still young, James being only five years of age. The mother, with the bravery of her race, decided to come to America, and bringing her little flock with her settled at Cobourg, Canada. Here the young lad was educated in the country schools, and in his spare time assisted to the best of his ability with the farm work. He early manifested a proclivity for the vocation in which he subsequently was so successful, having a most decided fondness for working in wood, and also an unusual talent for designing. Under these circumstances it was readily seen that farm labor did not furnish the outlet for his energies and he sought employment at carriage making in Canada. After a visit to an uncle who was an architect in New York, he passed through Rochester on his homeward way, stopping there for a brief period and engaging in work. He returned to Cobourg but was convinced that the United States furnished a more satisfactory field of operation for business, and accordingly, in 1834, at the early age of nineteen years, he returned to Rochester. He then took up the carriage making trade with a view to mastering it in every detail, and his perseverance, ambition and energy soon gained for him advancement as his ability and skill increased. In 1838 he became a member of a firm of carriage manufacturers operating under the name of Kerr, Cunningham & Company. This was the nucleus of the present large enterprise, one of Rochester's most important business concerns. His next location was on Canal street, where he was a resident for a considerable period, and the present location of the James Cunningham, Son & Company carriage factory. The original purchase did not represent by any means the holdings of the present day, but subsequent additions have been made until now the grounds include four acres, while the buildings and equipment are among the most extensive of their kind in the world. The first factory building was erected in 1847 by Mr. Cunningham and others have been added as growth and increase in trade rendered their erection necessary. The public was not slow in recognizing the excellence and durability of their product and the firm gained a reputation for reliability and consequently a rapidly increasing business. Mr. Cunningham gave his personal supervision to the work, not merely the financial end of the enterprise but also to the mechanical labor, and as a result of his study and investigation, combined with his inventive genius, he produced several machines which simplified the constructive process and at the same time brought forth better work than could have been secured by the old methods. As the business increased year by year the company found themselves not following the lead of other carriage manufactories, but were themselves setting the pace by introducing many new styles of carriages, as well as more desirable methods of construction. In 1881, Mr. Cunningham being then sixty-six years of age, formed a stock company and thereby transferred the management of the business to younger shoulders, being succeeded by his sons and son-in-law, the former having been trained to the work and thus were well qualified to take up the burden which their father laid down. No man was ever entitled to or earned a more fitting rest, the reward of years of earnest, honorable and tireless activity. He was peculiarly happy in his relations with his employes, being quick to recognize capability and faithfulness on the part of those who served him.

Mr. Cunningham was married in early life to Bridget Jennings, now deceased. Their surviving children were: Mrs. Charles H. Wilkin, Mrs. R. K. Dryer, Joseph Thomas, a sketch of whom follows, and Charles E. Cunningham.

James Cunningham died at his home in Rochester, May 15, 1886, aged seventy-one years. While his name is held in such great esteem for the splendid business qualities which he displayed, his memory is also an enduring one for the many lovable traits of character with which he was endowed. He was a friend of all philanthropic institutions and contributed liberally of his means to their support, and always used his citizenship in the interest of every needed reform, making for progress and improvement. His ideas were ever forward and advancement might well be termed his watchword. It was apparent in all his relations, business, social and politic. In reviewing his life career it seems fitting to say that he accomplished all that was possible and much more than perhaps any other man would have done under like circumstances.

CUNNINGHAM, Joseph Thomas,

Manufacturer.

Joseph Thomas Cunningham, of Rochester, New York, son of James and Bridget (Jennings) Cunningham, was born in Rochester, New York, in 1842. He was educated under the care of the Christian Brothers, and after completing his school years was trained to the business he later conducted under the capable instruction and eye of his honored father. In 1881, when James Cunningham incorporated his business as James Cunningham, Son & Company, Joseph T. Cunningham was one of those upon whom the burdens of management fell and to that company and its interests he devoted his life. The four acres of ground now occupied by the plant, its extensive buildings and modern equipment, testify eloquently to the efficiency of the management and to the close attention it has received from those to whom the business was committed by the founder.

Mr. Cunningham was a member of the Genesee Valley and Rochester Country clubs, and a Roman Catholic in religious faith. He married, in 1877, in New York City, Ellen N. Keogh, daughter of Augustus J. and Elizabeth (Donelly) Keogh. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham were the parents of two children: Augustus J., born in 1878; Francis E., 1883; Rufus A., 1884. Mr. Joseph Thomas Cunningham died March 24, 1914.

CANDEE, William Benjamin,

Business Man, Financier.

From John Candee, who came from England in 1639, there sprang an illustrious family that has been prominently connected with the States of Connecticut and New York. The founder of the family in Oneida county, New York, was Julius Candee, who was fifth in descent from Zaccheus Candee, of Oxford, Connecticut, and of the seventh American generation of the family founded in Fairfield county, Connecticut, by Richard Osborn, an Englishman.

Julius Candee was born at Oxford, Connecticut, February 19, 1800, died in Waterville, New York, July 2, 1880. He came to Oneida county, New York, in 1815, a lad of fifteen, and so well did he improve his opportunities that in 1829 he was firmly established in the mercantile business in Waterville. Conservative, yet progressive, he was the ideal head of great business enterprises, and as the head of the firm of Candee & Son, and as president of the Bank of Waterville for twenty-two years, he conducted two totally different businesses with a wisdom and skill which placed mercantile house and bank among the solid, reliable prosperous institutions of Oneida county. He had been a director of the Bank of Waterville from its organization, was vice-president from 1838 until his elevation to the presidency, in fact the first fifty years of the bank's existence was largely under the Candee influence.

Had Julius Candee left no monument save his excellent business record, it would have sufficed to enroll him among the great men of the county, but he went far beyond the realm of business, and in public and private life proved the strength of his character and the purity of his motives. He took a deep interest in public affairs, represented Oneida county in the State Constitutional Convention of 1846, and freely championed in that body every measure or movement to incorporate into the organic law of the State that which he deemed of value. A devout Presbyterian, he served with zeal every interest of the church, and as clerk and treasurer gave freely of his time and ability. His private life was without stain, and he left to posterity the record of a blameless life, rich in its usefulness to the community in which so large a portion of his life had been passed.

He married, in 1826, Lucia M. Osborne, eldest daughter of Amos Osborne, who settled in the town of Sangerfield in 1802. Mr. and Mrs. Candee had four children, all of whom have now joined their parents in the spirit land. Children: Julius; Lucia Catherine, married Edward McCamus, of Schenectady, New York; William Benjamin, to whose memory this sketch is dedicated, and Amos D. W| Candee.

William Benjamin Candee was born in

Waterville, New York, May 17, 1831, died at his home in his native village, March 25, 1880, only surviving his honored father six years. After public school courses, he prepared at Clinton Liberal Institute and entered Hamilton College, whence he was graduated, class of 1852. After graduation he took up the study of law, passed the required examination and was admitted to the Oneida county bar. He never practiced his profession, but in his subsequent business career found his knowledge of the law a great benefit in guiding his course. In 1855 he was admitted to a partnership with his father, the firm then re-organizing as Candee & Son. Father and son worked in perfect harmony for the ensuing quarter of a century and no name stood higher on the commercial roll of honor than did Candee. When in 1880, the founder of the business passed to his reward, the son continued the business until 1884, when he retired, leaving the business which he had aided so largely to develop to the hands of others. He was officially connected with the Bank of Waterville for many years, and was held in high esteem.

Mr. Candee married, at Detroit, Michigan, December 23, 1857, Louise Newberry, born in Detroit, February 7, 1834, died in Waterville, New York, June 14, 1905, daughter of Henry Newberry, a merchant. She was early deprived of a mother's love and made her home with her aunt, Mrs. Daniel Clark, of Greene, New York. She survived her husband many years, and to his memory erected the large and handsome Candee Block on the site of the old store in which William B. Candee and his father so long conducted their mercantile business. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Candee: 1. Harry Newberry, born November 9, 1858, came to his death by drowning, May 12, 1894; a graduate of Hamilton College, class of 1880; he married Louise Holcomb and had two children: Ruth and William H. Candee. 2. Lucia Clark, married Watson S. Hawkins, editor of the Waterville "Times." 3. Kate Louise, who is a resident of Waterville. 4. Julius Warner, born January 18, 1873, died November 7, 1909.

UNGRICH, Henry, Jr.,

Business Man.

The Ungrich family, which was worthily represented in the present generation by the late Henry Ungrich, Jr., who was a man of enterprise, sagacity and business acumen, bore the following coat-of-arms: Or, a "point" azure charged with a crowned lion rampant argent, holding in its dexter paw a sword, on each side of the "point" an eagle displayed sable. Crest: Issuing out of a crowned helmet a pair of wings displayed, dexter per pale sable and or, sinister per pale argent and azure, between them a demi lion as in the arms. Mantling: Dexter, sable and or, sinister, azure and argent.

Henry Ungrich, Jr., was born September 15, 1850, in New York City, the son of Henry and Eliza (Kamm) Ungrich, both of whom were members of old and honorable German families. Henry Ungrich, Sr., was a native of the town of Kreuznach, on the Nahe, a few miles from its junction with the Rhine, chiefly notable for its salt springs, which were discovered in 1478, and which, containing iodine and bromine, are serviceable in many diseases. His wife, Eliza (Kamm) Ungrich, was born in Worms. They emigrated to the United States in 1845, shortly after their marriage, and settled in New York City. Previous to his coming to this country, Henry Ungrich had been a baker in Germany, and on arriving in New York City followed the same trade, and he was the proprietor of a bakery in that city at different times, which netted him a substantial income. He died in the year 1901, and his wife a few years prior to that date.

Henry Ungrich, Jr., attended the public schools of New York City, and when quite young was graduated from the old Thomas Hunter School, public school No. 35. He determined to continue his education and entered the College of New York, now called the University of New York, and after pursuing a course of study in that institution spent a few years as a traveling salesman for a hardware firm. During this period he traveled extensively, and became acquainted with conditions of life and business throughout the entire country, gaining, in addition to the broad education which traveling gives, a keenness of perception in business which later in life stood him in good stead. He next was employed as a traveling salesman by a large flour firm. Later he returned to New York City and entered his father's establishment, where he continued for several years, giving up his offices in this firm to assume the management and control of his father's extensive real estate interests, which were principally located in the City of New York. During the period which followed he dealt largely in stocks, maintaining a constant connection with the stock market. Mr. Ungrich possessed that type of business genius which enabled him to foresee with a reasonable degree of certainty the change in conditions affecting real estate, and he purchased accordingly. Mr. Ungrich died very suddenly in San Francisco, California, April 10, 1915, while on a business and pleasure trip with his wife. At that time he was a substantially wealthy man and possessed of a considerable fortune.

Mr. Ungrich's interests were largely financial, and he was connected in executive capacities with several large firms of that kind in New York City, and in White Plains, where he resided. He was actively identified with the fraternal and social interests of the town of White Plains, and was especially prominent in Masonic circles. He was past master of Harlem Lodge, No. 431, Free and Accepted Masons, and was also a Knight Templar. He was affiliated with the Republican party, though not bound by party lines when the question of the best fitted man for office arose. He was also a member of the Westchester Congregational Church of White Plains.

Henry Ungrich married (first) Emily Glock, born January 16, 1855, and died in New York City, March 4, 1901. They had one child, Minnie Florence, who became the wife of John D. Thees, Jr., of New York City, now a resident of New Rochelle, New York. They have two children, a daughter, Glendon, and a son, John D. Thees, 4th. He married (second) Emma Leonora Tyler, daughter of Charles B. and Mary Emily Tyler, both of whom were born at North Castle, Westchester county, New York, Mrs. Tyler being a daughter of Egbert and Caroline Littell. On the paternal and maternal lines Mrs. Ungrich, who survives her husband, and is residing in White Plains, is a descendant of two of the oldest families in that section of the State of New York. The pioneer ancestors of the Tyler and Littell families were both descendants of very long established families of England.

The name Tyler was adopted when the use of surnames became common in England, and is occupative in its derivation, meaning "the tyler," one who bakes clay into tiles, a tiler. The Anglo-Saxon word from which the name was originally taken is tigele, which is a corruption of the Latin "tegula," tile, which comes from the word, "tegere," to cover. The name has been variously spelled during the centuries since it was first adopted:

Tylere, Tilere, Tygheler, Tyghelere, Tiegheler. The coat-of-arms of the Tyler family is as follows: Sable on a fesse or, between three cats passant guardant argent, a cross moline, enclosed by two crescents gules. Crest: A demi-cat rampant and erased or, charged on the side with a cross crosslet fitchee gules in a crescent of the last. The first mention of the name in authentic records occurs in 1273, Geoffrey le Tylere, County Hants. The family in the United States has given a president to the country, and has furnished sons who have rendered signal service in the various departments of public activity, and in other walks of life.

The Littell family is also a prominent one in the same section of the State, and before its establishment in America held a prominent position in England. It also is of great antiquity. The name was origially derived from a nickname, and is of the same class of patronymics as Bigg, Small, Long, etc. It was sometimes affixed as a sobriquet on the least of two bearing the same name, as follows: Johannes de Bland, littill, 1379, meaning the smaller in stature or status of two men of the same name. The coat-of-arms of the Littell family is as follows: Azure, a saltire engrailed or, in chief a mullet of the last.

CADMAN, Samuel P., D. D.,

Clergyman, Lecturer, Author.

Many generations of Cadmans claim England as their native country, charters of mines abounding in the family. Dr. Cadman's father and grandfather and other relatives were also ministers of the gospel. Shropshire, the then home of his parents, was the birthplace of Rev. Samuel Parkes Cadman, who was among the first of his immediate line to make the United States his home.

Dr. Cadman is among the first preachers of America, and one of the eminent divines of Greater New York City. As pastor he has served the Metropolitan Temple, Manhattan, and Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, since 1895. He is also a well known author, his principal books being "Charles Darwin and Other English Thinkers" and "The Three Religious Leaders of Oxford." As a lecturer he holds first place in America, Canada and England; and he is also chaplain of the Twenty-third Regiment, New York National Guard, sharing with the regiment its experiences on the Texan border during the summer of 1916. He is a grandson of Robert Cadman, a local preacher of the Primitive Methodist Church of Great Britain, and a son of Samuel and Betsey (Parkes) Cadman. His father was also a minister of the Primitive Methodist Church, and an outstanding popular preacher of unusual power and eloquence. To a certain degree the wishes of his parents influenced Dr. Cadman's choice of a profession, but it was in a much greater degree through his personal choice that he engaged in the holy calling.

He was born in Wellington, Shropshire, England, December 18, 1863. After early school days he was for several years associated with his father in the mining operations which preceded his entrance into the ministry, and during those years night study was the young man's only means of furthering his ambition to secure an education. Later he pursued studies in divinity at Richmond College, London, England, from which he graduated in 1889. In 1890 he came to the United States, and from 1893 until 1895 was pastor of the Yonkers (New York) Central Methodist Episcopal Church, and from 1895 until 1901 was pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Temple, Seventh avenue and Fourteenth street, New York

City. In 1901 he became pastor at Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, a great influential pulpit which he has continuously filled with great acceptability until the present time. He is a preacher of intellectual distinction and spiritual insight, strong in his advocacy of moral causes, and outspoken on all public questions that affect the welfare of humanity. In a recent address on the Mexican problem he said: "There is no reason for war with Mexico. There never has been any reason. Mexico does not need arms so much as she needs schoolmasters and Christian statesmen."

To his pastoral work, Dr. Cadman adds valuable public service as a lecturer, appearing before many colleges, assemblies and lyceums, patriotic gatherings and civic bodies, to discuss questions of religious and economic importance. He is a profound scholar, excelling in his knowledge of philosophy, history and literature, a man of lofty ideals, wholly consecrated in his devotion to humanity's cause, and while proud of his Motherland, of England and of Englishmen, as true in his patriotic devotion to the land of his adoption as any native son. As a lecturer, he is in constant demand all over the United States, before bodies which discuss matters of deepest interest to the race, and he is as much in demand for women's congresses and conventions as for men's. In the city in which he has spent nearly his entire American life, he is held in the highest esteem, and few gatherings of young men or of social and patriotic bodies but strive to have him on their program. He has no hobbies, but, if he had, it would be young men and their welfare, and to them he gives this word: "To fear God, and have no other fear, is the best governing principle which leads to a courageous discharge of duty."

He is a trustee of Hartford Theological Seminary; of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; of Adelphi College, of which he was acting president for nearly three years until the fall of 1915, on the installation of a permanent president; director of the Union Missionary Training Institute; director of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; director of the Congregational Home Missionary Society; a member of the Brooklyn Clerical Union; and a member of many societies, religious, political, economic, social and patriotic, including honorary membership in U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Grand Army of the Republic, of Brooklyn; and membership in the Masonic order, in which he holds the office of chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

In 1908 Dr. Cadman was chosen chap lain of the Twenty-third Regiment, New York National Guard, and until the present time has held that position, winning not only the respect but the love and confidence of the regiment and of the entire New York division. When the regiment was ordered to the border in 1916, he accompanied it, and it was due to his efforts that when State and national authorities failed to coöperate, funds were procured from his northern friends and the needed sanitary precautions were taken which helped to bring the regiment to its splendid physical condition. In September, Dr. Cadman came north on leave of absence, which was extended in October an additional sixty days. Nearly every evening of his leave has been devoted to platform work before religious and civic bodies, his theme being the duties of citizenship and the obligations of Nation and State to their citizen soldiery.

In his literary labors, Dr. Cadman has delved deep into the past, and has given to the world views of some of the illustrious men of other days. In 1908 he published "The Life of William Owen;" in 1909, "Religious Uses of Memory;" in 1910, "The Victory of Christmas;" in 1912, "Charles Darwin and Other English Thinkers," and in 1916, "The Three Religious Leaders of Oxford."

Fond of outdoor recreations, motoring is his favorite enjoyment, and in the intervals of a busy life he indulges his love for antique furniture and old china, his collection being a very fine one, gathered in many journeys to unfrequented places.

Wesleyan College, Connecticut, and Syracuse University, New York, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1898; Columbia University, New York, that of Doctor of Sacred Theology in 1913; the University of Vermont, that of D. H. L. in 1913.

Dr. Cadman married, in Buxton, England, October 2, 1888, Esther Lillian Wooding, daughter of John and Belle (Watson) Wooding, her father a merchant of Dawley, Shropshire, England. Children: Frederick Leslie, Marie Isabel, Lillian Esther.

McCLELLAND, James Dodd,

Constructive Lawyer, Legislator.

Hon. James Dodd McClelland, who has attained prominence in the legal profession of New York City as one of its brightest and most eminent practitioners, and who is also a forceful character in political circles, active and influential in the councils of his party, was a native of New York City, born August, 1843, son of John and Margaret (Rice) McClelland, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. John McClelland came to the United States in the year 1835 and was employed as a bookkeeper until his death in the year 1870. He survived his wife three years, her death occurring in the year 1867.

James D. McClelland attended the public schools of New York City until he attained the age of fourteen years, then pursued his studies independently, availing himself of the unrivalled facilities of the Astor Library. He became a student of Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated in 1863, and in the following year he was a student in Columbia Law School, and attended lectures at the New York Medical College in the year 1865. In 1866 he decided to devote his time to the profession of law rather than that of medicine, and entered the Law School of the New York University, being a member of the same class as Elihu Root, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1867. He was admitted to the bar of New York, June 17, 1867, and within ten minutes thereafter undertook his first law case in the Court of General Sessions, this being the defense of a man accused of robbery. For five years he was in the employ of the New York "Sun," upon its reportorial staff, having charge of the criminal court news, and during this time was instrumental in breaking up many abuses in the criminal courts. From 1869 to 1873 he was associated with William F. Kritzer, and since the latter named year he has been actively engaged in independent practice, achieving a large degree of success, and has acted as counsel in more than one hundred homicide cases, and only three convictions for murder in the first degree. His first homicide case was the People against Christopher Cadena, wife-murder case, in December, 1867. As a lawyer his abilities are very pronounced, and the litigation with which he has been identified has been handled with a skill and effectiveness that have won him enviable prestige. His professional work has been character-

James D. McClelland

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ized by the greatest care, fidelity to his clients' best interests, and a skill that has proved fruitful in the results attained.

Mr. McClelland has been equally prominent and conspicuous in the politics of his native city, in which he has ever taken a keen interest. In 1873 he declined the appointment for police justice tendered by Mayor Havemeyer and again declined an appointment to the same position by Mayor Cooper in 1887. In 1875 he was offered the nomination of the anti-Tammany party for judge of the Marine Court, which he declined to accept. When Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner was district attorney of New York county, Mr. McClelland was appointed one of his assistants, having charge of cases before the Court of Appeals, and served two years in that capacity. In 1882 he was elected to the New York Assembly from the Ninth District in the City of New York, and while in the Assembly, in 1882, introduced a bill entitled "An Act Regulating the Trial of Persons in Capital Cases," which conferred upon the defense the right of the concluding address to the jury. This was passed by both houses, but was vetoed by Governor Cornell. In May, 1882, he also introduced a resolution in the Assembly to investigate the results in actions against members of the Tweed ring. Many of the suits had been lost sight of in the press of events, and some of the beneficiaries were likely to escape liability. This action on the part of Mr. McClelland showing his devotion to the interests of the people was approved by the press generally. He also introduced and passed the amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure, abolishing the old method of appeal in capital cases whereby the right of a stay of execution was denied to defendants convicted of murder in old Oyer and Terminer, Supreme Court, unless they should obtain a stay of execution from a justice of the Supreme Court, until the appeal should be heard and decided and denied the right to a review of the evidence upon the trial, nor any error of law, unless exception had been taken during the trial. It was no uncommon occurrence to see unfortunates executed within six weeks after sentence, if tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but if a defendant was tried in the County Court and Courts of Sessions, upon an indictment for murder, he would have the right to have all the evidence upon the trial reviewed and all errors of law reviewed without exceptions being taken at trial, upon an appeal, and in addition a stay of execution as a matter of course. By Mr. McClelland's amendment, this unjust discrimination was abolished and the notice of appeal substituted in place of the writ of error, and the said notice, *ipso facto*, is a stay of execution until a decision is rendered by the Appellate Court. Under this amendment many cases have been acted on. This law resulted in a review of hundreds of homicide cases, and the decisions of the Court of Appeals presents an exhaustive summary of the principles of the criminal law.

Another reform in the criminal law was enacted by Mr. McClelland while in the Legislature of 1882. From 1863 to 1882, in the great metropolis of the United States, a condition existed that seems inconceivable in a free country with a population of over a million at that time and increasing year after year. After the closing of Magistrates' Courts at 4:00 p. m. and after 12:00 m. on Sunday, as was the case up to 1863, in cases of arrests of persons for minor offenses and minor misdemeanors they could give bail during the night hours for their appearances the following morning before magistrates. This was the common practice. After 1863 in New York City, after 4:00 p. m., a boy playing ball in the street, a person violating a corporation ordinance where fine in case of conviction would be only five dollars, would, if arrested, be confined in a cell in the police station until the following morning and about 9:00 a. m. go before the magistrate and the case disposed of. Many a decent hard-working woman for sweeping off her sidewalk into the street was among the victims. One Sunday in 1881, after the Magistrates' Court had adjourned at 12:00 m., arrests were made for violating the excise law and more than ten thousand arrests were made on that day, between the hours of 1:00 p. m. and 12 o'clock midnight. The station houses were shambles, some having as many as three hundred to four hundred prisoners, and the last person bailed was at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning. The irony of this form of administration was somewhat emphasized by the fact that the bail for trial in case the defendant was held was only one hundred dollars. One of these arrests resulted in the death of a poor honest German who was arrested in a raid. A person arrested in any city or county of the State for a minor offense could be bailed by magistrates or justices of the peace. This condition was corrected by an amendment offered by Mr. McClelland authorizing captains and sergeants of police to take bail in such cases and remains the law to this day.

In 1910 Mr. McClelland was elected to the New York State Senate and served two terms, in all four years. During his incumbency of office he secured the passage of the bill for the prevention of the propagation of the feeble-minded and insane. This was secured in the Senate of 1912, after a continuous struggle, the bill having been defeated three times before it was finally passed unanimously. While acting as assistant district attorney, having charge of the arguments of appeals before the Court of Appeals in the case of the People *vs.* Carbonie, 156 New York, page 413, he took the unprecedented position in the interests of justice, arguing with the appellant's attorney for a new trial. The court in its opinion highly complimented Mr. McClelland. The duty of a district attorney to present everything relating to the case of an accused, whether it be against or for him, has been adjudicated in the above entitled case. This was a case in which the defendant had been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death on December 17, 1897, and at the time of the rendering of this decision, to wit, June 24, 1898, was in the death house. At the time of the trial of the defendant-appellant herein, witnesses testified on the trial, that the defendant Carbonie did not inflict the mortal wound, but that one Alexander Ciarmello performed the fatal act. The case was tried before Justice Smyth in the Supreme Court part, and prosecuted by John McIntyre, as district attorney. Ciarmello was arrested in Philadelphia three or four months thereafter, and there confessed that he killed the deceased, for which Carbonie had been convicted. He was brought on here, indicted and tried, and convicted, setting up a defense of self-defense, of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to State's prison for life. The trial and conviction was had before Justice Smyth and prosecuted by John McIntyre, the same judge and district attorney that had tried Carbonie. A somewhat striking and tragic scene was presented to the people of our State in the Sing Sing State Prison. An innocent man convicted of a murder under a death sentence in the death house; the real man who committed the murder and confessed it, had been tried for the same homicide and had been convicted of murder in the second degree and was serving a life sentence. The assistant district attorney who had charge of this appeal and its argument before the Court of Appeals had his attention called to this condition before the appeal was argued.

After conferring with the district attorney he expressed the view that an innocent man had been convicted and that this was an appeal from the judgment of that conviction and that he was satisfied from a thorough conscientious examination of the case, that a duty under law devolved upon the district attorney, even though this was an appeal to call the attention of the Appellate Court to this situation. The result was that a certified record of the trial of Ciarmello who had been convicted for the same homicide should be presented as a part of the appeal, and the attention of the court called to it. A *per curiam* opinion by the court shows that the course of the district attorney was commended. The reading of the section 425 of the Code of Criminal Proceedings in capital cases provided that they may reverse judgments of verdict is against evidence for errors of law and where the interests of justice require it. The district attorney who argued the case for the Court of Appeals took the position that in his judgment the court would be justified in granting a new trial to the defendant, which the court did. In a conversation with Judge Bartlett and the assistant district attorney, he, Judge Bartlett, said: "The cold chills run down my back when you were describing the scene in the State prison, of an innocent man in the death house waiting the execution of a death sentence, while the person who committed the crime, was in that same prison with his life saved." This case is the first instance of the kind that is to be found in any report so far as examination has been made where a public prosecutor took this position.

An incident of a conversation with Samuel J. Tilden and a subsequent one with William M. Tweed may be interesting reading. In 1868 Mr. McClelland was desirous of obtaining an appointment in the corporation counsel's office. Peter B. Sweeney was then occupying that office. Mr. Tilden gave Mr. McClelland a letter recommending him for such appointment. Mr. McClelland also had a letter of recommendation from Sandford E. Church, afterwards Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. Not being able to obtain an interview with Mr. Sweeney at his office, he left them with a brother of Mr. Sweeney to deliver to him. After waiting several weeks and receiving no response, Mr. McClelland called upon Mr. Tilden, whose office was then at No. 10 or 14 Wall street, and met Mr. Tilden as he was leaving his office in company with Mr. John B. Van Beuren, clerk of Governor Hoffman, and Peter Cager, of Albany, the then head of the Albany regency. Mr. McClelland told of the result of the letters, Mr. Tilden halted a minute and his face flushed, and with a voice showing manifest indignation exclaimed: "It does seem strange that I cannot get any recognition from Sweeney or Tweed and those people down there, although I am the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. The time may come when they will regret it. The time may come when they may wish they had done differently." Turning to Mr. McClelland and pointing to a table in the northeast corner of the room he said: "You take that place and I will look after matters for you." Mr. McClelland thanked Mr. Tilden, but replied that he intended to take up the practice of criminal law, as Mr. Brady had thought he was better adapted for that profession.

A sequence to this incident occurred about four years afterwards which may be interesting. Mr. McClelland had become acquainted with public men and among them William M. Tweed. It was one day during the trial of Tweed before Judge Davis in the Oyer and Terminer and during recess hour that he went into the courtroom to see Mr. Sparks, the clerk of the court. The courtroom was comparatively empty when Mr. Tweed greeted Mr. McClelland, and after the usual civilities, Mr. Tweed asked what was the feeling about his case with the public. The conversation ran on, when the incident with Mr. Tilden occurred to Mr. McClelland. He then told Mr. Tweed of it. The effect on Mr. Tweed was manifest. After a pause he said: "You don't mean to tell me this is so. My God, why didn't you come to me? You could have had anything." He then called to his counsel, Mr. Graham, who was engaged at the table: "John, come here, hear this." A few minutes after, Mr. McClelland left. It was in the summer of the year before the passage of the Tweed charter that Mr. McClelland tells of another incident and that was of Thurlow Weed and William M. Tweed, who for nearly two hours were engaged in an earnest conversation at Broadway and Park Place, and at the following session of the Legislature the Tweed charter was passed, Republicans voting for the same despite the protests of Mr. Tilden and Charles O'Conor before the Senate Committee of Cities. In January, 1916, Mr. McClelland was selected by the Hon. Edward Swann, who had been elected district attorney, as assistant district attorney, an office which he holds at this time (1917).

Thoroughly versed in the science to which he devoted himself, and endowed with a natural ability of a high order, he has gained a creditable place for himself among the leading lawyers of his native city. As a citizen as well as in the capacity of lawyer and advocate, Assemblyman and Senator, Mr. McClelland has acquired an honorable reputation, enjoying the esteem and confidence of all with whom he holds relations, especially by those whom he has benefited by the passing of laws, as aforementioned. Of Mr. McClelland's personal character there is but one word from all who are acquainted with him, that he is a man of the noblest rectitude, unselfish and untiring in his work for, others, and universally loved by his hosts of friends.

Mr. McClelland married (first) in June, 1867, Annie, daughter of John Nielson. Children: Margaret, wife of Samuel C. Blakeley; William, died in 1902; James Dodge, a mechanical engineer; Annie, wife of Joseph Gregory. Mr. McClelland married (second) in November, 1913, Edna Russell.

EDELMAN, Lewis,

Merchant, Public Official.

When a child of six years, Lewis Edelman was brought by his parents from his native Germany to Rochester, New York, and now, 1916, at the age of seventy-one, he is yet one of the active merchants of the city, head of a prosperous retail coal business. Not only has he borne well his part in commercial life, but for ten years he was an important factor in public life as alderman, and during all his mature life he has been an active and influential member of the party to which he owns allegiance. His career has been a most interesting one and shows that he was increasing in his industry and that he was well advanced in years before he finally found his true calling, but when once he had found the true outlet for his energy he perseveringly followed his new calling and became, as he yet is, one of the largest retail coal dealers in the city. His success has been well earned and is not the result of good fortune, but of honorable and presistent effort. He is a son of Joseph and Margaret Edelman, both born in Germany, who came to the United States in 1851, settling in Rochester, New York, where the father pursued his trade. Joseph Edelman, born in 1825, died in

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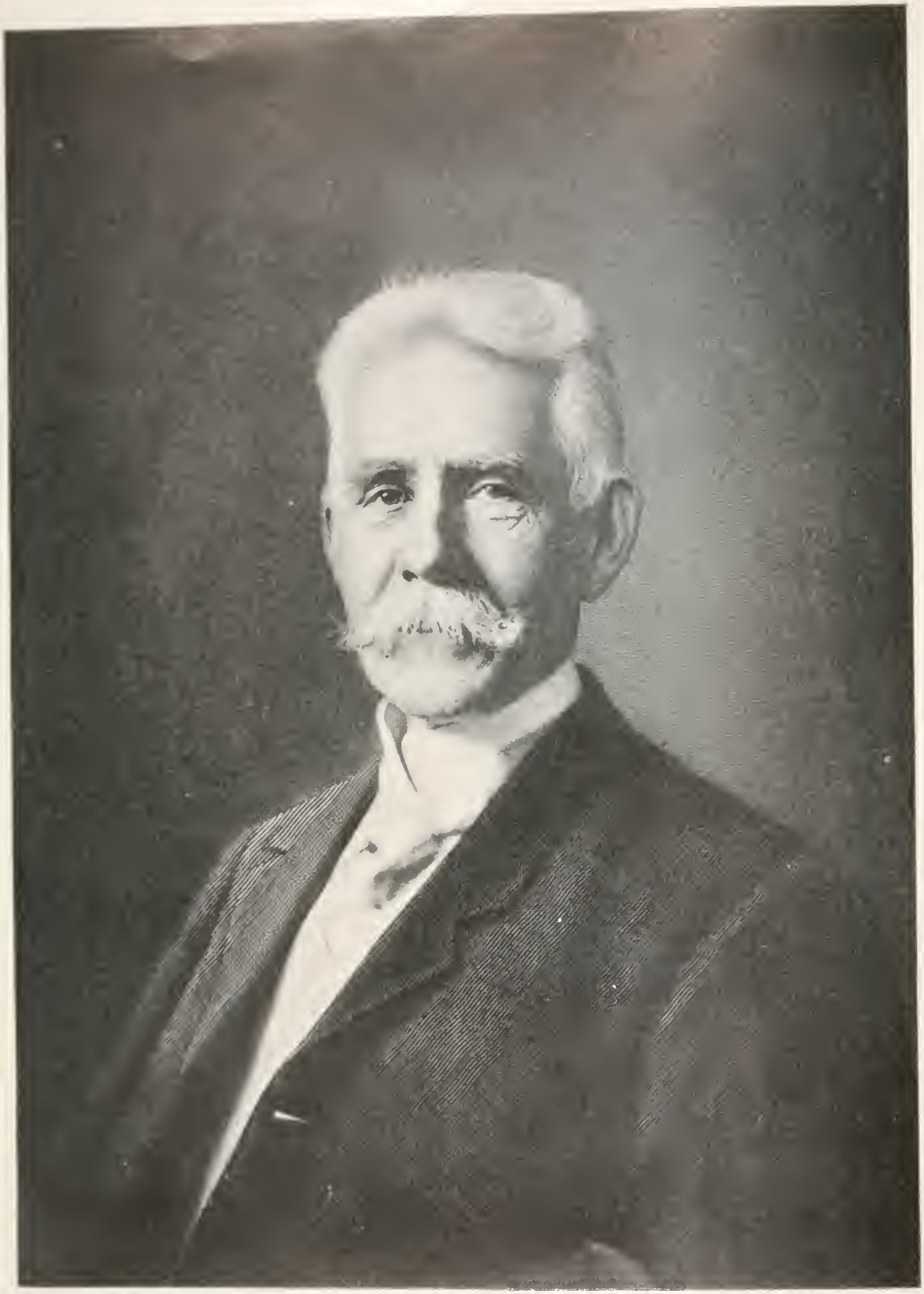

A. B. Lamberton

Rochester in 1892, and Margaret, his wife, born in 1825, died in 1887. They were the parents of six children: Lewis, Elizabeth, Peter, John, Catherine and Rose; Lewis being the only survivor.

Lewis Edelman was born in Baden, Germany, July 15, 1845, and in 1851 came with his parents to the United States. He was educated in public and parochial schools in Rochester, and on arriving at suitable age was apprenticed to the printing trade. He followed that occupation for three years, then learned the harnessmaker's trade, which he followed as apprentice and journeyman until 1868. He then began business under his own name and conducted a harnessmaker's shop and business in the Sibley building on Main street until 1874. He was not satisfied and after disposing of his business in 1874 he formed a partnership with George Engert and together they conducted a retail coal business until 1882. The partnership was then dissolved, Mr. Edelman associating himself with George Worrell in the same business on Exchange street. He continued a partner with Mr. Worrell until 1885, when he retired to begin business under his own name and alone. This business he still continues with offices at No. 88 Portland avenue, his many teams threading the city with the products of the anthracite and bituminous mines of Pennsylvania and other States. For thirty-one years he has been the sole owner and manager of the business he yet conducts, and during those years he has won a reputation for honorable and upright dealing which is indicative of his character and manly quality. As were his parents, Mr. Edelman is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, and in political faith he is a Democrat. For ten years, from 1878 to 1882 in the Thirteenth Ward, and from 1897 to 1900 in the Seventh Ward, he was an important factor in the city government as alderman, and has always wielded a strong influence in party affairs. His life has been one of increasing effort and in all things he has borne well his part.

Mr. Edelman married, May 27, 1873, Mary A. George, born in Rochester in 1845, daughter of Andrew and Mary George. Mr. and Mrs. Edelman have children: Edward C., a graduate of Georgetown University, now practicing law in Rochester, with offices at No. 615 Powers building; Caroline, a Sister of Mercy; Louis, a priest of the Roman Catholic church; George L., D. D. S., of the firm of J. Haag & Company, 544 Clinton avenue, north; Adolph, assistant rector of St. Michael's Church; and Pauline, a nun in Washington, D. C., Georgetown Convent of Visitation.

LAMBERTON, Alexander Byron,

Strong Factor in Community Affairs.

The sterling character, high ideals, energy, and public spirit of Alexander B. Lamberton, one of the best known citizens of Rochester, manifested in the promotion of the public good in every possible way, has won for him the perfect confidence and highest esteem of his fellow men. For more than two decades his great work has been the park system of Rochester, serving as president of the board during this entire period, and in that capacity the greater part of the work devolved upon him. There are twenty-one members of the board, all representative men of Rochester, serving without remuneration. He was made a commissioner of parks in 1915, and head of the bureau of playgrounds and recreation parks, and he established and promoted the great Durand-Eastman Park, also established the Park Zoo, contributing the first wild game and other animals to same and presented it to the city. But this public service is only a small item in the debt of gratitude under which he has laid his adopted city. As one of her successful business men he has aided in establishing the commercial greatness of the city, while his service to public institutions of his State and city have been of signal value. His fame extends far beyond city limits. He has written considerable on fish and game protection, on forest conservation, and is known as one of the strongest advocates of strict governmental action in both questions. To a love of that which he would protect he adds a deep scientific knowledge, and there has come from his pen a valuable monograph on "Animals, Birds and Fishes of North America," which is a work of scientific value, widely quoted.

Reviewing the career of Mr. Lamberton and noting his prominence in business and public life it seems but natural to suppose that such was the career he mapped out for himself and prepared for. Such an inference, however, is incorrect. The educational advantages he so largely enjoyed in his youth were all directed toward a full and complete preparation for the ministry. He is a regularly ordained minister of the Presbyterian church and served as pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Church, of Brooklyn, New York, until the arduous duties in which he delighted caused a physical breakdown at the end of two years and precluded his continuing in the holy profession he so loved and for which he was so thoroughly prepared. This was the great disappointment of his life, but he bowed to the Divine will, strong in his belief that "all things work together for good to them that love the Lord." So, with a brave though troubled heart, he turned to other pursuits, and to the State gave the intellectual vigor and fine mentality designed for the church, the loss of the one being the gain of the other. He has been successful in his undertakings and has given to the State an example of mental poise and nobility of character worthy of emulation. Earnestness, kindliness, benevolence and sympathy have marked his course through life, and as he views his years, seventy-seven, in retrospect, he can feel a contentment that follows duty well performed, and feel that the Divine will has led him, not, indeed, where his feet would go, but with a purpose that the great hereafter will reveal.

Huguenots in France, the Lambertons fled to Scotland after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In 1666 the Lamberton brothers settled in Ireland, one at Londonderry, another on the coast near the Giants' Causeway, the third in still another locality. William Lamberton, grandfather of Alexander Byron Lamberton, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1775, and in 1802, after his marriage to Elizabeth Garrick, settled at Market Hill, in his native county. He died in 1830, and his widow came to the United States, accompanied by eight of their children, leaving a son, Alexander, behind.

Alexander Lamberton, father of Alexander Byron Lamberton, was born at Rich Hill, Ireland, in 1808. He obtained a good education, and on attaining manhood became a merchant, continuing in business at Rich Hill until 1839, in which year he joined his mother and her children in the United States. He was a man of deep piety, and after his arrival in this country, feeling that he was called to preach the Gospel, became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and spent his subsequent life in that holy calling. He married Ann Jane Chambers, of Ireland, who bore him eight children: William, George, John, Vernon, Alexander Byron, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary.

Alexander Byron Lamberton was born at Rich Hill, County Armagh, Ireland, February 28, 1839. Being but an infant in arms when brought by his parents to the United States, his early life was moulded according to American ideas and ideals, and he owns no other standard as his. After thorough preparation he entered the University of Rochester, and after leaving that institution of learning pursued studies in Divinity at Auburn (New York) Theological Seminary. He was regularly ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church and accepted a call from the Tompkins Avenue Church, as aforementioned. After his complete restoration to health and strength, he decided to engage in business life, and accordingly purchased the planing mill and lumber yard located at Exchange and Spring streets, Rochester, and began life anew. He prospered in his new enterprise, devoting himself to business affairs with the energy and good judgment that has ever characterized his work in every field which he has entered. As prosperity came he extended his lines, made judicious investments, and acquired large business and financial interests. For several years he served as director and first vice-president of the East Side Savings Bank, and is a director of the Genesee Valley Trust Company, of which he has been a trustee since its foundation, and for several years was a member of its executive committee.

The public service rendered by Mr. Lamberton covers a wide range. As a member of the board of managers of the State Industrial School he was instrumental in raising the standard of efficiency of the school and in instituting reforms in its management as well as aiding in securing needed improvements. As president of the Public Market for several years following its establishment, he fully justified this phase of municipal government. As president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1901 he proved so capable an executive that it was the wish of that body to retain him in office a second term, an honor he thought it wise to decline. He was the leading influence that brought about the erection of the swing bridge over the canal at Exchange street, this being the first bridge of that type erected in New York State.

A Republican in politics, his party greatly in the minority, he suffered defeat as his party's candidate for mayor, State Senator and Congressman, but it was an expected defeat, devotion to principle and his party's welfare being the forces that led him to allow his name to be used as a candidate. As park commissioner, he ever championed larger, better, and more generally useful public centers of enjoyment, and to him a large meed of praise is due for improved park conditions, band concerts, and other elevating forms of entertainment now enjoyed by the public.

The great world out-of-doors has ever appealed to him, and with rod and rifle he has explored the big game regions of the United States and Canada, also abroad, and not for the love of the chase more than for the joy of living near to Nature's heart. He has gained health and strength from Nature's laboratory and now, although at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, is splendidly vigorous and healthy. From knowledge gained as a true lover of sport he preaches the gospel of protection for fish and game, was a pioneer in creating sentiment, and with voice, pen and example has been influential in obtaining the support that has resulted in legislation. He is vice-president of the National Association for the Protection of Game, chairman of the committee on nomenclature, and an ardent champion of the cause. Equally ardent is he in his championship of the doctrine of forest conservation, and his early insistence of the duty of the State created sentiment that crystallized in the bill providing for the Adirondack Reservation and others in New York State. While

State hatcheries are now well established departments of State governments, this was not always so, and the example set by Mr. Lamberton, in 1875, was almost a pioneer movement. In that year he liberated fifty thousand brook trout in the Fulton Chain of Lakes, these being the first artificially propagated brook trout released in the northern woods. It was only when the scarcity of game and fish became painfully apparent to a wasteful nation that the warnings of true sportsmen such as Mr. Lamberton were listened to, and now that forest conservation is national as well as a State policy, that game is protected and streams annually stocked, it is fitting that the men who for public spirit and true love of sport sounded the alarm and blazed the trail should be recognized as the saviours of bird, fish, game and forest. Mr. Lamberton has been a very extensive traveler in all parts of the world and a student of ancient sites and antiquities, his studies and investigations being very exhaustive of the libraries and antiquities of Troy, Messina, Syria, Babylon, and throughout Asia Minor.

Mr. Lamberton is a member and pillar of strength of Brick Church (Presbyterian) of Rochester. He is a member of both York and Scottish Rites of Masonry, belonging to Genesee Valley Lodge and Rochester Consistory, holding in the latter body the thirty-second degree. He has for many years been identified with every phase of city life, commercial, social, religious and fraternal. There are no failures to record, no wasted opportunities to deplore, but on the contrary, the public verdict on his life and character is "Well, done, good and faithful servant."

Mr. Lamberton married, in 1864, Eunice B., daughter of Charles R. and Eliza (Starbuck) Hussey, of Nantucket. She died March 18, 1898. They were the parents of three children: Martha Hussey; Eunice S., who became the wife of Isaac Kaiser, of New York City; Mary, who became the wife of Charles A. Hone, of New York City.

GRAHAM, Corden Thorne. M. D.,

Sanatorium Proprietor.

The medical records of the State of New York have been enriched by the lives of the Drs. Graham, father and son, contemporaries in practice for a time, whose names are associated with Graham Highland Park Sanatorium. To the sanatorium founded by Dr. Graham, Sr., the son has added an addition. As the name indicates, the sanatorium is situated on the northern border of beautiful Highland Park, commanding a splendid view of the city and surrounding country. In connection with the sanatorium and hospital, where every modern appliance is found, Dr. Graham conducts a training school for nurses with the assistance of a full force of skilled nurses. He is a graduate in Homoeopathy and Electro-Therapeutics and confines his practice almost entirely to the inmates of his privately owned hospitals. For a quarter of a century, Dr. Graham has practiced in Rochester; Dr. Graham, Sr., located there in 1890, and Dr. Graham, Jr., assumed charge of the sanatorium and hospital in 1905 at his father's death.

Dr. Merritt E. Graham was born in the town of Italy, Yates county, New York, and died in the city of Rochester, August 3, 1905. He was graduated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, New York, class of 1874, going thence to the University of Michigan Homoeopathic College to prepare for the profession it was his ambition to follow. He was awarded his degree of M. D. with the class of 1878, and at once began practice at Brockport, New York. He continued in successful practice there for twelve years, 1878-90, then disposed of his practice and moved to Rochester, where he continued an active and prominent member of the profession until he passed to the presence of the Great Physician. He was a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, New York State Homoeopathic Society, Western New York Homoeopathic Society, Monroe County Homoeopthic Society, International Hahnemannian and Monroe County Hahnemannian societies, and stood very high in the regard of his brethren of these societies. He was coroner of Monroe county for nine years, 1890-99, and was chief surgeon to Hahnemann Hospital.

In addition to his private practice, Dr. Graham founded Graham Highland Park Sanatorium in Rochester, near Highland Park, on South avenue, which institution met a condition he had long recognized and has been of great benefit to many. Dr. Graham was a Republican in politics and as a member of that party was chosen county coroner. He belonged to various Masonic bodies of Rochester, was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was highly esteemed as physician and citizen.

Dr. Graham married, in Saline, Michigan, September 25, 1877, Fannie E. Corden, who yet survives him, a resident of Rochester. Dr. and Mrs. Graham were the parents of two children: Daisy, married Dr. James L. Hondorf, of Rochester; Corden Thorne, of further mention.

Dr. Corden Thorne Graham, only son of Dr. Merritt E. and Fannie E. (Corden) Graham, was born at Brockport, New York, July 3, 1881, and came to Rochester with his parents in 1890. He completed the various grades of public school study, finishing with high school graduation. He chose the profession of medicine, studied under his honored and eminent father, then entered the University of Michigan Homoeopathic College, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1904. He also is a graduate of the National College of Electro-Therapeutics, Lima, Ohio, and there was awarded the degree of M. E.

After graduation Dr. Graham, Jr., returned to Rochester, and began practice with his father, but the association was dissolved the following year by the death of Dr. Merritt E. Graham. The Graham Sanatorium, the buildings for which had been completed in 1899, and which was in successful operation, passed under the management and control of Dr. Corden T. Graham, who for the past twelve years has been the directing head and chief member of the medical and surgical staff. The second addition was completed in 1905 and has also been exclusively under Dr. Graham's management. The two institutions, situated side by side, yet separate institutions, accommodate about fifty patients, the equipment being modern and the treatment bestowed is according to the best professional methods, endorsed by Dr. Graham. His training school for nurses is well conducted and valuable, and all are well patronized and bear excellent testimony to the skill, proficiency and devotion of their head, Dr. Corden T. Graham.

He is a member of the New York State Homoeopathic Society, the American Institute of Homoeopathy, Western New York and Monroe County Hahnemannian societies. His practice is largely confined to the medical and surgical cases in his hospital, and he has won a name in his profession for skill in diagnosis and practice, qualities combined with a ready sympathy and unfailing courtesy which have made him a very popular, professionally and socially. He is a member of Valley Lodge, Hamilton Chapter, and Monroe Commandery of the Masonic order; also of the Shrine; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Rotary Club, Rochester Club, Rochester Chamber of Commerce, Rochester Canoe Club, Rochester Athletic Club, and Masonic Club.

Dr. Graham married, June 14, 1905, Louise M., daughter of Frank E. Williams, of Rochester. They have one child, a daughter, Susan E., born February 11, 1907.

GRAESER, William V.,

Prominent Furrier.

A quarter of a century ago Mr. Graeser came to the city of Rochester after seven years of American experience with that greatest of all fur houses, Revillon Freres, of New York City. That period covered his then American experience. He had learned his business in the Old World, beginning in his youth in his native country and perfecting his knowledge of furs and skill in their manufacture in nearly every fur bearing country of the world. With such an equipment he located in Rochester, where he has built up a large trade among the best class of patrons as a wholesale and retail manufacturer of furs. In the business world he is known as the able head of the William V. Graeser Company, importers, exporters and manufacturers of furs, and as one of the very largest dealers and buyers of raw furs in Western New York. That he has thus advanced in the regard of the public-at-large is a tribute to his business ability and character as well as to his intimate knowledge of furs and fur manufacture. He deems no furs too rare or costly to offer his customers, and having established a clientele of patrons whose love for the beautiful can be indulged to the fullest extent, his show rooms contain the rarest and most costly specimens brought from every fur market in the world. As Mr. Graeser reviews in retrospect his twenty-five years of business life in Rochester, he can feel a deep sense of satisfaction that he cast his lines in a community where his knowledge, skill and ability to serve the most exacting taste in furs has been so highly appreciated.

William V. Graeser was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, April 29, 1862, son of John and Hannah Graeser, long time residents of that city. He obtained a good education in private schools in his native city, learned the furriers' trade, and until his twenty-second years was engaged in the fur busines, visiting the fur bearing countries of Europe as a fur buyer, gaining an expert knowledge of fur, fur values, and the various methods of dyeing and manufacturing peculiar to the different countries. He won high reputation in the fur markets as a discriminating buyer and was regarded even at that early age as one of the best posted men in the fur trade.

In 1884 Mr. Graeser came to the United States, locating in New York, where his reputation had preceded him and gained him a position with that great fur house of the world, Revillon Freres. For seven years he remained in the employ of that house, adding to his former expert knowledge an intimate understanding of the American fur market, its peculiarities, needs and possibilities. He then decided the time was opportune for the establishment of a business of his own, and after due investigation decided to locate in Rochester, New York. In 1891 he went to that city and for a few years was connected with the fur house of R. S. Kenyon & Company. He then opened his own establishment in the Buckley Building on South Clinton street, and for fourteen years remained at that location,

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Jeremiah G. Hickey

catering to the finest trade in the city. "Graesers" became known as the headquarters for the best in fur, style and quality, and as the years passed he commanded so large a patronage that he moved to his present location at Nos. 38 and 40 Clinton avenue, north, trading as the William V. Graeser Company, wholesale and retail manufacturers, importers and exporters of furs. His plant is modern and complete, including display and sales rooms, manufacturing department, automatic dry cold storage rooms for the benefit of his customers wishing to leave their furs in safe keeping, and receiving space for his large purchases of domestic and foreign raw furs. He caters to every want of his splendid clientele, designing, remodeling and repairing being important details to which he gives especial attention. His purchases of raw furs are very heavy, including furs of every kind, from the commonest to the most rare and costly. He is well known in the foreign fur markets as both buyer and seller, while in the domestic markets his reputation is widespread as the leading dealer in raw furs in Western New York.

As a man of honor and integrity, Mr. Graeser has won the admiration of all who have business dealings with him. He has confined himself closely to the management of his business, his success resulting largely from the fact that he has ever given his personal attention to every important detail. His pride has been to attain perfection in workmanship, style and quality, and on that foundation he has built an enduring name and fame.

Mr. Graeser married, in 1891, Katherine, daughter of John McCafferty, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Graeser have a daughter, Hannah. The family residence is No. 345 Maplewood avenue, Rochester.

HICKEY, Jeremiah G.,

Manufacturer, Merchant.

Jeremiah G. Hickey, president of the Hickey-Freeman Company, manufacturers of and dealers in clothing, is one of the native sons of Rochester who has made a name for himself, and in so doing has also added to the luster of the name of Rochester as an industrial center and especially as the place where the best ready-to-wear clothing is produced.

Jeremiah Hickey, father of Jeremiah G. Hickey, was born in Ireland in 1829, and died in Rochester in 1893. In 1840 he became a resident of Rochester, and was there engaged in the retail clothing business for many years. He was widely known and had established a reputation for square dealing that held the confidence of the business world and a large circle of loyal friends. He married Margaret Griffin, who is now living at the age of eighty-one years.

Jeremiah G. Hickey was born in Rochester, New York, November 15, 1866. He was educated at St. Mary's Parochial School, and at an early age went to work in the business world. He was ambitious, thrifty and frugal, and in 1899 organized what is now the Hickey-Freeman Company, of which he has been president since its incorporation. The following account of this concern is taken from the "Souvenir Book" issued at the time of the opening of the new home of the firm:

> The new Hickey-Freeman factory was formally opened and dedicated to service on January 29, 1912. This event marked the accomplishment of a two-fold purpose, which has been realized only through years of patient, persistent effort. This purpose has been, first, to build up a successful business in the manufacture of men's and young men's clothing on the solid foundation of value and square dealing; and, second, to construct a home for this building which should be so complete in its equipment and so

perfect in its appointments as to be considered a model clothing factory. This company has been in existence just twelve years, so its history is soon written. Incorporated in the fall of 1899 as the Hickey, Freeman & Mahon Company, it became within a year the Hickey & Freeman Company, the officers and directors being Jeremiah G. Hickey, Jacob L. Freeman and George A. Brayer. The Company at first rented two lofts and a store at No. 84 St. Paul street, Rochester, New York. Each year they rented an additional loft until they occupied the entire building (seven stories) and one floor in an adjoining building. In 1902 the Hickey & Freeman Company bought out the business of Michael Kolb & Son and moved into a larger building at Nos. 153-157 St. Paul street. After four years in this location, a consolidation took place of the Hickey & Freeman Company with the Beckel-Baum Company, resulting in the present Hickey-Freeman Company. E. M. Baum and J. A. Moss, of the Beckel-Baum Company, became respectively vice-president and director in the new company. At the same time C. J. Paisley, a former stockholder in the Hickey & Freeman Company, became a director in the new company. Again it became necessary to seek more spacious quarters, this time in the Bartholomay Building, at Nos. 240-248 St. Paul street. Here the business was conducted from 1908 until the recent completion of the new building on Clinton avenue, North.

As a side light on the steady growth which this company has enjoyed during these twelve years, it may be noted that in one week in February, 1912, the value of goods shipped came within about ten per cent. of equaling the firm's entire business during the first year of its existence. The completion of the present home of the Hickey-Freeman Company was celebrated by a reception and banquet held in the new building. All branches of the clothing industry were represented by the guests present, as it was the desire of the management that this occasion should be not merely an opportunity for offering and receiving congratulations, but that it should have a permanent value in promoting friendly relations between manufacturing clothiers, closer cooperation between manufacturer and retailer, and a greater harmony and solidarity in and between all branches of the clothing industry.

To give a better idea of the results aimed at on this occasion, we quote extracts from some of the addresses made at the time. President Hickey, in his address of welcome, said in part:

> Last, but not least, we are most grateful to our loyal employees, who have worked so faithfully to help us "Keep the Quality Up." We regret that our limited space does not permit more than the heads of the departments to be with us this evening. We are full of hope for the future and that hope has brought about the erection of this building and the dedication of it by us to Service in the broadest definition of that word. In it we have planned for better service and greater comfort for our workers, which means better service to our customers and consequently more satisfactory and successful results in our work. It is fruitless for an employer to constantly talk to employees about being loyal to the house without giving them a good reason why they should be. We endeavor to have our employees feel an interest in the work they are doing, which interest will give them real pleasure in that work, and if their efforts are not properly recognized by us they are bound to be by others. It is work with our employees along this line that gives us hope of rendering the best of service not only to them, but to our patrons.

Henry W. Morgan, president of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, said:

> This factory, with its modern equipment, fresh air, light, wholesome sanitary conditions, pleasant surroundings, and social gatherings at the noon lunch, is a splendid example of what can be done to provide a place in which to work and at the same time enjoy life. So much care and attention has been given to the pleasant features of this factory that we almost forget that it is primarily a workshop. We can well say that such an industrial palace as this Hickey-Freeman factory is a greater achievement than building a pyramid, for it combines industry with real living, which is one of the highest accomplishments of our modern civilization.

E. B. Moore, senior member of E. B. Moore & Company, said:

> "There is no sentiment in business—get the money." Such expressions are sometimes heard among American business men. They indicate an atmosphere which has never been given a very high place in history. When I see such a concern as the Hickey-Freeman Company come

down into the American atmosphere of trade and say there shall be righteousness and honor in the conduct of business enterprises—say they will enter that atmosphere and develop sentiment in business and still live—it clearly demonstrates to my mind a remarkable forward movement in the progress of trade in the United States.

Hon. John Williams, New York State Commissioner of Labor, said, in part:

I do not profess to be a public speaker; but were I dumb, I feel I would be able to say a few words about the undertaking which has been so successfully accomplished by the Hickey-Freeman Company in the erection of this magnificent plant. It was my pleasure this afternoon to pass through and examine every part of the edifice. While it is not my purpose to present a complete report at this time, I desire to say that I have had the pleasure of seeing to-day one of the most complete clothing manufactories it has ever been my privilege to visit. * * * In connection with the duties of my office I come into official relations with trade disturbances, particularly disputes between capital and labor. In many instances the source of trouble and cause of disputes has been the sanitary condition of the factory. In this connection I will say if all of the manufacturing establishments of the State were equipped and had the appointments for the welfare, health, comfort and contentment of their employees such as are installed in this building, disagreements and disputes of that character between employer and employee would be few and far between.

Max Brickner, a pioneer clothier, said:

I feel that I am somewhat of a father to the members of this company. Mr. Hickey, Mr. Brayer and Mr. Freeman all received their early education in my establishment. Mr. Hickey was with us as an employe for twenty years. It took him twenty years to learn "how not to do it."

Hon. Hiram H. Edgerton, Mayor of Rochester, said:

We have a beautiful city and we are justly proud of it; and we owe much to our manufacturers for making it what it is to-day. We are especially proud of the plant of the Hickey-Freeman Company. I congratulate the members of this company on their success and I congratulate the citizens of Rochester on having this company doing business within its bounds.

The list of guests at this banquent contained the names of the most representative business men in the country in the clothing trade and all the branches allied with that industry. Upwards of one thousand men and women are employed by the Hickey-Freeman Company.

Mr. Hickey is one of the trustees of the Rochester Bureau of Municipal Research, Inc., which was incorporated April 20, 1915. The officers are: George Eastman, chairman; James S. Watson, vice-chairman; Andrew J. Townson, treasurer; Leroy E. Snyder, secretary and director. The purpose of the bureau is twofold: 1. To get things done for the community through coöperation with persons who are in office, by increasing efficiency and eliminating waste. 2. To serve as an independent, non-partisan agency for keeping citizens informed about the city's business. The bureau believes that Rochester has good city government. But, with the quality of citizenship here available, with some measure of intelligent planning, of enlightened coöperation, the bureau sees no reason why Rochester should not have the most progressive and serviceable municipal government in the United States. To this end it solicits the interest and coöperation of every public officer and of every citizen.

Mr. Hickey is a member of the Genesee Valley Club, the Oak Hill Country Club, the Union Club and the Rochester Club. He is not a politician in the general acceptance of the term. He is identified with the Republican party because he believes it stands for sound economics and good government. The responsibilities of his business engross his whole attention; but he takes more than a passing interest in public affairs, and has always been found ready to support those measures and movements that promise to enhance the common welfare. Mr. Hickey is a keen observer, a clear thinker, and a skilful organizer and executive. He has achieved success as a result of his own abilities and industry and is everywhere recognized as a citizen of Rochester who has played an important part in creating the city's commercial importance.

Mr. Hickey married, June 21, 1905, Constance J. Duffy, a daughter of Walter B. Duffy, a leading citizen of Rochester, a sketch of whom also appears in this work. The children who blessed this union are: Walter Bernard, Thomas F. G., Margaret Mary, Jeremiah G., Jr., and Theresa.

BARROWS, Howard A.,

Business Man.

The late Howard A. Barrows, who was president and treasurer of the McFarlin Clothing Company, a director in the firm of L. Adler Brothers & Company, and school commissioner since 1911, was a descendant of that sturdy Connecticut type of humanity that fought for independence in the Colonial war. He was a native of New York State, born at LeRoy, August 10, 1855, son of Melvin and Mary (Alexander) Barrows.

Howard A. Barrows accompanied his parents to Batavia, New York, whither they removed during his boyhood, and he received his education in the schools of that town. In 1870, when fifteen years of age, he came to Rochester, New York, and was employed as mailing clerk by the Union and Advertiser Company of that city, and he performed his work so well that he was quickly promoted to head bookkeeper, a position he filled with so much credit that he was offered and accepted a similar position on the Indianapolis "Sentinel." A few months later his former position was offered him at an increased salary and he returned to Rochester, which city was his home from that time until his death. His first connection with the clothing business was with the manufacturing firm of Wile, Stern & Company, who had been impressed by his energy and solicited him to accept a position as salesman. He very soon developed a special aptitude for the clothing trade and attracted the attention of L. Adler Brothers & Company, with whom he became connected in 1885, when he was yet a young man. Ten years later he was admited to membership in this progressive and successful house, and continued as a director until the time of his death, his judgment and advice being a directing force in the steady growth of the business. Mr. Barrows had charge of the extensive New England trade of the house in connection with his personal work in the manufacturing department. He believed in and practiced the policy of strict integrity and had done so for so many years that he had earned the confidence of his customers to an unusual degree, and it is claimed that he never lost a desirable account for the reason that men to whom he sold goods found by experience that they could rely on what he told them as well as upon the clothing he sold them, and consequently there grew up a bond of strong personal friendship, as well as of pleasant commercial relations that held them together year after year. His personal ideals of merchandising harmonized perfectly with those of L. Adler Brothers & Company, thus making his business connection pleasant as well as profitable.

In 1903 Mr. Barrows saw the possibilities of the retail end of the clothing business in Rochester and purchased the McFarlin Clothing Company, of which he was president and treasurer. No sooner had he acquired possession than he began systematically to enlarge the company's facilities for conducting business. In

1906 the business had grown to such magnitude that the entire building was secured, giving ample facilities for more than doubling the sale of fine clothing, and at the time of his death the store was the largest distributor of distinctly fine clothing in Rochester. Here, too, the keynote of his success was the gaining of and keeping the confidence of people, the name of the house being a synonym for honesty and a "square deal." Outside his mercantile business Mr. Barrows had large interests, all of which prospered, and his employees loved and respected him. He was a director of the Central Bank, of Rochester, a position which he held for many years. He also served as treasurer of the Rochester Industrial Exposition, an institution of which he was one of the organizers.

Mr. Barrows was a Republican in politics. He served as a member of the board of education, a branch of the civic government that claimed his whole-hearted interest. He brought to the consideration of school affairs a trained business mind and an active interest in the welfare and advancement of children. His judgment could always be relied upon by the other members of the board, and in that body his services will be greatly missed. At a meeting of the board of education, in August, 1915, a resolution proposing to introduce in the public schools of Rochester the school savings bank plan was passed with the unanimous approval of the commissioners. The Rochester Savings Bank was named as the depository of the funds, and October 4th as the time when teachers were to begin to give instructions in the new subject. Commissioner Howard A. Barrows, who proposed the resolution, admitted that the plan had been in his mind for several years, and he explained the details as follows: Once a week children will turn in their accumulated savings to their respective teachers; the teachers will credit each amount in a little book owned by the depositor; the principal will receive the total deposit for the school, and the bank will collect it. Then the individual child's deposits touches three dollars a bank book will be issued and the acount will began to accumulate interest. The Rochester Savings Bank entered enthusiastically into the plan and opened a new department for the exclusive transaction of school children patrons. Commissioner Barrows was of the opinion that the qualities cultivated by early instruction in saving money would be of inestimable value, especially, at this day and age, when our motto is "how much can we spend" instead of "how much can we save." The resolution adopted by the board follows: "Resolved, That, as a means of developing in the lives of our school children those habits of thrift which are so essential to personal character and to good citizenship, the school savings bank plan be introduced into each of the public elementary schools of the city of Rochester, beginning October 4, 1915, and that the Rochester Savings Bank be designated as the depository for these funds." Mr. Barrows was a great nature lover and was deeply interested in Rochester's park system. He was appointed to the board of park commissioners in 1911 to succeed the late Walter B. Duffy, and held that position until the old board was abolished at the beginning of the year 1916.

Mr. Barrows' fraternal affiliations were Masonic, his orders including the Master Mason's degree, Valley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Royal Arch degree, Hamilton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Templars degree, Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar, and the degree of Noble, conferred by Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the Rochester Historical Society, the Rochester Archaeological Society, the Genesee Valley Club, the Masonic Club, Punxatawney Club, Batavia Club, Rochester Yacht Club, in all of which he took a keen interest. He was a communicant of Christ Episcopal Church.

Mr. Barrows married Anna Ridley, who died March, 1916. Their children are: Alice Ridley, William Peters, Mary Alexander, Elizabeth and John. Their home life was characterized by the strongest attachments, each for the others, and that broad spirit of comradeship peculiar to homes guided by a man whose entire life exemplified the attributes of justice, tolerance and kindliness.

The sudden death of Howard A. Barrows on August 19, 1916, at the age of sixty-one years, came as a great shock to the community. He was a man of fine personal and social attainments, was warm-hearted, devoted to his friends, and popular with all classes of people. As a highly successful business man, a conscientious and efficient public official and one interested in the advancement and progress of the city, he will be greatly missed, also a large group of personal friends regard his death as an irreparable loss. Mr. Barrows did more than the usual amount of hard thinking. To every problem of life he applied energy, common sense and thought. He believed that any young man who is fairly endowed with natural intelligence and who has sufficient ambition to stimulate his action and his thought can achieve success. His own success as a merchant was the result of patient trying and applying the lessons of each year to the work of the next, along with which went the erection of a substantial structure of character, so that when he surveyed the past he could find few regrets. On the other hand, while he enjoyed rationally the material comforts of life, the most enduring reward of his work as a business man he considered to be the respect and esteem of his fellow men, the real, honest personal friendship and confidence of those with whom he was brought in contact.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, held after Mr. Barrows' death, the pupil's saving fund plan was renamed in his honor. The following expression was adopted by the board:

> On Friday, August 18, 1916, near midnight, our associate, Howard A. Barrows, died, but a few hours before he counseled with us in committee meeting, and suggested that the Board meet at noon to-day to award certain contracts. We are met at noon but only to record our love and respect for the man, and to offer to his family a sympathy that is quickened by the sorrow that is ours. His love of children, his interest in their education and his knowledge of finance, resulting from a long and successful business career, enabled Howard A. Barrows to render to the school children of Rochester a valuable and lasting service. For nearly five years he had worked most faithfully and intelligently to provide for the children better school facilities and an education designed to fit them for efficiency and success in life. He was particularly interested in having habits of thrift and industry developed during the early years of childhood. To this end he led the way in instituting the savings bank plan, in the schools of Rochester and to the success of this plan he gave most liberally of his time and money. His sudden and untimely death brings not only grief and a sense of great loss, but an acute appreciation of the service he had rendered. It also brings even a keener realization of the wisdom of his plans for the future of the Rochester schools, and a desire to realize these plans as a fitting memorial to his interest and vision. The children have lost an intelligent and sympathetic friend, the Board of Education a wise counsellor, and the city of Rochester a loyal citizen. Be it resolved therefore, that the savings bank work in the public schools of Rochester be hereby designated as the Barrows Savings Bank Plan and, Be it further resolved, that this record be spread upon the minutes and that a copy thereof be sent to his children.

At a meeting of the Board of Education of the Central Bank of Rochester, the following resolution was adopted:

In the loss of our loved associate, Howard A. Barrows, each member of this Board feels a poignant sense of personal loss. In our business relations, his sound judgment, keen insight, wide experience, and acquaintance with men and things, made him a valued counselor and safe advisor; his genial and kindly disposition made it always a pleasure to work with him, and our social and personal relations a continued joy. We mourn, and shall miss him in all relations; and would express to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their irreparable loss, which will be lightened and assuaged by the continuing and fragrant memory of a kind father, a good friend, a useful citizen, a man who had successfully done the work he set his hand to, both in private, business and public service, and who leaves in his sudden death the best of monuments, the regard, respect and regret of all who knew him. It is ordered that this minute be inscribed upon our records, and a copy thereof be sent to his bereaved family.

WEBSTER, Daniel Charles,

Financier.

Leaving school at the age of sixteen to enter the employ of the People's National Bank of Brattleboro, Vermont, Mr. Webster has persistently adhered to the line of activity he chose in youth, has made his life a notable success and is now vice-president and director of the City Bank of Syracuse, New York. He is a son of Dan Peaslee Webster, M. D., an eminent physician and surgeon of Putney and Brattleboro, Vermont, and a grandson of Rev. Alonzo Webster, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, a descendant of John Webster, the American ancestor who came from Ipswich, England, in 1634, settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, and there died about 1642. The collateral lines of descent touch many other noted New England families, including the Duston founded by Thomas Duston, who was living in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1640; the Bailey, descended from Amos Bayley, who died in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1800; the Sterling, founded by Captain Daniel Sterling, of Lyme, Connecticut; the Brewster, founded by Elder William Brewster, of the "Mayflower;" the Park, founded by Sir Robert Park, who died at Mystic River, Connecticut, in 1664, a descendant of Thomas de Parke, "baronet," who came to England with William the Conqueror; the Peaslee, descended from Joseph Peaslee, of Wales, who in 1638 moved to Newberry, Massachusetts; the Martin, through Mary (Martin) Peaslee, granddaughter of Susannah Martin, "The Witch of Annesbury," who after the death of her husband was accused of witchcraft, tried, convicted and hanged in 1692. The story of the grief and sufferings of her daughter is told in a beautiful and touching ballad "The Witch's Daughter," by Whittier.

The Webster line of descent is through John Webster, the founder, and his wife, Mary (Shatswell) Webster; their son, Stephen Webster, the first tailor to settle in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1653, and his wife, Hannah (Ayer) Webster; their son, Nathan Webster, and his wife, Sarah (Low) Webster; their son, Jonathan Webster, and his wife, Abigail (Duston) Webster; their son, Nathan Webster, a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Hannah (Bailey) Webster; their son, Jonathan Webster, and his wife, Lucy Sterlin (Sterling) Webster; their son, Rev. Alonzo Webster, and his second wife, Laura Ann (Peaslee) Webster; their son, Dr. Dan Peaslee Webster, and his wife, Ada (White) Webster; their son, Daniel Charles Webster, of Syracuse, of the ninth American generation.

Jonathan Webster, son of Nathan Webster, the Revolutionary soldier, moved from Salem, New Hampshire, his birthplace, to Weston, Vermont, where during the War of 1812 he was captain of a military company, represented his town in the State Legislature and died a nonogenarian. He was a devout Methodist, and his home, a spacious two-story farm house, was always open to the itinerant minister of that denomination. His wife, Lucy (Sterlin) Webster, a woman of marked individuality and devoted piety, exerted an influence for good which can never be estimated.

The son of this excellent Methodist couple, Rev. Alonzo Webster, was born in Weston, among the Green Mountains of Vermont, January 27, 1818, and died at the home of his son, Dr. Dan P. Webster, in Brattleboro, Vermont, August, 1887. He was converted and joined the church at the age of thirteen and henceforth his education was directed toward one object, the ministry. In June, 1837, he was admitted to the Vermont Conference, and from that time until his death he was an active, useful and successful minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was but nineteen when ordained but even as the "boy minister" his labors were attended with successful result. He filled many responsible pulpits; was secretary and agent of the Vermont Bible Society; delegate to the General Conference of 1856; chaplain of the Vermont Senate; presiding elder of the Springfield district; chaplain of the Vermont State Prison; chaplain of the Sixteenth Regiment, later of the Sixth Vermont Regiment during the Civil War, was several times honorably mentioned for his faithful ministrations to the wounded and dying in dangerous and exposed positions on the battlefield; commissioned, May, 1865, by President Johnson and Secretary of War Stanton, hospital chaplain in the regular army and stationed at Montpelier post hospital; owned and edited the "Vermont Christian Messenger" for nine years; was in charge of religious work at Charleston, South Carolina, 1865-69; established Baker Theological Institute and the "Charleston Advocate;" president of Claflin University, Orangeburg, South Carolina, 1869-73; president of Baker Theological Institute, and trustee of Claflin University until his death. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Middlebury College, Vermont, and Doctor of Divinity from Alleghany College, Pennsylvania. He married (first) May, 1844, Laura A. Peaslee, who died July 10, 1885, daughter of Judge Peaslee, of Washington, Vermont. He married (second) Sallie O. Purdon.

Dr. Dan Peaslee Webster was born in Northfield, Vermont, December 7, 1846, and died in Brattleboro, Vermont, March 13, 1904. His early education was obtained in the public schools of the various towns in which his itinerant Methodist father served as pastor and at Newbury Seminary. At the age of sixteen he accompanied his honored father to the front with the Sixteenth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers and especially after the battle of Gettysburg aided his reverend father in his duties as chaplain, ministering to the sick, wounded and dying. He completed courses at Newbury Seminary, then began the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Vermont, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1867.

After receiving his degree, Dr. Webster located in Putney, Vermont, there remaining in successful medical and surgical practice for sixteen years. In 1883 he moved to Brattleboro, Vermont, and there continued in active practice until 1898. In his new field the demands upon his professional skill were even heavier than in Putney and for many years he ministered to a clientele as large as any physician in the State and no physician possessed greater skill. This fact was freely acknowledged by contemporaries, and even after his retirement in 1898 on account of his own impaired health he had an extensive practice as a consultant. He was particularly skillful and correct in diagnosis and unusually resourceful in his methods of treatment. He kept fully abreast of all medical discovery and never allowed himself to fall behind or to become wedded to old ways. His heart was most tender, his nature most sympathetic, no ride too long, no night too dark or stormy, no patient too poor to deter him from answering every call. Warm-hearted and generous he possessed the love and confidence of all, although he was strong in his convictions and outspoken in his opinions. He gave liberally of his skill and substance to the poor, but so unostentatiously that only the recipient knew. Kind, courteous, considerate, and conscientious in the performance of every duty, the poet had such a man in mind when he wrote:

> When such men as he die
> These places ye may not well supply:
> Though ye among thousands try
> With vain endeavor.

When Dr. Webster gave up active practice in 1898 he was appointed postmaster of Brattleboro by President McKinley, and in 1902 was reappointed by President Roosevelt. He was a member of the old Connecticut River Valley Medical Society, serving as secretary and president, and later was a member of the Vermont State and Windham County Medical societies. He was surgeon of Fuller Light Battery of Brattleboro and was twice appointed surgeon-general of Vermont. He was a Republican in politics, represented Putney in the General Assembly in 1872 and 1874; was State Senator in 1878 and from 1878 to 1880 a State railroad commissioner. He was an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church; belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and was very prominent in the Masonic order, holding all degrees of York and Scottish Rite Masonry, including the thirty-third, a much coveted degree only conferred for distinguished services rendered the order. He was made a Mason as soon as he reached legal age, in Golden Rule Lodge, No. 32, three years later was elected master of that lodge, and from 1876 to 1881 he was deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of the State. In 1876 he took his Templar degrees in Beausant Commandery, Knights Templar, of Brattleboro, and in 1893-94-95 was eminent commander of that body. In 1892 he was elected grand commander of Vermont Knights Templar, and in September, 1897, received from the Sovereign Grand Consistory that culminating honor of American Masonry, the thirty-third degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

Dr. Webster married (first) Ada White, of Putney, who died in 1887. He married (second) Mabel J. Waterman, of Brattleboro, who survives him. By his first wife Dr. Webster had two sons, Daniel Charles Webster, mentioned below, and Harry P.; and one daughter, Harriette A.

Daniel Charles Webster was born in Putney, Vermont, March 18, 1875. He attended the grade and high schools of Brattleboro from his eighth until his sixteenth year, then entered the service of the People's National Bank of Brattleboro. He continued with that institution until 1895, then was successively in responsible position with the New England Loan and Trust Company, Farson Leach & Company, N. W. Harris & Company, and A. B. Leach & Company, all New York City institutions, banking, trust and investment. In January, 1916, he was elected vice-president of the City Bank of Syracuse, his present position, in connection with membership in the board of directors. The twenty-five years he has spent with financial and investment companies have given him broad comprehensive knowledge of the laws governing finance and financial transactions, as well as expert knowledge of banking methods and their relation to the business world. Hardly yet in the prime of life, with experience to guide and ability to fill any position in life, the future holds for him brilliant promise.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Webster was clerk in the office of the Secretary of State during the 1896 session of the Vermont Legislature, but otherwise has displayed his interest in party and public affairs as a citizen only. He is a member of St. James Episcopal Church of Skaneateles, New York, his home residence, the Skaneateles Country Club, the South Bay Club House Association, and the Automobile and City clubs of Syracuse. He holds the degrees of York Rite Masonry in Brattleboro, Vermont, bodies, belonging to Brattleboro Lodge, No. 102, Free and Accepted Masons; Fort Dummer Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons; and Beausant Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a noble of Mt. Sinai Temple, Ancient Order of the Mystic Shrine, Montpelier, Vermont.

Mr. Webster married, April 18, 1901, at Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, Elizabeth P. Cary, daughter of William Henry and Florence (Partenheimer) Cary. Mr. and Mrs. Webster are the parents of a daughter: Elizabeth Adah Webster, born April 10, 1903.

MARSTON, Edgar Lewis,

Banker, Man of Affairs.

For many years a prominent figure in the financial field and in social and church circles, Mr. Marston descends from an old English family early established in America. Various branches of the family achieved distinction. Captain William Marston, the progenitor of the family in America, was born in Marston Moor, England, in 1592. He married and had several children before he emigrated to America in 1634. Land was granted him in Hampton and he lived near the present site of the town house on the farm now owned by Frank Green. His wife seems to have been living in 1651. He died June 30, 1672, leaving a widow named Sabina, who was executrix of his will. She bore him one child, the other children being by a previous marriage. Thomas Marston, son of Captain William Marston, born about 1615, in England, was a farmer and settled on what is now known as the Jeremiah Marston place, which he purchased October 5, 1653. He married Mary, daughter of William Bastow, and their eldest child, Isaac Marston, was born about 1647, in Hampton, New Hampshire. He settled where David S. Marston lived, in 1897. The house was a short distance north of the site of the present one. He married, December 23, 1669, Elizabeth, daughter of John Brown, and their eldest child, Caleb Marston, born July 19, 1672, at Hampton, New Hampshire, died there April 18, 1747. He inherited his father's homestead and settled in Hampton. He married, November 12, 1695, Anna, daughter of Lieutenant John Moulton, called "The Giant," and Lydia, daughter of Anthony Taylor. John Moulton, father of Lieutenant John Moulton, was born about 1599, in England, and was first deputy from Hampton to the General Court in Boston, 1639. Caleb Marston, son of Caleb and Anna (Moulton) Marston, born July 3, 1699, in Hampton, settled in North Hampton, where he was a farmer, and died there. He married (second) October 5, 1740, Tabitha, born August 11, 1711, daughter of Christopher and Abigail Page. Their son, John Marston, was born April 3, 1745, died in Tamworth, where he removed in 1796. In 1776

Edgar L. Marston.

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he removed to New Hampton, thence to Tamworth. He married, about January, 1766, Abigail Bearborn, and their son, Jeremiah Marston, was born September 21, 1788, in New Hampton, died October 16, 1863. He settled in Newfield, Maine, on the town line, his brother James, owning the farm next to his in Parsonfield, Maine. He married, December 4, 1817, Hannah, daughter of Caleb and Rachel Marston. Their son, Sylvester W. Marston, was born July 23, 1826, in Newfield, and died at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, September 30, 1887. He was a Baptist clergyman and held parishes in Massachusetts and Illinois, president of educational institutions in Iowa and Missouri, and an author of considerable reputation, one of his historical works classed as a reference book of authority. He settled in St. Louis, Missouri, where he was secretary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society. He married, in 1848, Susan Carpenter, of Newfield.

Edgar Lewis Marston, son of Sylvester W. and Susan (Carpenter) Marston, was born March 8, 1860, in Burlington, Iowa. He attended the Jefferson School of St. Louis, Missouri, entered La Grange College in 1874, and was graduated in the class of 1878. He studied his profession at Washington University Law School, St. Louis, and graduated in 1881, with honors. He began to practice law in St. Louis in 1881, in partnership with Edmund T. Allen. He acted as representative of eastern capital, making investments in St. Louis and the Southwest in many important transactions. In 1887 he came to New York City and in 1888 he negotiated the organization of the Texas & Pacific Coal Company, with which he has continued his connection as president. He became associated with the banking house of Blair & Company, when it was first established in May, 1890, and since 1893 has been a member of the firm. He is a director of the Bankers Trust Company; the City National Bank of Dallas, Texas; the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Goldschmidt Detinning Company; Lehigh Coke Company; Clinchfield Coal Company; the Thompson Starrett Company; Borden's Condensed Milk Company; Ponds Extract Company; Astor Trust Company; Guarantee Trust Company, and the United Dye Wood Company, and director of the following railroads: Missouri Pacific; Iron Mountain; Western Maryland; president of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company; vice-president of the Sussex Realty Company. He is president of the Texas & Pacific Coal Company and a member of the finance committee of the General Education Board. In religion he is a Baptist, a member of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church and one of its trustees; trustee of Brown University and Vassar College. Mr. Marston is a member of the New England Society of New York, the Missouri Society of New York, the Bibliophile Society of Boston, the Colonial Society, New York Chamber of Commerce, and is a patron of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Arts. He is also a member of the Union League, Greenwich Country, Blind Brook, the Recess, Bankers', New York Yacht, Metropolitan, Apawamis, Westchester County clubs and the Downtown Association. He resides in the town of Greenwich, Connecticut, and his office is at No. 24 Broad street, New York.

Mr. Marston married, June 4, 1884, Jennie C., daughter of Colonel Robert D. and Janet (Webster) Hunter. Children: Hunter Sylvester, born May 5, 1885, in St. Louis; Edgar J., born November 10, 1888, in St. Louis; Jennie Frances, born September 13, 1900, in New York City.

LAMB, Anthony,

Banker.

A native son of New York, Anthony Lamb prepared for college, intending to devote his life to professional work as his father before him, but altered his plans and pursued a business career that in its entirety has been one of success and honor. Banking has been his chief activity, although at one period of his life he made an important diversion into the nursery and live stock business, but in 1891 returned to his first choice and has continuously engaged in banking, now being vice-president of the Syracuse Trust Company. He is of Revolutionary ancestry, son of Anthony and Fanny (Ransford) Lamb, his father a college professor and prominent in literary life. Professor Lamb was a grandson of General John Lamb, a prominent figure in the Revolution, and first collector of the Port of New York.

Anthony (2) Lamb, son of Professor Anthony (1) Lamb, was born in Norwich, Chenango county, New York, January 19, 1847. After an extended course of preparatory study, completed with graduation from Norwich Academy, his plans were suddenly altered and instead of entering Yale as a sophomore as intended, he pursued a course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. At the age of eighteen he entered the service of the Syracuse City Bank, beginning as messenger. His upward advance was not long delayed and he successively passed several desks, including paying teller and at the time the bank surrendered its charter and went into voluntary liquidation he was acting cashier. His services were at once secured by the People's Savings Bank, first as receiving, than as paying, teller, a post he held four years, resigning the latter position to become financial manager of the business of Smith & Powell, nurserymen and live stock breeders. He continued in the nursery business twelve years, becoming a partner, the firm reorganizing as Smiths, Powell & Lamb. In May, 1891, he was one of the incorporators of the Commercial Bank of Syracuse, becoming the first cashier of that bank and the only one the institution ever had during its life of twenty-four years. In 1894 he was elected a director and also served as vice-president. On October 13, 1915, the Commercial Bank merged with the Syracuse Trust Company, Mr. Lamb becoming vice-president, which responsible position he now holds. He took an active part in the organization of the New York State Bankers' Association and as secretary and chairman of Group IV. He is a wise and able financier and thoroughly familiar with the law governing financial transactions, knowledge obtained in subordinate and responsible positions in State, National and trust company banking. While his rise in life has not been meteoric or spectacular, it has been continuous from messenger boy to vice-president, and each step has been won through merit alone. He is highly regarded by his associates and holds the unqualified respect of all who know him. His honorable, upright, energetic life is now in its evening, but in bodily vigor and mental alertness he gives little indication of the years that have passed since his first introduction to the business world, although they number half a century. A Republican in politics, he has never sought office, but has ever been keenly sensible of his obligations as a citizen and in a private way has performed them. He is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, the Citizens' Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Lamb married in Syracuse, New

York, June 7, 1870, Mary C. Sprague, daughter of Wakeman G. and Amelia H. (Curtis) Sprague. Children: Clara Eloise, born February 3, 1872; George Anthony, born June 26, 1874; Herbert Wakeman, born October 28, 1877; Fannie Amelia, born July 16, 1884, died March 24, 1888.

GRAHAM, William Pratt, Ph. D.,

Educator, Scientist.

As dean of the College of Applied Science, Syracuse University, Dr. Graham holds high position in scientific circles, position attained through a long course of university study at home and abroad and through previous work of a high order as an educator. His major subjects in university study abroad were physics and electrical engineering, and when in 1902 Syracuse University added a department of electrical engineering Dr. Graham was called upon to organize and then to fill the chair. He has delved deep into the sciences in which he specializes, did pioneer work on the conduction of electricity through rarified gasses, and in association with E. D. Roe, Jr., elaborated a new theory concerning comets. He is a son of Jerome Bonaparte Graham, seaman, gold miner and Civil War veteran, and his wife, Sylvia Aurelia (Upson) Graham, of Meriden, Connecticut.

William Pratt Graham was born in Oswego, New York, November 24, 1871. After graduation from Madison grammar school in January, 1886, and from Syracuse high school in January, 1889, he entered Syracuse University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Science, class of 1893. The year following graduation he pursued a course of post-graduate work in physics at his *alma mater*, going abroad in 1894 and entering the University of Berlin. He pursued studies there with physics as the major subject and in 1897 was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The period, 1897-98, was spent in the study of electrical engineering at Technische Hochschule, Darmstadt. During these years abroad and subsequently he traveled extensively in England, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Austria and France, adding to the lore of university the practical knowledge that results from personal investigation and travel.

These years had given Dr. Graham reputation as a scientist and soon after his return to the United States, in 1898, he was called by Syracuse University to organize a department of electrical engineering, and until 1901 he was associate professor in the department. In 1902 he was elected professor of the chair of electrical engineering in the newly established College of Applied Science at Syracuse. In the fall of 1911 he was chosen acting dean of the College, and in January, 1912, was made dean, the position he now holds. Since 1901 he has been a member of the University Senate and is one of the influential men of the university faculty. From January to September, 1889, although but a high school graduate, he was employed by the Straight Line Engine Company of Syracuse under the direction of John E. Sweet, and from 1901 until 1906 he was a member of the board of directors of the same company, and until 1907 he held an interest in the Home National Bank of Meriden, Connecticut. He is a Republican in politics, but takes no active part, and in religious faith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; Deutscher Mathematiker Vereining; Societe Francaise de Physique; American Astronomical Society; Technology Club of Syracuse, and of the fraternities Phi Beta Kappa (Scholastic), Tau Beta Pi (Engineering), Sigma Xi (Scientific), Beta Theta Pi (College).

Dr. Graham married at Syracuse, June 8, 1899, Cora M. Dodson, daughter of John Wesley and Rosanna (Jenkins) Dodson, of Terra Haute, Indiana.

ELY, Erastus U.,

Factor in Real Estate Operations.

Descendant of the ancient Ely family of Connecticut, and son of Dr. David Ely, an eminent physician and surgeon of Camden, Oneida county, and of Rochester, New York, Mr. Ely can claim the distinction both of ancient lineage and native sonship. Dr. Ely, born at Lyme, Connecticut, practiced his profession in Oneida county, New York, for a number of years, then moved to Rochester, where he died in 1876, an honored, skillful medical and surgical practitioner. He married Angeline Upson, a descendant of one of the old families of Oneida county, New York. She died in Rochester in 1884.

Erastus U. Ely, son of Dr. David and Angeline (Upson) Ely, was born in Rochester, New York, December 20, 1857, and has ever been a resident of the city of his birth. He completed the primary grammar and high courses in Rochester public schools, and prepared for the profession of law at Albany Law School, a department of Union University, and the second oldest law school in the United States. He was graduated Bachelor of Laws, class of 1889, and for the ten succeeding years practiced his profession in Rochester as a member of the Monroe county bar. In 1899 he withdrew from practice and has since devoted himself to real estate investment in varied form and to mining. His connection has been largely with corporate concerns, but his private interests are large and his operations extensive. He was one of the organizers of the Riverside Cemetery Corporation, was the first secretary, and was largely interested in its development. He has been officially connected with other corporations, particularly those engaged in real estate development and in most of them was the leading spirit. He invested largely in acreage property in Rochester west side, secured ample street car service, and was instrumental in adding an extensive and well improved, handsome resident district to the city area. As a real estate operator he has done much toward the development and beautifying of his native city. His operations have extended to distant points, one of the corporations in which he was heavily interested owning five thousand acres of timber lands in the Adirondacks, others in mining and irrigation projects in Wyoming and Nevada. He yet retains large interests in lands and mines and city property, and is one of the men of present-day importance in the investment world, particularly that portion of it concerned in the opening, improving and upbuilding of fine residence sections of the city. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Masonic Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Rochester Club, the Rochester Historical Society, the Society of the Genesee, the Genesee Golf Club, and the Oak Hill Country Club, and is highly regarded as business man, citizen and friend. In political faith he is a Republican.

Mr. Ely married, July 19, 1895, May Grace, of Rochester, New York. They have a son, Erastus LaRue Ely, a graduate of the University of Rochester.

BOND, George Hopkins,

Attorney-at-Law.

George Hopkins Bond, a leading member of the Syracuse bar, was born in that city, August 10, 1873, his parents being

Geo. H. Bond.

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William H. and Ida (Hopkins) Bond. His mother's family have been residents of Onondaga county, New York, for more than a century. There is both Scotch and English blood in the ancestral lines. Mr. Bond, of this review, is the tenth in direct line from Stephen Hopkins, one of the "Mayflower" passengers. He was educated in the public schools and in Syracuse University, being graduated with the Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1894, while in 1897 the Master of Philosophy and the Bachelor Law degrees were conferred upon him by the same institution. When in college he was a lover of athletics, and was captain of the college football team.

His more specifically literary education being completed, Mr. Bond took up the study of law with Senator Horace White and Jerome L. Cheney as his preceptors. He continued his reading from 1894 until 1897 and on the first of March of the latter year was admitted to the bar. For one year he remained in the office of White & Cheney, after which he formed a partnership with Ernest I. White, while later Hon. Edward Schoeneck, a member of the Assembly, and later Lieutenant-Governor, was admitted, making the firm name White, Bond & Schoeneck, which afterward became Bond & Schoeneck through the retirement of Mr. White. They have a large practice, principally in corporation law, their clientage being extensive and of a distinctively representative character. Mr. Bond has been for some years an instructor in the law school of the University of Syracuse. Strong in his political preference as a Republican, he took an active interest in its affairs and was secretary of the Republican general committee of this county from 1900 until the latter part of 1907. Later he was elected district attorney of Onondaga county and served from 1908 until 1914, two full terms, and was president of the New York State Association of District Attorneys in 1912-13.

On January 29, 1901, Mr. Bond was married to Florence Cherry, a daughter of John A. Woodward, of Syracuse, and they have two children: Margaret Elizabeth and John W.

Mr. Bond is a Mason, belonging to Central City Lodge, is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa college fraternities, and is a member of the Citizens' and University clubs. He also belongs to the Park Presbyterian Church. While yet a young man he has attained an enviable position in professional circles, having comprehensive knowledge of jurisprudence, while his devotion to his clients' interests has become proverbial.

MOIR, Edward,

Manufacturer, Man of Affairs.

In the world, the human phase of it, are many types—and necessarily so, of course. There are men of lofty ideals, and men of low; men of initiative and others of merely blind unquestioning obedience. Some men are capable of taking hold of the big affairs of the nation with less apparent effort than others, of smaller calibre, exhibit in the administration of pennies. In 1908, the nation was in the throes of a great perplexity—the revision of the tariff, and manipulations of politics and politicians at the federal capital threatened the continuance in profitable employment of one industry in particular—the carded wool industry. Now, be it known, the carded wool manufacturers of the nation constitute a not inconsiderable aggregation of able minds; of aggressive, skillful men of business. Yet, their attitude toward the proposed legislation which would detrimentally affect their industry was, in the majority of instances, simply that of hopeless, inactive consternation. It rested with an abscure little village in Onondaga county. New York State, to provide the man capable of tackling the problem; to supply the man of sufficiently large "measure" to successfully counter the maneuvering of selfish politicians at Washington, and the wily "big interests" supporting them. Mr. Edward Moir, who for six days each week for very many years, had been engrossed in the management of two woolen mills, upon the continuance in operation of which rested the prosperity of the village of Marcellus, Onondaga county, New York State, saw farther than his fellow manufacturers; saw that the legislation must be checked; that somebody must do it. And he was not of that type which is content to leave to others that to which he should set his own hand. To guard his own was his own individual duty, not his neighbor's, as he saw the philosophy of life. Therefore he set to work himself and resolutely; and so it came about that, within a short space of time, the carded wool manufacturers of the United States were organized into an active, virile association, capable of making its voice heard in its own cause. The Carded Wool Association became an accomplished fact, as did also the first act of the associators in appointing Mr. Edward Moir its president, and under his guidance the destructive proposed legislation was challenged by the association, and Schedule K, in spite of the efforts of the Carded Wool Association, was incorporated in the Payne Bill unchanged from the Dingley Bill. From 1867 the duty on the imported wool had been assessed by the pound—no matter whether it contained twenty-five per cent. or seventy per cent. of dirt in washing or scouring. The heavier wools being generally better suited for carding purposes and the lighter wools better for combing, it necessarily followed that the worsted wool comber had a preferential position against his carded wool competitor as he was getting lower cost raw material due to the operation of the wool duty. Although defeated at that time, the Carded Wool Association did not rest, but kept up its efforts in enlightening the general public, so that in the congressional election in 1910, Schedule K became a dominant feature and had much to do with the defeat of the Republican party. When Mr. Underwood became the chairman of the ways and means committee he recognized the justice of the position taken by the Carded Wool Association, and for the first time since 1867 the proposed duty on wool in the first Underwood bill was by value and not by weight. This vindicated the position taken by the association. The Carded Wool Association, while dormant seeing there is now no duty upon wool, is ready at any time to take up the fight, should a successive administration suggest taxing wool by weight.

So is one enabled to form an estimate of the man. Mr. Moir had never previously interested himself in politics, had been content in doing his work, and doing it successfully and thoroughly in a line of practical effort that paid little heed to theoretical generalities. But when it became apparent and necessary, he was capable of assuming and successfully filling an executive office of national magnitude, and of prime importance in one phase of the legislative councils of the nation.

Throughout his business life, Mr. Moir has manifested his capacity for big things. He was born in Tillicoultry, Clackamananshire, Scotland, October 26, 1846, and when ten years of age was brought by his parents to this continent, locating in Galt, in the Province of Ontario, Dominion of

Canada. There he, an alert boy, quick of perception and of retentive memory, absorbed rapidly all that the public and grammar schools of Galt could afford him, in the way of learning, and to compensate for lack of academic facilities, Edward Moir applied himself early to the study of the practical things of this life. There were woolen mills at Galt, and they attracted the boy, so that he soon became initiated into the carding of wool and other phases of the industry. And his interest was not merely in the pay envelope his labor brought him; he was concerned in making a living; but he was also determined to make a success, and he applied himself with all the innate thoroughness and steadiness of his race to become cognizant of and efficient in all phases of the woolen manufacturing industry, as they came under his observation. Subsequently, his parents removed to Waterloo, Province of Ontario, Canada, and Edward Moir went with them. His brother-in-law, the late Andrew Paton, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, and his father, were building a woolen mill in Waterloo, and Edward sought and obtained employment therein, advancing rapidly to a position of responsibility. Later, his efficiency in the business coming to the notice of other manufacturers, he was offered the management of the Paton Mills, Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, Canada, which appointment he accepted, continuing there in lucrative responsibility for three years, at the expiration of which time he had advanced financially to such a satisfactory condition that he was enabled to venture independently into the manufacturing field. He purchased the Auburn Woolen Mills, at Peterboro, Province of Ontario, Canada. These he enlarged and operated successfully, subsequently also acquiring the ownership of mills at Cornwall, in the same province. The Cornwall Mills he operated for about eight years, and continued to meet with that uniform success which had followed all his industrial activities, the outcome of expert knowledge, consistent application, and masterly direction. In 1884, Mr. Moir was called upon to consider a proposition which he ultimately decided would be to his advantage to accept. So he disposed of his Canadian mills, and crossed the border into the United States, proceeding to Marcellus, Onondaga county, New York State, where he assumed the direction of the original Crown Mill, situated just north of the village. Prosperity followed him, and to the Crown Mill, ere long, was added by purchase the Moses Mill, now known as the Marcellus Mill, situated in the village. During his more than thirty years of effort at Marcellus, Mr. Moir has established a prosperity, and volume of business of such magnitude that he probably does not regret having crossed the line from Canada. Both mills have been considerably enlarged, and under the name of the Crown Mills Company, of which Mr. Moir is president and general manager, the business has grown very appreciably, until at present the Crown Mills product is known and in demand in almost every State of the Union. Ever since Mr. Moir took over the mills they have with very few exceptions been running at full capacity, a triumph of organization which one would appreciate fully only when made cognizant of the variety of the Crown Mills product, the uncertainties of demand, the vagaries of fashion, and consequent changes of styles and patterns at least twice each year, and the fact that manufacturers of similar lines throughout the country often are idle during periods of depression and the fading away of seasons. Even during the calamitous seasons of 1893 and 1894, when such disaster came to the woolen industry in general, the suspension of work at the Crown Mills was of very short duration.

More need not be stated here; Mr. Moir's record is sufficient to indicate his standing and the reason for it.

Mr. Moir finds time for the exercise of certain fraternal privileges, and has passed through many chairs. He is past master and life member of Cornwall Lodge, No. 125, G. R. C.; life member of Grenville Chapter, No. 22, R. A. M., Prescott, Ontario, Canada; a Knight Templar and Scottish Riter of Valley, Auburn, New York.

Mr. Moir married (first) February 25, 1875, Maud Macfarlane, of Peterboro, Province of Ontaria, Canada, who died in Marcellus, Onondaga county, New York State, in November, 1886, leaving three children: John Macfarlane, Mary Winnifred, and Edward Erskine. Five years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Moir married (second) Clara Mead Lyon, of New York City, a member of an old Greenwich (Connecticut) family.

TENNEY, Harral Straat,

Financier.

Since 1909, Mr. Tenney, as secretary of the Syracuse Trust Company, has occupied an important position in the financial world of his city, and has demonstrated a fitness for his work unusual in a man of his years. He is a son of Louis K. and Emma K. (Straat) Tenney, his father a manufacturer of carriages.

Harral Straat Tenney was born in Cortland, New York, January 28, 1883. After early attendance in public schools he prepared for college in one of Philadelphia's famous schools, William Penn Charter, whence he was graduated in 1903. He then entered Princeton University, completing his course with graduation and the degree of A. B., class of 1907. He began business life the same year, forming a connection with Kissel, Kinnicutt & Company, bankers and brokers, No. 14 Wall street, New York City, remaining with that house two years. In 1909 he was elected secretary of the Syracuse Trust Company of Syracuse, New York, a responsible position he ably fills. He is an Episcopalian, a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. His clubs are the Princeton of New York City, Princeton of Philadelphia, Onondaga Golf and Country, Bellevue Country, Citizens and City Club of Syracuse.

Mr. Tenney married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1909, Helen Thomas, daughter of Charles E. and Rebecca S. (Williams) Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Tenney have two children: Rebecca Williams, born September 14, 1910; Harral Straat (2), August 21, 1913.

BROWN, Alexander Timothy,

Corporation Official, Inventor,

In the field of public life and commercial and industrial activity, Alexander T. Brown has won distinction and is to-day numbered among the leading influential and honored citizens of Syracuse, and among the captains of industry who have made that city famous there is not one whose achievements excel his own. He belongs to the little group of distinctively representative business men who have been the pioneers in inaugurating and building up the chief industries of this section of the country. He is now connected with many extensive and important business interests, and throughout his career his efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines of labor that he seems to have realized at any one point of progress his possibilities for successful accomplishment at that point. He is another example of the country-bred boy, who in the city has not only held his own in competition with

Alex. T. Brown

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the city-bred boy and man, but has gained a height of eminence in the commercial world to which few ever attain.

Mr. Brown was born in Scott, Cortland county, New York, November 21, 1854. He comes of Revolutionary ancestry and the line of descent can be traced back to Thomas Brown and Charles Brown, of Lynn and Rowley, Massachusetts, respectively. One of his maternal relatives was an early settler of Onondaga county, New York, and one of its pioneer teachers. The paternal grandfather, Timothy Brown, settled in Scott, Cortland county, New York, in 1800, and his wife's family at one time was the owner of land on the site of the city of Cortland. The father, Stephen S. Brown, was also a native of Cortland county, New York, and a farmer by occupation. In early manhood he married Nancy M. Alexander, a native of Leyden, Massachusetts. His death occurred March 19, 1893, but the mother survived until the fall of 1906. The family numbered three children, all sons, one of whom died many years ago, Alexander T., and his brother, William H., of Syracuse.

In district and select schools of his native town Mr. Brown acquired his early education and afterward attended Homer Academy, the intervals in school life being passed on the home farm. Entering business life he was for some time salesman of agricultural implements. The year 1879 witnessed his arrival in Syracuse, as a young man of twenty-five. He secured employment with W. H. Baker & Company, manufacturers of firearms, working in the mechanical department. He gave himself for a time to the perfecting of a modern shotgun, which was placed upon the market as the L. C. Smith Gun, and later sold to the Hunter Arms Company. With the great and increasing demand for typewriting machines, Mr. Brown turned his attention to devising a machine which should contain his own mechanical ideas. The Smith Premier Typewriter was the result, a machine that, notwithstanding the years that have passed since its introduction, has never had its prestige lessened nor its vogue seriously interfered with. That machine was placed upon the market by the Smith Premier Typewriter Company, in which Mr. Brown was an important factor as the inventor in charge of the mechanical construction. Later he was for several years president of the company. From typewriting machines Mr. Brown turned his inventive powers to the automobile and his master hand is seen in many improvements in the operation of those wonders of mechanical engineering and skill. The telephone also attracted him and there are several patents pertaining to this art credited to him. Mr. Brown, associated with Mr. Charles E. Lipe, was one of the organizers of the Brown-Lipe Gear Company, which company was the parent of the Brown-Lipe-Chapin Company, and of both these companies Mr. Brown is president. Mr. Brown was one of the founders of the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, was at one time its president, and is now a director. He is also a director of the Remington Typewriter Company, the Globe Malleable Iron and Steel Company, the First National Bank of Syracuse, and the Syracuse Journal Company.

The extent and importance of his business interests place him at once in the rank of the foremost residents of Syracuse. Honored and respected by all, there is no citizen who occupies a more enviable position in commercial, industrial and financial circles than Alexander T. Brown, not alone by reason of the brilliant success he has achieved but also owing to the straightforward business policy that he has ever followed. He has formed his plans readily, has been determined in their execution and added to his natural mechanical ingenuity and inventive ability he possesses an aptitude for successful management and the coördination of forces that is often sadly lacking in the inventor. Intricate business problems he comprehends with rare quickness and the solution which he proposes almost invariably proves to be the correct one.

In 1883 Mr. Brown was married to Mary L. Seamans, a daughter of Julian C. Seamans, of Virgil, New York. They had two sons, Charles S. and Julian S.

Mr. Brown is a life member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the National Geographic Society. He is an interested member of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce and of that greater body, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and takes an especial pleasure in his affiliation with the Society of Automobile Engineers. Mr. Brown is a thirty-second degree Mason. Through his patriotic ancestry he has been admitted a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Sports of field, forest and stream appeal to him, and he holds membership in many clubs and associations devoted to shooting and fishing, among them being the Anglers' Association, Stony Island Club and Adirondack League Club. Other clubs in which he holds membership are: The Citizens, Century, and Automobile, of Syracuse; the City and Automobile clubs, of Auburn, the Wolverine Automobile, of Detroit, Michigan; the Onondaga Golf and Country, and the Bellevue Country of Syracuse.

While he has never taken active part in political affairs, he is a true public-spirited citizen, and as chairman of the State grade crossing commission, as a trustee of the Syracuse University and as a trustee of the New York State College of Forestry, he renders valuable service. In politics he is a Republican.

MAYER, William G.,

Lawyer, Naval Veteran.

The life of Lieutenant William G. Mayer, of Waterville, New York, has been one of stirring interest and danger, and now, retired from active participation in business and professional affairs, he reviews that life with the satisfaction that comes from a knowledge of duty well performed. A man of high culture and refined tastes, he gratifies his love for books and travel, and, by association in many societies, keeps in close touch with his fellow men. Originally destined for the naval service of his country, he later resigned, but when the Spanish-American War broke out tendered his services and served until the close of the war. His travels have taken him to the remote parts of the world, and three times has he known the perils of shipwreck. These experiences have broadened and enriched a naturally brilliant mind, and he is a most entertaining companion. He is a son of Frederick J. Mayer, a graduate of Heidelberg University, Germany, who was a participant in the Revolution of 1848 and later fled to the United States. He located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he became an influential citizen, honored by President Lincoln with appointment to the office of postmaster of that city.

William G. Mayer, son of Frederick J. and Pauline C. Mayer, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 15, 1850. After graduating from Woodward High School, Cincinnati, he was appointed a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, there completing a full course. After graduation, in 1870, he was assigned to sea duty, serving several years and attaining the rank of master. He resigned from the navy in 1875 and prepared for the legal profession in the College of Cincinnati, whence he was graduated LL. B. He began practice in

Cincinnati, was admitted to all State and Federal courts of the district, and for a time was senior member of the law firm of Mayer, Shaffer & Smith. He practiced his profession very successfully in Cincinnati until 1885, when he located in Waterville, New York, where he has since resided, prominently associated with the public life of that community, holding many positions of trust. He is always found on the side of progress and improvement, and his practical work has been productive of beneficial results. Mr. Mayer entered the navy as a volunteer during the war with Spain and received a lieutenant's commission, and as navigating officer of the United States ship "Siren," was on blockade duty on the North Cuban coast until the war closed, when he was honorably discharged, September 28, 1898.

During his Cincinnati residence, Mr. Mayer was a trustee of the Cincinnati Public Hospital, the Cincinnati Law Library, and was a member of the Ohio State Bar Association. In Waterville, he has served as president of the Board of Education, president of the Waterville Public Library, president of the Sangerfield Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association, president of the Waterville Cemetery Association, and while his business activity has been confined to the care of his private estate, he has served the National Bank of Waterville as a director. In matters of county and State concern, he takes equal interest. He served as a member of the Oneida County Court House Commission, was one of the efficient members of the building committee, and chairman of the executive and finance committees. He is a member of the board of managers of Utica State Hospital, of the Oneida County Committee of the National Red Cross Society and of the Stevens-Swan Humane Society. He has served as chairman of the Oneida County Republican Committee, but has neither taste nor desire for public office. He has been a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is a member of the Naval Academy Graduates' Association. His naval services entitles him to numerous memberships in patriotic orders and he has affiliated with several, including the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Naval Order of the United States, the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, the Regular Army and Navy Union, and the United States Veteran Navy Association. In Cincinnati his clubs were the University and Literary; in Waterville the Pickwick, of which he has been president, and the Waterville Golf, which he serves as vice-president. He is a member of the Oneida County Historical Society, and president of the Amos O. Osborne Historical Society. He is a devout churchman, junior warden of Grace Episcopal Church, Waterville, and active in church work, and is president of the Men's Church Club of the Diocese of Central New York.

From the foregoing, the width, breadth and depth of Mr. Mayer's interests and activities may be estimated. Broad-minded and progressive, his is not the erudition of books alone, but to that he has added a comprehensive knowledge obtained by the observing eye and the attentive ear while in foreign lands, and his retentive memory has preserved the wonders of the United States, South America, Western Asia, Northern Africa, the islands of the Pacific and all sections which he has traversed as naval officer and tourist, his love of travel having been fully gratified.

Mr. Mayer married, at Waterville, January 14, 1880, Esther L. Osborne, daughter of Amos O. Osborne, and granddaughter of Amos Osborne, who was one of the first settlers in the town of Sangerfield, Oneida county, New York. He built the first brick residence in the town in 1811, that old mansion now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mayer, the estate coming to Mrs. Mayer by inheritance. Amos O. Osborne was born in Waterville, New York, December 12, 1811, died September 27, 1896. He was admitted to the bar in 1837; practiced his profession in Westfield, New York; was supervisor of the town of Sangerfield in 1845-46; justice of the peace for thirteen years, elected while his party was in the minority; member of the State Legislature in 1853; director of the Bank of Waterville for fifteen years; president of the Cemetery Association from its incorporation until his death. He was a student of literature and science, circumnavigated the globe in 1855-56, was especially interested in geology, and was an authority on the geological formation of the county, and wrote the chapter devoted to the town of Sangerfield in Jones "Annals of Oneida County." He was an original incorporator of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church in Waterville and senior warden of the church for fifty-three years. He was a member of many scientific societies, and one of the learned, influential men of his day. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer have three children: Ada Pauline, wife of Dr. E. G. Randall; Rosalie Catherine and A. Osborne.

SWANTON, Thomas J.,

Financier.

The career of Thomas J. Swanton, president of the National Bank of Commerce, of Rochester, New York, furnishes a notable example of what may be accomplished by a man possessing the qualities of unfaltering perseverance, untiring industry and an ambition for honorable position. He is a man of executive ability, and is interested in everything pertaining to the material, political, intellectual, social and moral progress of the community. His upright character and attractive, personal characteristics have won for him the respect of his business associates and the esteem and loyality of a wide circle of intimate friends.

Thomas J. Swanton was born in Fairport, New York, but during his early youth his parents removed to Rochester, New York, in which city he has ever since resided and which has been the scene of his business activity. He obtained a practical education in the public schools and the Free Academy, of which latter named institution he is a graduate, class of 1881. He then began the study of law under the direction of John R. Fanning and Charles M. Williams, continuing for a period of two years, and although he then abandoned his intention of becoming a lawyer the mental training and the legal knowledge he acquired proved of great value to him in his subsequent career. In 1883 he began his long connection with the banking business by entering the employ of the Commercial Bank. He began at the foot of the ladder, but advanced steadily in position and in the regard of the officials of the bank until they deemed him worthy of their highest appointive office, that of cashier, which position he ably filled until January 17, 1906, when he resigned to complete the organization of the National Bank of Commerce. That institution, duly chartered and organized, began business, March 1, 1906, Mr. Swanton filling the positions of vice-president and cashier. On January 12, 1910, he was elected to the presidency, thereby gaining the topmost round of the business ladder He is an able, well-known financier, progressive in his methods, and by having confidence in himself and his plans, he inspires that feeling in the people with whom he associates. He holds membership in numerous business men's

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James L. Holcombe

and bankers' associations, including the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Rochester Club and Oak Hill Country Club; Yonnondio Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Rochester Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he has attained all the degrees up to and including the thirty-second. He is identified with the Republican party, and is a consistent member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, of Rochester.

Mr. Swanton married, July 10, 1889, Georgianna Hopkins, daughter of Edward L. and Susan M. Hopkins, and they are the parents of two sons: Hobart P., treasurer of the Menter Company, Inc., and Edward R., who is at present (1916) a student at Yale, class of 1919.

HOTCHKISS, James L.,

Banker, Lawyer, Public Official.

James L. Hotchkiss, who has served since January 1, 1904, as clerk of Monroe county, New York, and a member of the legal firm of Hotchkiss & Tuck, has been active in the political life of Monroe county, New York, for many years. Straightforward in his methods, thinking more of the public good than of his personal interests, he has a large and loyal following. He is a son of Levi and Anna (Dwight) Hotchkiss, the former a native of Canaan, Connecticut, who removed to Naples, New York, prior to his marriage, and there engaged in the general merchandise business until 1868, when he removed with his family to Rochester, New York, and engaged in the shoe business as a member of the firm of Hotchkiss & Woollard. Later in life he was an insurance adjuster. He took an active interest in public affairs, and in his younger days held a number of minor political offices. He died in Rochester, New York, in 1885.

James L. Hotchkiss was born in Naples, Ontario county, New York, May 1, 1857. He was prepared for entrance to college at the Rochester Free Academy, then matriculated at the University of Rochester, from which he was graduated in the class of 1879 after a four years' course in the sciences. He then took up the study of law under the preceptorship of George and Thomas Rames, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1883. He remained with the Rames Brothers for some years, then opened an office for himself and practiced with ever increasing success until he assumed the office of county clerk, January 1, 1904. Although Mr. Hotchkiss has devoted considerable time and attention to the profession of law and politics, his services have also been appreciated in the business world, and in June, 1916, he was elected the first president of the Citizens' Bank of Rochester, the other officers being George G. Ford, first vice-president, and Bradley W. Fenn, second vice-president. Mr. Hotchkiss has always been identified with the Republican party, believing that it stands for sound economics and good government. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs and has been prominent among the local workers for his party He is a member of the Republican State Committee from the Second Assembly District of Monroe county, and has served since 1900 as the chairman of the Republican General Committee of Monroe county. He has been a delegate to every State convention since 1900. In 1904 he was alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago, and regular delegate in 1908, 1912 and 1916. Mr. Hotchkiss is active and well-known in many circles of the city. He is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, Rochester Club, Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester Automobile Club, Society of the Genesee, Rochester Historical Society, and the County and State Bar associations. Mr. Hotchkiss still retains his interest in the law firm of Hotchkiss & Tuck, though he has given but little time or attention to the practice of law since he has been in public office. Believing that a public office is a public trust, Mr. Hotchkiss has ever been loyal to the interests intrusted to his care and active in the performance of the duties which devolve upon him.

Mr. Hotchkiss married, February 28, 1907, Leah Leach, a daughter of William J. Leach, and they have one daughter, Jeannie L.

NOTEBAERT, Rev. Alphonse A.,

Clergyman.

Since 1879, Father Notebaert has been pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Rochester, New York, his pastorate having now extended over a period of thirty-seven years. There are members of the now prosperous and well organized parish who recall the little church and parish which the young Belgian priest had been sent to minister unto, and to such there comes a full realization of the full scope of the work the devoted pastor has performed. Father Notebaert is of Belgian birth, and now walks amid the lengthening shadows, rejoicing that all is well with him and the parish he loves, but with a heart bleeding with pity for the land which gave him birth, and for those bound to him by ties of blood and friendship.

A faithful and able representative of the priesthood, he has been a close student of the questions affecting the United States and foreign countries, gaining wide recognition through his published articles in the public press. He was deeply interested in the question so fully discussed a decade ago concerning Belgium's rule in the Congo, and through the columns of the Rochester "Press," ably defended King Leopold's rule in Africa. His letters, showing wide research and thorough familiarity with the subject under discussion, were later published in pamphlet form under the title of "Leopold II, King of Belgium, Sovereign of the Congo Free State, Vindicated by Rev. A. A. Notebaert." He received public appreciation of his able defense from notable men in Belgium and South Africa, as well as in the United States. There are over twelve hundred of his countrymen now residents of the city of Rochester who came to the city through the instrumentality of Father Notebaert. He feels keenly the sorrows of his native land imposed by the present European War, and has been untiring in his efforts to alleviate them. He is an earnest, whole-souled man, and even divested of his priestly authority would be a notable figure in any community. He is a son of Dr. Romain and Sophia (Van Couter) Notebaert, his father an eminent physician, and two of his brothers former colonels in the Belgian army.

Alphonse A. Notebaert was born at Duerlyck, Belgium, April 12, 1847. He was liberally educated in excellent schools, completing his theological study at the Seminary of Bruges. He studied for Holy Orders and was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church in 1871. For six years after his ordination he was a professor at Ostend. On return from duty as an educator he was appointed pastor of the Church of St. Francis at Merien, Belgium, there continuing until 1879, when he answered the call of duty and came to the United States to become pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Victory in Rochester, New York, the call coming from Bishop Bernard J. McQuaid. There his work has been arduous but bountiful in its rewards, a beautiful church edifice and a parish school which he founded being among the tangible results. The church and various societies have felt the constant influence of the pastor urging them to the higher conceptions of duty, and the quickening impulse he has imparted to parish work is seen on every hand. He founded the French Alliance, of which he has been president since 1903, and is the possessor of honors conferred upon him by the sovereigns of Belgium in recognition of his services in behalf of his native country while a resident of Rochester. These include Knight of the Legion of Honor of Belgium, presented by King Leopold II. in 1895, and Knight of the Order of the Crown, presented in 1906. In 1912 he was made an Officer of the Legion of Honor by King Albert of Belgium. Father Notebaert has the friendship and respect of the clergy of Rochester, regardless of creed, and numbers his personal friends among men of all shades of religious belief. He is a man of strong, forceful character, devoted to his holy calling, but not unmindful of the obligations of citizenship, not lacking in public spirit.

TROUTWINE, George Frederick,

Manufacturer.

After coming to the United States from his native Germany in 1880, Mr. Troutwine spent a few years in various localities in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York, finally settling permanently in Gloversville, New York, where since 1888 he has been prominently identified with the leather manufacturing industry as a member of the firm, now corporation, George F. Troutwine & Sons, of which he is president. He brought from his native land those habits of industry, thrift and close application which characterize the German people, and with the fuller, freer opportunity here offered has found in their application abundant success. He has built his own fortune and through honorable, upright effort has firmly established himself among the substantial men of his city. In return for the opportunity offered him he has not only aided in the upbuilding of a prosperous community, but has efficiently served the city of his adoption in responsible position as law maker and city official. He is a son of Andreas and Frederika Troutwine, his father a farmer and soldier dying from the effect of wounds received in battle.

George Frederick Troutwine was born in Schiltach, Baden, Germany, September 14, 1859. He was well educated in excellent German schools, and until 1879 he was under the tutorage of an uncle learning the leather industry. In 1879 he came to the United States, going first to Fairview, Erie county, Pennsylvania, later to Cuyahoga Falls, now the city of Akron, Ohio. After a year in business in the latter town he moved to Kingsboro (now Gloversville), New York, spending the years until 1888 as superintendent of tanneries. He became an expert in the manufacture of leather, and in 1888 organized the firm of George F. Troutwine, specializing in the manufacture of shoe leather. From 1888 until 1909 he operated as a firm, then incorporated as George F. Troutwine & Sons, becoming its first and as yet its only president and treasurer. He is the able executive head of a large and prosperous corporation well-known in the trade and well rated in business circles.

In his party affiliation Mr. Troutwine is a Republican, and for many years has been active in city affairs, serving Gloversville as alderman for six years, as water commissioner twelve years and for the past eight years as president of the board. During the six years of service in the law making department of the city's affairs he was the champion of all forward movements, and as water commissioner has been liberal and public-spirited in administering this department of city life which so intimately affects every resident. He is a member of the Masonic order holding all degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite up to and including the thirty-second. In the York Rite he holds all degrees of lodge, chapter and commandery. His club is the Eccentric of Gloversville, and in religious membership he is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Troutwine married, in Fairview, Erie county, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1880, Mary Barbara, daughter of David and Maria (Houck) Hummel. Mr. and Mrs. Troutwine are the parents of five children: 1. Clara Katherine, born November 26, 1880, at Fairview, Erie county, Pennsylvania; educated in the public and high schools of Gloversville, New York, then The Ladies' Seminary at Fairfield, New York; married, in 1902, at Gloversville, to L. H. King, Jr., of Port Byron, New York, and they have one child, Pauline L. 2. Karl Ludwig, born February 24, 1883, at Kingsboro, Fulton county, New York; educated in the public and high schools of Gloversville, New York, the Fairfield Military Academy at Fairfield, New York; he now resides with his parents; member of the Eccentric and Antlers Country clubs. 3. George Furbeck, born May 21, 1885, at Gloversville, New York; educated in the public and high schools of Gloversville, New York; married, in 1906, at Johnstown, New York, to Florence A. Van Nest, of Johnstown, and they have two children: George W. and Ethel M. 4. Frederick Gardner, born December 18, 1889, at Gloversville, New York; educated at the public and high schools of Gloversville; married, in 1915, at Johnstown, to Katheleen B. Gustin, of Johnstown. 5. Anna Pauline, born January 5, 1894, at Gloversville, New York; educated at the public and high schools of Gloversville and now being privately tutored in New York City.

BLACKMER, Louis Edmonds,

Chiropractor.

Among the self-made men of the Empire State who have developed professional ability and achieved success in other lines of endeavor, Louis Edmonds Blackmer should receive mention. He was born February 1, 1866, at McGrawville, New York, son of Ephraim Newton and Anna (Edmonds) Blackmer, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and New York States. Their children were: Mary S., wife of Professor Burt L. Bentley, of the Cortland Conservatory of Music, Cortland, New York; Louis E., the principal of this article; Grace, died at the age of three years; and Anna W., wife of Hon. Newton B. VanDerzee, of Albany, New York.

The name Blackmer is of English origin and has been long established in America. It is found scattered through the records of Rhode Island and in many localities in the Middle and Western States.

Louis E. Blackmer received his preliminary education in the Homer Academy and Union School, at Homer, Cortland county, New York. Early in life he served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade and was employed some eighteen years with this occupation. During this time he took a course in mechanical engineering in the International Correspondence School, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of M. E. By study and diligent application, he became an expert at his trade, and was promoted to foreman, later to superintendent of the Wesson-Nivison Manufacturing Company of Cortland, New York. He

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Thomas Ryan

occupied a similar position with the Cortland Implement Company, of Cortland, and for a period of six years was with McIntosh Seymour & Company, of Auburn, New York. He gave much attention to experimental work and achieved some measure of success in this line of endeavor, being granted United States patents on several of his inventions which cover a wide range of usefulness in the field of manufacture.

Of an inquiring and progressive disposition, he was always striving to better his condition, and having thoroughly investigated the subject determined to fit himself for a professional career. He and his wife matriculated at the Universal Chiropractic College of Davenport, Iowa, from which they graduated in 1912. Dr. Blackmer and his wife located in Binghamton, New York, where they have built up an extensive practice and gained an assured standing through their success. The Chiropractic Science deals with the adjustment of the articulations of the spine to relieve pressure on the spinal nerves. It demonstrates that disease is a result, caused by an interference of the free transmission of vital energy through the spinal cord and spinal nerves. They use no drugs whatever. Results obtained by this method have been pronounced remarkable. The sincerity and enthusiasm of Dr. and Mrs. Blackmer have won them many friends, and they have achieved success as practitioners of the healing art.

Dr. Blackmer has always participated actively, and promoted the influences which tend to the elevation of mankind. He became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, September 11, 1890, joining John L. Lewis Lodge, No. 587, of Cortland, New York, also participating in the work of the various branches of the order, including Cortland Encampment, No. 127; Canton Binghamton, No. 21, Patriarchs Militant; and Bright Light Rebekah Lodge, No. 121. He is a member of the Main Street Baptist Church of Binghamton, New York; Young Men's Christian Association; Binghamton Chamber of Commerce; Binghamton Automobile Club, and the New York State Chiropractic Society, of which he was the first president.

Louis E. Blackmer married Mildred A. Wilkins, of Cortland, New York, September 7, 1898, at the home of her parents She is the daughter of Robert C. and Harriet A. (Johnson) Wilkins, the former a native of Maidstone, England, and the latter of New York State. After seventeen years of married life, a son was born to Dr. and Mrs. Blackmer, Louis Edmonds Blackmer, Jr., ushered into this world at Binghamton, Broome county, New York, September 29, 1915.

RYAN, Thomas,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

The judgment of the world is quickly passed upon a man who by any chance rises above the common level, whether that judgment be commendatory or the reverse. That a life has been successful from a pecuniary point of view does not satisfy the public demand, but it is expected that a man to win public regard must not only be successful in his own line, but he must win the respect of his fellows by means of an honorable and upright life. Considered from these angles Thomas Ryan, of Syracuse, New York, is most emphatically a successful man. He has not only been a farseeing and upright man of business, but he has displayed commendable public spirit in all matters concerning the country at large as well as the community in which he is living, and his patriotism has been amply demonstrated. As an incumbent of public office his career has been above reproach, and in the conduct of his vast business enterprises he has ever displayed the utmost interest in the welfare of his numerous employes, and has installed every device which could add to their comfort.

Thomas Ryan first saw the light of day in Tipperary, Ireland, on May 12, 1844, his parents being John and Margaret (Cooney) Ryan. He was but four years of age when he was brought to America by his parents, who made their home in Syracuse, where he was reared in the First Ward of that city. The public schools of Syracuse furnished him with a substantial and practical education, and he was then apprenticed to learn the cooper's trade, with which calling he was identified until the Civil War. In 1864 he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out in 1865. During this period he served in all the engagements in the vicinity of Petersburg, and was wounded in the foot at the battle of Hatcher's Run. Upon his return to his home city he established himself in the saloon business, and was connected with this enterprise for a period of twenty years. He then, in association with Charles L. Hoffman, engaged in the brewing business, but after a time the entire plant was purchased by Mr. Ryan, and he conducted this alone from 1887 to 1900. In the last mentioned year he organized his business as a stock company of which he was made president and treasurer, a dual office he is still filling with marked executive ability. The plant has a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand barrels of beer annually, the greater part of which is sold in New York State. The energy of Mr. Ryan is not satisfied, however, with this one enterprise, and he is a director and vice-president of the Mack-Miller Candle Company, of Syracuse; and is president of The New England Brewing Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, having filled this office since the organization of the company in 1890. This is an extensive plant, the sales in 1914 amounting to one hundred and twenty thousand barrels of beer, and the capacity of the plant is two hundred thousand. Huge as are these business enterprises, they have not been allowed to absorb all of the time and attention of Mr. Ryan. As a good and high minded citizen, he has devoted considerable time to thought concerning the public welfare of the community, and has been active in political affairs since his return from the Civil War. He has served as alderman of his ward, the Fourth, four times; was elected mayor of Syracuse in 1883, and succeeded himself twice, thus serving three consecutive terms in this office. While he has consistently refused to serve in this office again, the nomination for it has been tendered to him at each succeeding election. As delegate to various conventions, both State and National, he has rendered signal service, and he was one of the delegates to the National Convention held in Baltimore in 1912, when his vote aided in giving the nomination to President Woodrow Wilson, also a delegate to National Convention held in St. Louis in 1916, to nominate President Wilson again. In 1896 he was tendered the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of the State, but declined this honor. His fraternal membership is with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with Lillie Post, No. 66, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of Syracuse Chamber of Commerce. He is a devout member of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, and a liberal contributor to its support.

Mr. Ryan married Jennie, daughter of Captain Reasel, and they have an adopted daughter, Florence May.

PAYNE, Sereno E.,

Constructive Statesman.

Sereno Elisha Payne, for many years a leader in Congress, and a principal actor in various important diplomatic negotiations, was born June 26, 1843, in Hamilton, Madison county, New York, son of William Wallace and Betsey (Sears) Payne.

He passed through the public schools and Auburn Academy, then entering Rochester University, from which he was graduated in 1864. In college he was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. He studied law, was admitted to the bar at Rochester in June, 1866, and entered upon practice at Auburn, which was his lifelong residence. For a time he was associated with John T. M. Davie, and later with John W. O'Brien, and John Van Sickle. From 1908 until his death he was senior member of the firm of Payne, Payne & Clark, the second of these being his son, William K. Payne. For many years he was connected with nearly every important cause in Cayuga county, his practice covering a wide range, and confined to no special branch of the law. He was deeply read in medicinal jurisprudence, and was often concerned with inquiry as to sanity in criminal and disputed will cases. During a special court term before Judge David Rumsey, as district attorney, he tried five capital cases in all of which conviction was had, in three of them for murder in the first degree, and he conducting the cases without assistance. In all he conducted fifteen prosecutions for murder, obtaining convictions in all but three.

Mr. Payne's official life began in the year following his admission to the bar, with his election as city clerk, followed by service as supervisor, district attorney, and member of the board of education. He was elected to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses, as a Republican, and was the party leader in the committee on elections. He was not a member of the Fiftieth Congress, but was elected to the Fifty-first, and was reëlected to all succeeding Congresses, including the Sixty-third, having been renominated without opposition in nearly every instance. During almost all of this time he had been a member of the ways and means committee, and was chairman from 1899 to 1910. He was one of the framers of the McKinley tariff bill, many of its most important features being from his pen, and his speech in defense of the measure was one of his most masterly efforts. He took an equally prominent part in the debate on the Wilson bill in 1894. His most important work with relation to tariff legislation was with the preparation and passage of the Dingley bill of 1897. After taking a leading part in the protracted debate in the house, it was his province to make the final speech just before the decisive vote was to be taken at midnight, and when the passage of the bill was declared, Mr. Payne was accorded an ovation. In the Fifty-fourth Congress he was chairman of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries and under his masterly leadership various important bills were passed in the interest of American commerce. In 1899 he was one of the joint high commissioners of the United States in the negotiation of the treaty with Great Britain with reference to our relations with the Dominion of Canada. As speaker of the house *pro tempore*, he affixed his signature to the bill providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. No other representative was so frequently called to the chair as was Mr. Payne, or so often made chairman of the committee of the whole. As a party leader, he was conspicuous as a delegate in the National Republican conventions since 1892, and in 1900 was chairman of the committee on credentials. As an exponent of the policy of protection to American industries he divided honors only with Senator Aldrich, the one in the House of Representatives and the other in the Senate. In the national election of 1912, when the Democracy swept the country, he was the one exception to the general slaughter of Republican leaders in the house who were retired. He was nominated and elected by the majority he had uniformly received. He took his seat in the Sixty-third Congress and served nearly through the term; but died at his home in Auburn, December 10, 1914, his obsequies being of a peculiarly impressive and affectionate character. Honored in the nation, he was greatly beloved in the district which he had so faithfully served so many years. He was laureated Doctor of Laws by Colgate University in 1902, and by his *alma mater* in 1903. Mr. Payne married, April 25, 1873, Gertrude, daughter of Oscar F. and Arietta (Terry) Knapp.

GUNTHER, Charles Godfrey,

Publicist.

Charles Godfrey Gunther was born in New York City, February 7, 1822. His parents were natives of Germany, who came to this country when they were young. His father, Christian G. Gunther, for upward of fifty years the leading fur merchant of New York, had four sons of whom the deceased was the eldest.

Charles Godfrey Gunther received his early education at the Moravian Institute at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and on returning to New York entered Columbia College Grammar School, where he completed his studies. At an early age he was taken into business by his father, and sometime later the firm of C. G. Gunther & Company, fur dealers, was established in Maiden Lane, New York City, comprising his father and brothers and himself. Taking an active interest in politics early in life, he became a leader among the hardest workers in his party in the city. He became a member of the Young Men's Democratic General Committee, and his vote was cast for Polk and Dallas in 1844. He was also one of the founders of the Democratic Union Club, and in the autumn of 1852, having made a visit to Europe, returned in time to enter vigorously into the Presidential campaign, resulting in the election of Franklin Pierce. In 1855 the Democratic Young Men's National Club was formed with James T. Brady as president. Mr. Gunther received its nomination as one of the governors of the almshouse, and was elected, leading his ticket by more than five thousand votes, a fact that was significant of his popularity, and was not lost upon the Democratic organization. He afterward became president of the board of governors. In the spring of 1856 he was elected sachem of Tammany Hall. In the contest of 1861, Mr. Gunther was a Democratic candidate for the mayoralty, but was defeated on that occasion by George Opdyke, the Republican candidate. In the fall of 1863 he ran again in a three-cornered campaign, and was elected by a majority of over seven thousand. He took his seat as mayor on January 1, 1864, having the reputation of being a high-toned and honorable merchant and highly respected by the citizens. As mayor Mr. Gunther was economical in the expenditure of public money to the extent that, being invited to preside over the festival of the city council of New York in honor of the anniversary of Washington's birthday, February 22, 1864, he declined the invitation "in order to discountenance so far as in my power the reckless extravagance of the times." Mr.

Gunther was a member of the old New York fire department, and after its disbandment became president of the Veteran Association. After his retirement from his term in the mayoralty, Mr. Gunther attended strictly to his private business. He was one of those who recognized the possible future of Coney Island, and he built the first steam road to the beach, meeting with great opposition from the old Dutch farmers of New Utrecht and Gravesend. He also erected a hotel at Coney Island, but which proved unprofitable; and he built a large hotel at Locust Grove, on Gravesend Bay, which was destroyed by fire some years later. In 1878 Mr. Gunther was once more drawn into politics, and ran for State Senator in the Seventh Senatorial District, but was defeated.

He died at his residence in East Fourteenth street, New York City, January 22, 1885. He left a widow; two sons, Christian G. Gunther and George A. Gunther; also two daughters, Mrs. James Miller and Miss Amelia B. Gunther.

GODWIN, Parke,

Journalist, Author.

Parke Godwin was born in Paterson, New Jersey, February 25, 1816, son of Abraham and Martha (Parke) Godwin. His ancestors emigrated from England prior to the Revolutionary War, settling at Totowa, now included in Paterson. During the war the family was distinguished for its patriotism, three of its members, including Abraham, grandfather of Parke, having served from White Plains to Yorktown. During the War of 1812, Abraham, father of Parke Godwin, served as an officer under Pike and Montgomery; and two of Parke Godwin's brothers were killed in the Civil War.

Parke Godwin was educated at Kinderhook, New York, and at the College of New Jersey (Princeton), from which he was graduated at the age of eighteen. At Paterson he studied law, then removing to Kentucky, where he was admitted to the bar. He soon returned to New York City, but did not succeed in establishing a profitable practice in his profession. In 1837 he had the good fortune of making the acquaintance of William Cullen Bryant, editor of the New York "Evening Post," who invited him to serve temporarily as assistant editor of that journal. Although without experience in journalistic work, he accepted, and after the death of the regular incumbent, whose place he supplied, he remained on the staff until 1873, a single year excepted. In February, 1843, Mr. Godwin began the publication of "The Pathfinder," a political and literary weekly journal, to which John Bigelow, later managing editor of the "Evening Post," and better known as an historian, contributed. Although ably conducted, "The Pathfinder" was discontinued with the fifteenth issue, and Mr. Godwin was again obliged to rely upon his meagre law practice. On the establishment of "Putnam's Monthly Magazine" in 1853, he became one of its editors, holding his position until 1857, and again from 1867 to 1870. Among articles revised by him was one with which he did not agree and which caused him much discomfort—that by Delia Bacon, ascribing the authorship of Shakespeare's plays to Lord Bacon. While connected with the "Evening Post," Mr. Godwin wrote frequently for the "Democratic Review" upon political and miscellaneous topics, and advocated many measures which were afterwards embodied in the constitution and legal code of New York. During the administration of President Polk he served as deputy collector of the Port of New York. Joining the Republican party on its organization in 1856, he gave it substantial support by his articles for the press and on the platform, until the Presidential nomination of his friend, Samuel J. Tilden, whose cause he maintained with all his vigor.

He was the author of "Pacific and Constructive Democracy" (1844); "Popular View of the Doctrines of Charles Fourier" (1844); "Vala, a Mythological Tale," dedicated to Jenny Lind (1851), with illustrations by his friends—Hicks, Rossiter, Wolcott and Whitley; "Political Essays" (1856); "History of France" (volume i., Ancent Gaul, 1860); "Out of the Past," essays (1870); and "Life of William Cullen Bryant" (1883). He translated, in collaboration with Charles A. Dana and others, "Goethe's Autobiography" (1847); "Zschokke's Tales" (1848), and was the editor of "Handbook of Universal Biograph" (1851, new edition, "Cyclopædia of Biography," 1871); and "The Writings of William Cullen Bryant" (1883-84). Among his notable addresses were: One delivered at the Century Club on the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation; a eulogy on George William Curtis, at the same place (subsequently printed in pamphlet form); on the first settlers of Paterson, New Jersey, at its centennial celebration in 1892; at the service in memory of Edwin Booth, by the Players' Club in 1893; and at Cummington, Massachusetts, at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Bryant's birth, 1884. In 1884 he delivered lectures on art at Princeton College. A profound student of Shakespeare, he had made his contribution to the discussion concerning the meaning of the poet's sonnets, his belief being that they tell the history of their author's passional and intellectual life (1900). Mr. Godwin was a member of the Century Association, the Players' and Authors' clubs, the Dunlap and American Fine Arts societies, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the National Academy of Design. For some years before his death, Mr. Godwin was a resident of Bar Harbor, Maine. He died in New York City, January 7, 1904.

He was married, in New York City, in 1837, to Fanny, eldest daughter of William Cullen Bryant, and had three sons, and three daughters. Clover Croft, at Roslyn, Long Island, was his summer home for many years.

LAMONT, Daniel Scott,

Journalist, Private Secretary.

Daniel Scott Lamont was born at McGrawville, Cortland county, New York, February 9, 1851. He came of Scotch-Irish ancestors, who came to this country and devoted themselves to farming. From such lineage sprung Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Horace Greeley, and many others of the most eminent men of America.

Young Lamont's father was a well-to-do farmer, and the boy, after having studied in the Cortland Normal College, was sent to Union College, Schenectady, New York. He did not graduate, however, leaving college before the end of the course in order to enter the profession of journalism, for which he possessed both taste and predilection. He purchased an interest in the "Democrat," a paper published at the county seat of his native county, and became its editor, at the same time interesting himself warmly in politics. In 1870 he was appointed engrossing clerk of the New York State Assembly, and was chief clerk in the Secretary of State's department with John Bigelow. For a time the young man held a position on the staff of the Albany "Argus," and he thus became known to many of the most influential politicians of the State. When

Daniel S. Lamont.

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Grover Cleveland was elected Governor of New York, he met young Lamont; and, having had occasion to make use of his knowledge and ability in the preparation of his first message, offered him an honorary position on his military staff, which gave him the title of colonel, by which he was known. Governor Cleveland next appointed Lamont his private secretary, in which position the latter made himself so useful and valuable that when Mr. Cleveland became President, he took Lamont with him to the White House. As private secretary to the President, Mr. Lamont gained the reputation of smoothing the paths of those who visited the executive mansion, while lightening the burdens of Mr. Cleveland as probably no other man could possibly have done. It followed that he became universally popular, while winning the highest encomiums for his judgment, acuteness, serenity and loyalty. At the close of the Cleveland administration, Mr. Lamont formed important business relations with a syndicate of capitalists, and was engaged in the management of valuable interests.

Mr. Lamont married a Miss Kinney, of his native town, and had two daughters. It was Mr. Lamont, who, when private secretary to Governor Cleveland, originated the phrase, "Public office a public trust," and he used this as a headline in compiling a pamphlet of Mr. Cleveland's speeches and addresses. The expression used by Mr. Cleveland was "Public officials are the trustees of the people," and it was employed in his letter accepting the nomination for the office of mayor of Buffalo. He died at Millbrook, New Jersey, July 23, 1905.

HILL, David Bennett,

Statesman.

David Bennett Hill was born at Havana, New York, August 29, 1843. His ancestors were from New England. He was educated at the academy of his native town, and in 1862 went to Elmira, where he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, and in that year was appointed city attorney. He soon gained a considerable practice and became prominent in his profession.

Having developed a taste for politics, he began to take an active part in the different campaigns, becoming a recognized leader of the local Democracy. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and two years later was elected to the Assembly, and was reëlected in 1871. During his first term he introduced a bill abolishing the contract system in the State prisons, which passed in the Assembly, but was lost in the Senate. He was a member of the committees on judiciary, railroads, and privileges and elections. The Legislature of 1872 was the celebrated "reform Legislature," its reputation resulting from the exposure of ring frauds. In the Assembly there were only twenty-six Democratic members out of one hundred and twenty-eight, among them Samuel J. Tilden. The judiciary committee was composed of seven Republicans and two Democrats, the two Democrats being Mr. Tildren and Mr. Hill. Mr. Tilden was attracted by the remarkable abilities of his young colleague, and a warm political and personal friendship sprang up between them and which ever continued. Under Mr. Tilden's leadership the judiciary committee investigated the conduct of the ring judges in New York City, and Mr. Hill was of great assistance to his leader. The committee reported in favor of the impeachment of Judge Barnard, Judge Cardozo having resigned, and Mr. Hill was elected by one hundred and four votes out of a total of one hundred and ten in the Assembly as one of the managers of prosecution before the Senate.

In 1875 he was appointed by Governor Tilden a member of the commission to provide a uniform charter for the cities of the State, of which William M. Evarts, Judge Hand and other prominent citizens were members, but the pressure of professional duties, however, induced him to decline to serve. In 1877 he was made chairman of the Democratic State Convention at Albany, elected by the Tilden wing of the party, and he held the same position again in 1881. He served one term as alderman in the Elmira Common Council, and at the expiration of the term in 1882 was elected mayor of the city, leading his ticket largely and winning the contest by a majority of nearly four hundred over one of the strongest and most popular Republican candidates for the office ever put in the field, whose majority at the previous term had been five hundred. His administration of the city government was brilliant, signalized by various reforms which not only gave him additional strength locally but extended his reputation throughout the State. In September, 1882, he was the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, and was elected. Two years later, when Governor Cleveland was elected to the Presidency, Mr. Hill succeeded to the Governorship for the unexpired term. In 1885 he was elected Governor for the full term of three years. He was a candidate for reëlection in 1888, and was elected in the face of the defeat of Grover Cleveland, Democratic candidate for President. For a number of years Mr. Hill was proprietor of the Elmira "Gazette," the leading Democratic organ of the "southern tier," but he retired from his connection with it some time previous to his election to the mayoralty of Elmira. He was at one time counsel for the State Associated Press. He was unmarried.

Mr. Hill's gubernatorial administration was notable for its endorsement of the idea of freedom of worship, its opposition to the contract-labor system in relation to State prisons, and his vetoing of the census bill of 1885, on the ground that it should have provided merely for an enumeration of the inhabitants. The result of this veto was that no decennial census was taken that year, and the constitutional requirement for an enumeration of the inhabitants every ten years was disregarded for the first time in the history of the State. He was strenuously opposed to certain features of the Australian ballot system until such a plan was devised for its application to the State of New York as in his opinion would be constitutional and would not disfranchise any citizen of the State allowed by the constitution to vote.

Governor Hill did not use tobacco or liquor in any form, and was not fond of society, though his manners were democratic and cordial. He was rather sparely built and a little below the average height. He was one of the shrewdest and ablest politicians in the country, and was frequently mentioned as a Presidential candidate. In the spring of 1891 he was elected United States Senator, this being the first time in ten years that there had been a Democratic majority in the State Legislature. Some of Governor Hill's professional undertakings had to do with large sums of money; he was leading counsel for the contestants in the Fiske-McGraw suit against Cornell University, in which over $1,500,000 in controversy was lost to the university. In 1885 he was elected president of the State Bar Association, of which he had been a member since its institution. Without the least neglect of official duties, he traveled throughout the country, making a satisfactory impression; and in the South, and particularly in Atlanta, was received with unusual enthusiasm. During the election campaign of 1890, Governor Hill went to Ohio, speaking with great success in the doubtful district of ex-Congressman McKinley. There is very little doubt that Governor Hill's influence in this canvass, into which the Republican party threw some of its very best speakers and political workers, was largely instrumental in bringing about the success of John G. Warwick, the candidate opposed to Major McKinley. He died October 20, 1910.

STRAUS, Isidor,

Lost in "Titanic" Disaster.

Isidor Straus, who, with his wife, met death in the sinking of the steamship "Titanic," was born in Rhenish Bavaria, February 6, 1845, eldest son of Lazarus and Sara Straus. He was brought to this country in 1854 by his father, who settled in Talbotton, Georgia, where he established himself in business. Here Isidor was educated in the public schools, and subsequently pursued a classical course in the Collinsworth Institute. It was originally decided that he should enter the West Point Military Academy, but the breaking out of the Civil War changed the plans, and he entered his father's establishment. In 1863 he accepted the offer of an importing and exporting company to go to England with their agent as assistant in a shipbuilding contract, and he remained abroad some time. His father lost heavily during the war, and after a residence of three years in Columbus, Georgia, removed to New York City, where the great importing house of Lazarus Straus & Son was established, which immediately became a success. The firm began as dealers in and importers of earthenware, to which was added afterwards fine porcelain, chinaware, etc., and it soon gained a world-wide reputation. Isidor Straus contributed materially to its successful and almost unprecedented commercial achievements.

Seeking a larger scope for his abilities, in 1887 Isidor Straus, with his brother Nathan, took a partnership in the great dry goods house of R. H. Macy & Company, in New York City, of which they became later the sole proprietors. Under the directing hand of the two brothers, the business developed into remarkable proportions, and became one of the largest and best known department stores in the United States. The traveling American hears of R. H. Macy & Company wherever he goes—Regent street, London; the Fauborg St. Germain, Paris; or the Königgratzstrasse, of Berlin. Isidor Straus was considered an authority on financial matters, and as such his advice was eagerly sought, not only in civic but in national affairs. In politics he was a Democrat of the Carl Schurz and Oswald Ottendorfer school. He was a commissioner of the proposed Hudson River bridge; director of the Hanover National Bank, and of the New York County National Bank; vice-president of the Birkbeck Company; president of the Pottery and Glassware Board of Trade; member of the Chamber of Commerce; also of the Manhattan, Nineteenth Century, Reform and Free Trade clubs; treasurer of the Montefiore Home; vice-president of the Manhattan Hospital, and belonged to many other institutions and organizations, social, charitable and political. He was among the strenuous advocates of the plan of holding the Columbian Exposition in New York City. He married, in 1871, Ida Blun, and they were the parents of six children.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Straus, who were noted for their charitable and kindly attributes, lost their lives by the sinking of the steamship "Titanic," in the North Atlantic ocean, April 15, 1912.

SMITH, Henry Willis,

Lawyer.

Henry Willis Smith, an able and active attorney of New York City, is one of a family of five children, and is of Dutch-Huguenot stock. He inherits the tenacity of purpose and industry which have made that class useful citizens. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New York, were loyal to the American cause, and endured with fortitude the hardships of Indian and Revolutionary warfare, were faithful and conscientious in the performance of their duties and obligations, rearing their children to lives of usefulness and industry, and in every way striving to promote the moral and material welfare of the communities in which they lived.

The original ancestor of the Smith family here under consideration, Wilhelmus Smith, came to this country from Holland in 1690. His parents died on the voyage, and he was under age at the time of his arrival. He first lived with Colonel Jacob Rutsen, who settled at Rosendale, New York, on what was later known as the "Old Cornell or Hardenbergh Homestead," where he remained until the granting of the Hardenbergh Patent by Queen Anne to Johannes Hardenbergh, a son-in-law of Colonel Jacob Rutsen and others on April 20, 1708 (Letters Patent New York Secretary of State's Office Book No. 7 of Patents, page 310), when he was given the privilege of locating a farm on any unoccupied part of the great patent. His choice was the farm lately owned by his great-grandson, William Smith, at Rifton, in the town of Esopus, Ulster county, New York, then known as Swartekill. He received a life lease of this farm from the patentee at an annual rent of one pair of chickens. The life lease expired with his death in 1756, and the farm was purchased from Johannes Hardenbergh in 1760 by Hendrick Smith, his son, and was owned by the family in fee simple until 1896. A portion of the farm is still owned by William's son, the Rev. Henry Smith, now pastor of the Reformed Church at Woodbourne, New York (1917). Hendrick Smith was born January 21, 1733. He married Sarah Van Wagonen, of Wagondale, February 10, 1759, and lived on the old homestead, where he died, July 1, 1779. He was an avowed patriot in the Revolution, and his name is found on the Ulster county roll of honor among those who hastened to Kingston, New York, immediately after the battle of Lexington, to sign the articles of association pledging their loyalty to American liberty and independence. ("Commemorative Biographical Record of Ulster County, New York," 1896.)

Eliphaz Smith, a grandson of Wilhelmus, settled in New Paltz, Ulster county, New York, where he was engaged in agriculture, and a man of influence in the community. He married (first) his cousin Sarah, daughter of Hendrick, and (second) on February 24, 1802, Elizabeth York. Eliphaz and his second wife were the parents of Peter Smith, born at New Paltz, August 16, 1805. Soon after Peter's birth, the family moved to Greenfield (now Dairy Land), Ulster county, New York, where he acquired a considerable tract of wild land which he cleared and improved with the assistance of his sons, and on which he made his home until his death, March 12, 1874.

He was a man of strong convictions and sterling integrity, and during his earlier life was an officer of the militia which assembled at Rock Tavern, Orange county, New York, for annual training. The well by the roadside on the old farm, which in the days of the stage coach and

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Henry Willis Smith

LIBRARY
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market wagon was known as the best drinking water between the Hudson and the Delaware, still stands, with the quality of its water unimpaired (1917).

At the age of nineteen (January 18, 1824) he married Adah Holmes (of Quaker stock), a daughter of Moses and Mary (Wright) Holmes, born in Wawarsing, September 29, 1803, and died on the farm at Greenfield, May 4, 1886. She was a sister of Rachael (Holmes) Thorn, a prominent Quakeress. Their second son, William Willis Smith, was born May 16, 1829, at Greenfield, and achieved distinction as a lawyer and a citizen. He is still living (1917) with his mental and physical faculties not seriously impaired. Trained to habits of thrift and industry, he was early accustomed to the labors of the paternal farm, having when a young man laid seven rods of stone wall in one day. This wall is still standing, near the Greenfield school house, and is looked upon by him as one of his early achievements. He attended the district schools in early youth, and, possessed of a keen desire for education, he later attended a private school conducted by Judge Henry R. Low, near Liberty, where he was accustomed to walk the ten miles between it and his home. He was subsequently a teacher in the schools of Ulster county, and later at Woodbourne, Sullivan county, where he was held in high regard by both parents and pupils. At this point he engaged in mercantile business, which he continued until the destruction of his property by fire in 1869.

Previous to this time he had been active in the local affairs of the village, had been justice of the peace, supervisor of the town, and held a number of other town offices. In 1872 he graduated from the Albany Law School, was admitted to the bar the following year, and thereafter continued actively in the practice of his profession. Deprived of a classical education by the necessities of pioneer life, he was a man with a keen sense of justice and rare judgment, and was classed among the leading trial lawyers of the eastern part of the State. He served one term as district attorney of Sullivan county, and later was associated with his son, the subject of this sketch, in the argument of the case of Haddock *vs.* Haddock, before the Supreme Court of the United States. For many years he was an officer of the Reformed Church of Woodbourne.

He married, May 23, 1855, at Woodbourne, Rachel DePuy Hardenbergh, born at Woodbourne, September 28, 1836, and died July 13, 1908, daughter of Martin Ryerson and Eleanor (DePuy) Hardenbergh. The Hardenbergh and DePuy families were both prominent during the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. The De Puy (De Pui) family is of French-Huguenot origin, and has been prominent in the affairs of France and this country for years. The annals of the ancestry of the Hardenbergh family reach back to the twelfth century, stretching in an unbroken line more than seven hundred years to 1174, when the old castle in the Harz Mountains, Germany, was the abode of Dietrick von Hardenbergh, the supposed founder of the family. The descendants from the Westphalian branch of the family passed over into Holland, leaving, as a memorial of their presence there, not only those who bear the name, but Hardenbergh on the River Vechte, twenty-three miles from Zwolle, the capital of Overyssel.

Arnoldus Van Hardenbergh came to this country in 1644. He was one the council of the director-general of New Netherlands in 1649, but returned to Holland. The earliest ancestor of the Hardenbergh family in America was Jan Van Hardenbergh, a brother of Arnoldus. He was in New York City as early as 1644.

Then follows: Captain Gerrit Janse Hardenbergh, who was commissioned commander of the sloop "Royal Albany" by Governor Leisler on May 19, 1690. His son, Johannes Hardenbergh, was twice high sheriff of Ulster county (1690-1709); represented the people as a delegate from Ulster county in the General Assembly of the State of New York (1737); and was major of the Ulster county militia in 1728. On April 20, 1708, he, together with Leonard Lewis, Philip Rokeby, William Nottingham, Benjamin Faneiul, Peter Fouconier and Robert Lurting, received by royal grant from Queen Anne what is known as the Hardenbergh Patent, containing about two million acres of land in the counties of Ulster, Orange, Greene, Sullivan and Delaware. (Letters Patent, Vol. 7, p. 310, New York Secretary of State's Office.)

Colonel Joannes Hardenbergh, son of Major Johannes Hardenbergh, married Maria Du Bois. He was a member of the first Provincial Congress which met in New York, May 23, 1775, and by this Congress he was commissioned a colonel in the regular army, October 25, 1775, and commanded the Fourth Ulster County (Hardenbergh's) Regiment. In 1783 he entertained Mrs. Washington, with Governor George and Mrs. Clinton, at his residence in Rosendale.

The following is reprinted from a clipping from the "Kingston Daily Freeman," Saturday evening, May 30, 1908:

WHEN CLINTON WAS IN ROSENDALE WITH HIS WIFE AND MRS. WASHINGTON HE BREAKFASTED WITH COL. JOHANNIS HARDENBERGH'S FAMILY IN 1783.

The following letter written by Richard Varick, a member of General Washington's staff during the Revolution, is of interest at this time:

Kingston, June 20, 1783.

Dear Sir: Mrs. Washington is at this place accompanied by His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Clinton and purposes to get out tomorrow morning so early as to reach Head Quarters by evening.

She is desirous of paying the Dems. & Mrs. Hardenbergh a visit on her way down & will therefore do herself the pleasure of waiting on your family tomorrow at Breakfast, at which time I shall do myself the Honor to attend her.

In the mean time I am very respectfully,

Your Obed. Servt.,

Col. Hardenbergh. Rich. Varick.

The letter is folded and on the outside is the address "Col. Johannis Hardenbergh, at Rosendale." The time the letter was written Colonel Johannis Hardenbergh, Sr., occupied what is now known as the Cornell homestead which is still standing in many respects as in Revolutionary days. The letter was not brought to light until a few years ago when it was found in some old papers and came into Edward Coykendall's possession. "Head Quarters" evidently refers to Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, where he was at that time located. Richard Varick was attached to General Washington's staff during the war. Mrs. Washington had evidently been visiting George Clinton in Kingston and left to join her husband. General Washington is also known to have visited at Colonel Hardenbergh's. He was a warm friend of the Rev. Dr. Jacobus Rutson Hardenbergh, a son of Col. Hardenbergh, the former having been pastor of the church in New Jersey where the general worshipped while his army was stationed near it.

Captain Gerardus Hardenbergh, son of Colonel Joannes Hardenbergh, married Nancy Ryerson. "He was known as a bold and intrepid leader, and in August, 1781, with a force of only nine men, defeated the Indians, four hundred strong, thereby saving Wawarsing from annihilation." He later located on the patent in Sullivan county, where bitter controversies arose over title to his lands, and he was shot from ambush near the Reformed church in Woodbourne in 1808.

Herman M. Hardenbergh, son of Captain Gerardus Hardenbergh, married Elsie Hasbrouck. He was elected a member of the Assembly for Sullivan county in 1829, receiving all the votes cast for that office except ninety-eight. He died at Albany, March 21, 1830. The following editorial notice of his death was published in the "Albany Daily Advertiser" of March 22, 1830

> Herman M. Hardenbergh, Member of Assembly from Sullivan County, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, at his lodgings at Gourley's. This sudden and afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence has caused among our citizens and his colleagues in the Legislature, deep reflection on the uncertainty of life, and much sympathy for his sorrowing friends. He was on the previous evening, apparently in good health, and conversed with his friends with his usual cheerfulness. He was a man highly esteemed, and was elected to the Assembly at the last election, almost unanimously. His funeral was attended by the acting Governor of the State, the Senate and Assembly, the Chancellor Justices of the Supreme Court and Circuit Judges, the State Officers, and a concourse of citizens and strangers.

His son, Martin Ryerson Hardenbergh, born at New Paltz, October 16, 1803, and died at Woodbourne, September 27, 1870; married Eleanor De Puy, daughter of Major Josiah De Puy, January 3, 1833. She was born at Hasbrouck, December 14, 1808, and died at Greenfield, January 18, 1884. He was a farmer, generous to a fault; but a man of pronounced convictions and a devout Christian of the old school. He was an officer in the Reformed Dutch Church at Woodbourne for a number of years, but aside from this, while he took an active interest in public affairs, never held office.*

Henry Willis Smith, eldest son of William Willis and Rachel D. (Hardenbergh) Smith, was born in Woodbourne, Sullivan county, New York, March 4, 1857. In early youth he attended the district school in his native village, studied Latin with the local minister, and spent several summers on his grandfather's farm in Greenfield. This farm is at present (1917) occupied by his double cousins, Grace and Edna, only children of John A. (son of Peter Smith and Adah Holmes) and Hylah (Hardenbergh) Smith, as the gift of their father.

For about two years he was a clerk in the general country store of J. M. Low at Ellenville, New York. In 1877 he was graduated from the Monticello Academy, where he was valedictorian, and his brother, Peter Austin Smith, was salutatorian of his class. The outlook for a college course at this time, or, in fact, for any other, was decidedly gloomy. The principal industries of the section had been carried on by tanning and lumbering companies which were then almost without exception in bankruptcy. They had not only afforded the people their principal source of revenue, but had acted largely as the holders of their savings, and their collapse left the section in a condition of absolute business and financial paralysis. In view of these conditions, his age, and, in fairness to the other members of his family, Mr. Smith decided that if he were to have the advantages of a college course, they should result largely from his personal efforts. He worked as clerk in the law offices of his father and that of James L. Stewart during the next year, frequently sat at the table with his father and took the testimony of witnesses in long hand, during trial, tried a number of minor causes, and in the summer of 1878 secured a scholarship at Cornell Unversity in a competitive examination in his native county. He then drew a small amount of money he had in the savings bank, collected thirty-five dollars from his father's impoverished clients, entered the university with the class of 1882, in the Course of Philosophy, and remained there two years. The first two terms of his college year, he was night clerk in Cascadilla, then managed by Mr. Bement, and the residence of Dr. Wilson, the registrar of the university; Professors Potter, Corsen, Lucas and a number of others; hours of duty nine p. m. until two a. m. In the spring term he carried the mail to the professors on the hill. His principal revenue during his second year was derived from office work for local lawyers. Mr. Smith says he enjoyed his business relations with the professors quite as much as he did those of student and professor, and particularly his comparison of views with Professor Wilder as to the docility of a large Newfoundland dog that frequently lay on his front porch, and was, from the view point of the mail carrier, excessively officious and guilty of presumptious effrontry when he approached. While unable to complete his course, Mr. Smith ranked well as a student while at the university, and after leaving received the following from Bert. G. Wilder, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, Cornell University:

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*References.—"Leaves Out of Ancestral Tablets from Colonial Days to the Present Era," by Theodore W. Welles, D. D.; "New York Archives of the Revolution;" "Genealogical and Family History of Southern New York and the Hudson River Valley;" "Commemorative Biographical Record of Ulster County, New York, 1896;" "History of Sullivan County;" "Manual Dutch Reformed Church in America," 4th ed. (1902), pp. 511-514; "New York in the Revolution," by Hon. James A. Roberts, State Comptroller.

Ithaca, N. Y., June 21, 1881.

To Whom It May Concern:—

Mr. H. Willis Smith attended my course of lectures upon Human Physiology at Cornell University in the fall of 1879, and passed thereon with a mark of 5, being the highest possible mark, and rarely given. Bert. G. Wilder, M. D.

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY
Registrar's Office
Ithaca, N. Y., June 27, 1881.

This may certify that Henry Willis Smith was a student in the Cornell University for two years from September, 1878. He was a good scholar, and a young gentleman of pleasing manners and irreproachable character. I have no doubt he would give eminent satisfaction as a teacher in any branch of knowledge he may feel himself inclined to undertake.

W. D. Wilson, Registrar,
Cornell University.

He was a teacher in the schools of his native county, an instructor in a German military academy at College Point, Long Island, and principal of the public school at Fishkill Village, New York. Having previously served the required clerkship, he was admitted to the bar in 1883. He began the practice of his profession in Woodbourne, and for the first two years after he was admitted acted as assistant to his father, who was then district attorney of Sullivan county. He was next engaged as a clerk in the office of Stapler & Wood, New York City. In July, 1886, he was appointed an examiner in the United States Appraiser's Department at the Port of New York, where he remained until December, 1889. He was assigned to the first division, and during his incumbency decided numerous important claims made by importers against the government for a refund of duty because of damage to merchandise on the voyage of importation. His decisions were rarely appealed from, and rarely, if ever, reversed. In accepting his resignation the appraiser wrote him as follows:

Port of New York,
Appraiser's Office,
December 16, 1889.

Mr. H. W. Smith,
Examiner, 1st Division:

Dear Sir:—I have your resignation, and in accepting the same desire to acknowledge the fidelity and ability with which you have always discharged your duties as an officer of this Department. Wishing you every success in your new field of labor I remain

Very truly yours,
M. W. Cooper,
Appraiser.

He then resumed the practice of law in New York City, in which he has been actively engaged since that time. He was a member of the firm of Stapler, Smith & Tomlinson, New York attorneys for the

Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, of Wilmington, Delaware; and later a member of the firm of Gibson, Smith & Tomlinson, attorneys for the Bank of New York. He is at present the senior member of the firm of Smith & Tomlinson.

One of his greatest pleasures is to unravel and master the most intricate problems of the law, giving his undivided attention to the cause of his client. He has had an active trial practice, and argued many important cases before the Appellate Courts of his native State, among which were: People *ex rel.* Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, which case involved the question of the power of the State to tax foreign corporations; and the case of Kate Taylor, who had been convicted of murder in the first degree, in which he was associated with his father, who had been assigned by the court to take an appeal. He argued the case, and secured a judgment of reversal of the conviction.

He was counsel to the Board of Sewer Commissioners during the organization of the sewer district in the town of Eastchester, Westchester county. This was the first district in the State organized under the statute permitting sewer districts to be laid out in towns, and involved an expenditure of upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

He was special counsel with Edgar C. Beecroft in securing from the United States government an opening for the Bronx Valley Trunk Sewer into the Hudson river. He also argued important cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, among which were the case of Hardenbergh *vs.* Ray, involving the question of the construction of the statute of wills in the State of Oregon; the case of Haddock *vs.* Haddock, one of the leading cases decided by that court, involving the question of the construction of the full faith and credit clause of the United States Constitution. He was associated with Henry B. B. Stapler in the preparation of the brief in the case of Goldey *vs.* Morning News.

He was associated with Colonel William A. Phillips, counsel for the Cherokee Nation in negotiating the sale of the Cherokee outlet (now Oklahoma) to the United States government, and later appeared in behalf of the Choctaw Nation to oppose certain legislation threatened by the United States, affecting the interests of that tribe.

In the field of fraternal work, Mr. Smith has confined his efforts almost exclusively to the Masonic order. In the York Rite he is a member of St. Nicholas Lodge, No. 321, of New York City; of Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons; of Adelphic Council, No. 7, Royal and Select Masters; and of Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, Knights Templar. In Scottish Rite he is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of the Aurora Grata bodies of Brooklyn. He is also a member of Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Brooklyn. Mr. Smith early became a life member in all the Masonic bodies with which he is connected. At different times at the request of the Commissioners of Appeals of the Grand Lodge of the State, he has acted as arbitrator in the settlement of controversies which arose between members of the order. He served as master of his lodge and as commander of his commandery, and on the recommendation of Herman R. Kretschmar, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of the State of New York, he was appointed by the Grand Commandery of the State of Texas as its representative in the State of New York. This appointment entitled him to the rank of captain-general of the Grand Commandery of the State of New York during the remainder of his life.

In 1898, Mr. Smith took up his residence in Bronxville, New York. In political action he has followed the precepts of his honored father, and has steadfastly supported the Democratic party. In 1905 and 1906 he was on the board of trustees of the village, during which time the sewer system was inaugurated, and a considerable portion of the trunk sewer constructed. In 1908, his activities were seriously impaired by a severe operation from which he has not fully recovered. In 1913 and 1914, he served as village president, during which period, in co-operation with the board of trustees, he succeeded in settling a considerable amount of vexatious litigation which had been pending against the village for some time, and of having plans adopted for the elimination of the grade crossing over which there had been a spirited contest for nearly ten years. He was also instrumental in securing important legislation permitting the Bronx Parkway Commission to proceed with the development of the Parkway, and recently received the following letter:

BRONX PARKWAY COMMISSION,
280 MADISON AVENUE, CORNER 40TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

COMMISSIONERS:
Madison Grant, President.
William White Niles, Vice-President.
James G. Cannon, Treasurer.
Jay Downer, Engineer and Secretary.

JANUARY 4, 1917.

HON. HENRY WILLIS SMITH,
Sagamore Road, Bronxville, N. Y.:

MY DEAR MR. SMITH:—I take pleasure in sending you by messenger herewith a copy of the Commission's report for the two-year period ending June 30, 1916.

I am sure you will be interested in noting the progress of our work in the furtherance of which you rendered, in the earlier period, conspicuously valuable services.

Very truly yours,
JAY DOWNER,
Engineer and Secretary.

While he took an active interest in politics, prior to locating in Bronxville he had uniformly declined to accept a nomination for an elective office, and on each occasion there he was elected without opposition.

When asked to give a sketch of his life when he was a candidate for village president, he gave the following epitome:

> I have had a happy life of unusual activity and unceasing labor. My personal feeling many times is that I have had enough and done enough, in a minor way, perhaps; but my happiest hours are now spent with my wife and children in our summer camp in the hills of Sullivan County where we all enjoy our good horse "Gyp" and "Dad's red oxen."

Mr. Smith is a member of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence; of the Westchester County, New York County, State and City Bar associations; of the Sons of the American Revolution; a life member of Lawrence Hospital; a charter member of the Lawrence Park Country Club; a member of the North Lake Fish and Game Club, of Canada; Lenape Lake Fishing Club, Cornell University Club, and of the Democratic Club of Westchester County. He is a member of the Reformed Dutch Church of Bronxville.

Mr. Smith married, October 27, 1898, Katheryn Feldhusen, born July 2, 1872, daughter of John (born at Cuxhaven, Germany, August 2, 1838,) and Emma Maria (Healy) Feldhusen (born November 18, 1837, died at Bronxville, February 8, 1914). Their children are: Eleanor DePuy Feldhusen Smith, born October 1, 1899; John Feldhusen Smith, born January 1, 1901, died August 6, 1905; Peter Austin Smith (2nd), born June 18, 1907, in Bronxville.

Mr. Smith's only sister, Henrietta, born at Woodbourne, February 24, 1856, married the Rev. Benjamin T. Statesir; of this marriage there are two children, William and Elizabeth. His brother, George Holmes Smith, born at Woodbourne, October 8, 1864, is serving his third term as county judge and surrogate of Sullivan county, and was a candidate for justice of the Supreme Court, in the Third Judicial District, on the Democratic ticket in the fall of 1916. His brother, Peter Austin Smith, born at Woodbourne, August 31, 1858, is a successful business man in New York City, has served as trustee of savings institutions and been appointed by the court as trustee of estates. Another brother, Ryerson Hardenbergh Smith, born at Woodbourne, February 27, 1863, was early compelled to give up active business on account of his health. Mr. Smith's three brothers are bachelors.

STEVENS, John Austin,

Founder of Sons of the Revolution.

John Austin Stevens was born in New York, January 21, 1827, son of John Austin and Abby (Weld) Stevens, and grandson of Ebenezer Stevens, lieutenant in the Second Continental Artillery, one of the military escort of Washington on his entry into New York on "Evacuation Day," November 25, 1783.

Mr. Stevens was of English origin, descended from Richard Warren, a signer of the "Mayflower" compact, and a member of Miles Standish's company of musketeers in the great "Meadow fight," 1626; and from Colonel Benjamin Church, commander of troops for the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth colonies in King Philip's war, 1676. He was the great-grandson of Colonel William Perkins, of Boston, and of Judge John Ledyard, of Connecticut, deputy to the "Colonial Assembly" of the Hartford Colony. John A. Stevens (1795-1874), father of John Austin Stevens, graduated at Yale College in 1813; was secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce; first president of the Merchants' Exchange, and first president of the Bank of Commerce, 1839-66.

John Austin Stevens was educated at private schools in New York, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1846. He entered the employ of Spofford, Tileston & Company, had charge of their entire correspondence, and was for years cashier for the firm. In 1852 he formed a partnership with John Storey, of Cuba, with which island they carried on extensive importations. In the panic of 1857 he was secretary of the "Exchange Committee," appointed by the banks of New York to purchase produce bills. In politics Mr. Stevens was a staunch Republican. In the autumn of 1860 he organized the great outdoor meeting of the Merchants' Exchange, over which his father presided, which rallied men of all parties in New York to the support of Abraham Lincoln; and alone he organized the series of public meetings at the Cooper Institute, when Chase, Grow, Doolittle, Stevens, Doubleday and other leading statesman spoke in turn, rallying the people to the election of Mr. Lincoln. In 1862 he was the confidential secretary of the treasury note committee, which raised the first colossal loan for the government. To his suggestion is due the imprint on the bonds of the United States, pledging the entire customs revenues in coin to the payment of the interest on the public debt. In the spring of 1863 he drew the pledge of the Loyal National League, and organized that body, which shaped the Republican policy of New York. Drawing up a brief pledge, he called upon the people to form themselves into a Loyal National League, pledged to unconditional loyalty to the national government, to an unwavering support of its effort to suppress the rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the national unity both in principle and territorial boundary. Copies of this appeal he posted upon the buildings of the "Tribune" and "Evening Post," inviting signatures, whereupon ten thousand persons affixed their names. A public meeting of the signers was called at the Cooper Institute, March 20, 1863, a council appointed, and the Loyal National League soon had branches all over the country. That summer a convention was called at Utica, attended by an assemblage of distinguished men, virile resolutions were adopted, and the government strengthened to assert a vigorous policy. He was the manager and director of the Loyal Publications Society, organizer and secretary of the National War Committee, which succeeded the Union Defence Committee, and received the thanks of Secretary Stanton and General Halleck for timely service. The plan of "depot camps" suggested by him, received the approval of the War Department. He organized the expedition for the relief of Texas, diverted from its original purpose to the relief of General Butler at New Orleans. In 1861 he took under his special charge the recruitment of the Fifty-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, sending it to the front, maintaining it, and keeping it in the field from the beginning to the close of the war. He became secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce in 1862. In 1867 he published the colonial records of the Chamber of Commerce (1768-84), and founded the gallery of portraits. In 1868, after organizing the centennial celebration of the founding of the Chamber of Commerce, when he delivered the commemorative address, he resigned his secretaryship to visit Europe. Residing five years abroad, he witnessed the downfall of the French empire and the proclamation of the republic (1870). Returning to New York in 1873, he resumed his interest in public affairs and financial matters. He was elected librarian of the New York Historical Society, and in 1877 he founded the "Magazine of American History," which he edited for years, contributing his finest historical essays to its pages.

Mr. Stevens will be best remembered as the founder of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, a patriotic society on the order of the Cincinnati, yet on broader lines, admitting the descendants of all those who had served in the military, naval or civil service at the time of the Revolution, in order "to keep alive among ourselves and our descendants the patriotic spirit of the men, who in military, naval or civil service, by their acts or counsel achieved American independence; to collect and procure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records and other documents relating to the War of the Revolution, and to promote intercourse and good feeling among its members, now and hereafter." In a circular letter headed "Sons of the Revolution," he invited a meeting at the New York Historical Society, February 22, 1876. The society was reorganized December 4, 1883, when Mr. Stevens was elected its first president and incorporated April 29, 1884. At Fraunces' Tavern, New York, there is a tablet with the following inscription which perpetuates this event:

Sons of the Revolution—Founded Feb. 22, 1876,
By John Austin Stevens.
New York Historical Society Library,
Organized Dec. 4, 1883, in this room.
Incorporated Apr. 29, 1884—Esto Perpetua.
Erected by the Board of Managers.

In 1889, at the Washington Centennial celebration, Mr. Stevens, of the general entertainment committee of the Chamber of Commerce took an active part in all the ceremonies. In 1893, on the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, an appropriation was made by a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was the secretary, for the reception of the lineal descendants of Columbus, the Duke of Verugua, Lord High Admiral of Spain and his family. These celebrations, the address of welcome to the duke by the Chamber of Commerce, the New York Historical Society and the American Geographical Society, with the magnificent reception at the Hotel Waldorf, the banquet to the foreign and United States naval officers, the ball to the guests of the city, at the Madison Square Garden, and the shore parade of the foreign and United States sailors, all were carried out by Mr. Stevens and his son. He was the author of a "Life of Albert Gallatin" (1882) for the "American Statesman" series, and with Professor J. S. Newberry prepared the article on New York State in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica." He also wrote a play, "Colonel Beverly," and an historical novel, "The Major's Quest" (unpublished); and contributed to "The Narrative and Critical History of America," Wilson's "Memorial History of New York City," and Baylis' "History of Newport County." He also published many addresses, books, pamphlets and papers. It has been said of him that "to him more than to any other man belongs the credit of the movement to create an interest in American history." He was a master of English, and had all the resources of the language at his command. In his historical essays it is difficult to decide which is most advisable, the vigor and sweep of his thought or the purity and power of his style.

During the last years of his life, Mr. Stevens made his home in Newport, Rhode Island, engaged in literary work, and taking an active interest in the political questions of the day. He was married, June 5, 1855, to Margaret Antoinette, daughter of William Lewis Morris, of Morrisiana, New York, and had one son, John Austin Stevens, Jr., and two daughters, Mary Morris and Abby Weld Stevens. He died at Newport, Rhode Island, June 16, 1910.

MERRITT, Wesley,

Distinguished Soldier.

General Wesley Merritt was born in New York City, June 16, 1836, son of John Willis and Julia Ann (De Forrest) Merritt. He was educated in the schools of his native city and in the West, and in 1855 was appointed to the United States Military Academy, West Point, from which he was graduated in 1860, and assigned to service as brevet second lieutenant of dragoons. On January 28, 1861, he was commissioned second lieutenant; on May 13, first lieutenant; and on April 5, 1862, captain in the Second United States Cavalry.

Soon afterward, the Civil War having opened, he attached to the Army of the Potomac in the Virginia peninsular campaign on the staff of General Phillip St. George Cooke, then being transferred to the headquarters of the Department of Defences, Washington, D. C., under General Heintzelmann. In April, 1863, he was attached to the staff of General Stoneman. He was an active participant in the raid on Richmond, Virginia, that year, and, relieved from staff duty, as captain commanded his own regiment, the Second Cavalry, at the battle of Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863. In July he was brevetted major for bravery at the battle of Gettysburg, where he commanded the regular cavalry brigade. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel May 4, 1864, for gallantry at the battle of Yellow Tavern, Virginia, and colonel, May 28, having, meantime, been raised to the rank of captain in the Second Cavalry, April 5, 1862, and of brigadier-general of volunteers, June 29, 1863, for gallantry at the battle of Beverly Ford. During 1864 he was in command of a cavalry brigade in Virginia under General Sheridan; was present at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill; commanded a division of cavalry with Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley campaign; on October 19 was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and distinguished himself at Five Forks and Sailor's Creek. At the battle of Winchester a part of Merritt's cavalry division, after repeated charges, supported by the infantry, turned General Early's line at the decisive moment, throwing him into retreat. Later, he defeated General Kershaw's division in an attempt to force a passage of the Shenandoah, near Cedarville, inflicting a heavy loss. In the remainder of the campaign, he won repeated distinction, and was one of the three Federal commissioners to arrange terms of surrender at Appomattox. On April 1, 1865, he was commissioned major-general of volunteers for gallantry at Five Forks. Later he participated in a movement against General Joseph E. Johnston, in North Carolina, then being transferred to the Military Division of the Southwest and the Department of Texas in command of the cavalry forces, and was finally chief of the Military Division of the Gulf until December 31, 1865.

In the fall of 1866 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Ninth Cavalry, and employed on inspection duty at the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf until February, 1867. In 1869 he was in Texas with his regiment, and at St. Louis, Missouri, where he was a member of the general tactics board until December, 1870. From that time until 1875 he was stationed again in Texas and during the next years was inspector of cavalry in the Military Division of the Missouri. He was commissioned colonel of the Fifth Cavalry, July 1, 1876, and took part in the expedition against the Sioux under General Crook; being afterwards appointed chief of cavalry of the Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions, then assigned to Forts D. A. Russell and Laramie, Wyoming. He was appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, in July, 1882, and continued in that position until 1887, when he was commissioned brigadier-general and assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri. In 1895 he was promoted major-general, and assigned to command of department with headquarters in Chicago. In 1897 he was assigned to the command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

In June, 1898, during the Spanish War, General Merritt was appointed military governor of the Philippine Islands, and, sailing from San Francisco with an army of eight thousand men, arrived at Manila, July 25. On August 13 the Manila trenches were stormed by General Merritt's troops while a part of Admiral Dewey's fleet shelled the forts at Malate. The Spanish were forced back by the troops and retreated into the walled city, and there, seeing that further resistance was useless, capitulated. On August 27 General Merritt issued a proclamation to the Filipinos, and on August 30 sailed from Manila on board the steamer "China," under orders to proceed to Paris, where the Peace Commission was then sitting. He left the "China" at Hong Kong and continued his journey *via* the Suez canal, arriving at Port Said on September 28th; going thence by way of Marseilles to Paris, where he arrived October 3. On the two following days the American peace delegates devoted their entire session to a conference with General Merritt, who imparted to the commission his own opinions and those of Admiral Dewey concerning the physical, geographical, moral and political conditions prevailing in the Philippine Islands. On his return home on December 30, he was relieved of the command of the Department of the Pacific, and from all further duties pertaining to the Philippine Islands, and was ordered to New York to command the Department of the East. General Merritt was one of the ablest and most experienced officers in the United States army, and always held the esteem and respect of his associates in the many important positions he had so adequately filled.

He was twice married; (first) in 1871, to Caroline Warren, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who died in 1893; (second) October 23, 1898, to Laura, daughter of Norman Williams, of Chicago, Illinois. He died December 3, 1910.

SHERMAN, James S.,

Statesman.

James Schoolcraft Sherman, Vice-President of the United States from March 4, 1909, until his demise on October 30, 1912, and an honored ex-member of the legal fraternity of the State of New York, was born in Utica, Oneida county, New York, October 24, 1850, son of General Richard U. and Mary F. Sherman, the former an eminent litterateur and editor, and a great admirer, friend and supporter of the Liberal Republican policies of Horace Greeley, editor of the "New York Tribune."

After having acquired the requisite elementary education, James Schoolcraft Sherman was received into the Whitestown Seminary, whereat he assiduously pursued the academic course with a view of progressing ultimately to Hamilton College, at which famous collegiate institution he matriculated successfully in 1875, and subsequently graduated therefrom, gaining the especial approbation of the college faculty by the intellectual superiority he manifested in the creditable place he attained among the graduates of the class of 1878. Immediately thereafter he commenced a reading of law, and registered as a law student in the office of his relative, Henry J. Cookinham, of the law firm of Beardsley, Cookinham & Burdick, of Utica, New York, pursuing the study with marked aptitude and diligence until in 1880 he adequately satisfied the board of examiners, and was admitted to the bar of Oneida county, New York, in the autumn term of court of 1880.

Entering upon the practice of his profession, James S. Sherman in that year formed professional association with Henry J. Cookinham and John G. Gibson, the three constituting the law firm of Cookinham, Gibson & Sherman. The partnership, however, was dissolved a year later, Mr. Gibson retiring from the firm, which then became Cookinham & Sherman, afterwards Cookinham, Sherman & Martin, and subsequently Cookinham, Sherman & Cookinham, the last-named being son of the senior member of the firm, and nephew of Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Sherman's practice of law was able and dignified, and drew to him the encomiums and esteem of the judiciary and his professional brethren, and likewise the respect and admiration of the citizens of Utica; so much so that in 1884 he was elected to the chief magistracy of the city. His merit in the mayoralty gained him further popular preferment, and in 1886 he was selected as representative to Congress, and was maintained in that national legislative office until 1908, with the exception of one term, when he was defeated by Harry W. Bentley. James Schoolcraft Sherman was a Republican representative in the Fiftieth, the Fifty-first, the Fifty-third and the seven succeeding Congresses, his distinguished and honorable record in national service during that period indicating to the Republican party in 1908 his title to high executive position in the State administration. He was consequently, in that year, made the nominee of the Republican party for Vice-President of the United States, was elected and took office on March 4, 1909. He maintained the office with a dignity and standing compatible with his previous record of high moral integrity until his death, which occurred in Utica, New York, on October 30, 1912.

As a member of the national House of Representatives, Mr. Sherman quickly rose to leading rank, and in the sincere esteem of his fellow-legislators. His ability and judicial poise, rendered him a presiding officer of strength and marked success, and during the discussion of important bills, when party feeling ran high, his reputation as a gentleman of honor and impartiality frequently brought demand from both sides that he preside over the deliberations. He exercised an appreciable influence upon the policies of the administrations in which he participated, and upon the party to which he belonged, and was perhaps the most influential of the Vice-Presidents in party councils. Regarding him, it is on historical record that "so satisfactorily did he preside over the Senate that he won the admiration not only of every member of his own party, but of his opponents also."

Mr. Sherman was an able advocate, and had he devoted his talents to the practice of law, instead of almost wholly to the national service, he would probably have attained high place in the judiciary of the State. In what legal work he was able to do, he was eminently successful, and as a financier he also exhibited much aptitude, having been one of the founders of the Utica Trust and Deposit Company, and its president from date of organization until his decease.

On January 26, 1881, he was married, at East Orange, New Jersey, to Carrie Babcock, daughter of Lewis H. Babcock, a prominent lawyer of Utica. To them were born three children: Sherrill B., born in 1883; Richard U., in 1884; and Thomas N., 1886.

GREEN, Walter Jerome,

Financier, Railroad Magnate.

Over a quarter of a century has passed since Walter Jerome Green ended his earthly career in the prosperous communities which his creative genius caused to arise, and after the great development of Southern Florida along the lines he originally laid down. In Utica, New York, both he and his father are remembered as being prominently identified with financial interests; the elder Green being one of the oldest and best known bankers in Central New York. The life of Walter Jerome Green has extended over a period of but forty-three years, but it was filled to overflowing with business activity and an earnest endeavor which left the world better for his having lived in it. He not only laid his own day and generation under an obligation, but the generation which has since arisen and those to follow are now and will continue to reap the benefit. The great work in Southern Florida with which the name of Henry M. Flagler is so closely and justly associated was begun by Walter J. Green, Mr. Flagler purchasing Mr. Green's railroad in 1886 after death had stilled the hand of the builder.

Mr. Green was a son of Charles Green,

born at Sangerfield, Oneida county, New York, May 28, 1811, son of David Green, born at South East, Putnam county, New York, a relative of General Nathanael Greene, of Revolutionary fame, and tracing ancestry to John Alden and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, who came in the "Mayflower." David Green, through his mother, was connected with the Hatch family of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and with the Sears family. Charles Green, an influential banker, married Mary Jane Hubbard, of Hubbardsville, Madison county, New York, daughter of Oliver Kellogg and Mary (Meacham) Hubbard, both born in Connecticut, and a descendant of Lieutenant Joseph Kellogg, of Hadley, Massachusetts. This ancestry opens the doors of all American societies basing membership upon descent from Pilgrim, Colonist or soldier of the period of 1620-1783.

Walter Jerome Green, son of Charles and Mary Jane (Hubbard) Green, was born in Hubbardsville, Madison county, New York, October 10, 1842, died at his home on Rutger place, Utica, New York, January 27, 1885. He was educated at Cazenovia Seminary and Madison Seminary, preparing for the profession of law at Albany Law School, whence he was graduated, class of 1864. He practiced for two years after receiving his degree, then abandoned a promising career at the bar to become his father's assistant in the banking business. This was the turning point in his life and what was loss to the legal profession was the business world's gain. Soon after joining his father, the young man was admitted to a partnership in the bank, the firm reorganizing as Charles Green & Son. Young though he was, his enterprising spirit soon made itself felt in the affairs of his father's business, which gradually broadened its field of operations and took a leading place among similar enterprises in the central part of the State. An important department in the business of the house was the trade in hops, which became so extensive as to place the firm among the largest dealers in the country. To meet the demand for reliable intelligence bearing on the hop trade, the firm published a journal known as "Charles Green & Son's Hop Paper," a large handsomely printed four-page folio of twenty-eight columns, of which an edition of about five thousand was isuued, gratuitously, each quarter.

Mr. Green became interested in a railroad project in Florida which promised the brightest results. Seeking a new field for investment of his capital, his attention was drawn to the lack of modern transportation facilities in the fruit-growing section of that State, and guided by the promptings of his judgment, which on many previous occasions had been exercised with the most fortunate results, he threw both energy and money into the scheme. The outcome of this effort was the Jacksonville, St. Augustine & Halifax River Railroad, of which Mr. Green was president and the entire owner. This road began at Jacksonville on the St, Johns river, in the northeastern corner of the State, extended southwardly and eastwardly to St. Augustine on the Atlantic coast and was thirty-seven miles in length. The road connected with the Atlantic Coast Steamship Company, running outside to New Smyrna on the Halifax coast. Mr. Green's intentions were to extend the road a distance of one hundred and six miles to New Smyrna. This would have afforded quick and cheap transportation between Jacksonville and the Halifax and Indian river country. Although recently constructed, the road received an extensive patronage and its energetic president and his assistants gave ample proof of their ability to meet every demand that should be made upon them. It ran through a fertile and rapidly developing region and shortened the time of transport between the orange country of the east coast of Florida and New York by some eight days—a most important consideration under any circumstances, but more especially so in view of the perishable nature of the delicate fruit transported. While the possibilities of this section of Florida as a fruit-growing country and health resort have long been known and to some extent developed, progress has been slow and uncertain owing to the lack of railroad facilities. Mr. Green's enterprise bid fair to remedy this drawback completely, and the beneficent effects were perceptible in a great variety of ways in the fertile, beautiful and salubrious peninsula traversed by his road. Among the most notable results was the laying out of new towns between St. Augustine and Jacksonville. Here the balmy breezes of the Atlantic, softened and toned by their passage through miles of health-giving pine forests, impart a recuperative property to the air which cannot fail to make the locality a favorite resort for invalids, while its easy accessibility must also contribute greatly to its popularity. The impetus given to the whole peninsula by the building of the Jacksonville, St. Augustine & Halifax River Railroad rapidly attracted northern capital, and it is probably no more than just to say that this project, so successfully inaugurated and carried through by Mr. Green, has had more to do with the upbuilding of this part of the State of Florida than any other influence. The railroad rapidly enlarged its terminal facilities and was supplied by its active president with additional freight and passenger cars, including two new parlor cars and a magnificent new ferry boat, "The Mechanic," one hundred and forty feet in length and said to be the finest looking craft of its kind in any waters south of New York City, capable of carrying eighteen hundred people and fifteen large teams. The arrival of "The Mechanic" recorded another step taken by Mr. Green to secure for Jacksonville the immense trade that was developing along the South Atlantic coast, and the railroad being now equipped with two steamers was better than ever to command it.

Speaking of the death of Mr. Green, the Florida "Times-Union" said:

> A host of friends in Jacksonville were shocked this morning by the announcement of the death of W. Jerome Green, of Utica, New York. At once the flags on the steam ferry line were displayed at half-mast and the office in this city draped in mourning. In the death of Mr. Green, Jacksonville loses one of her best friends, for he realized that the interests of his road and those of the city were identical and shaped the management and policy of the road accordingly. Our business men feel deeply for his death, for it was well known that it was his policy to push the road to Daytona and points farther south with all possible speed. While it is true that Jacksonville, in the death of Mr. Green, has lost a friend, it is still more true, if possible, that the whole Halifax coast has suffered a much more serious loss. Mr. Green's wife and son and friends have the deepest sympathies of our entire community in their sad bereavement.

On the death of Mr. Green the property was left to trustees for his son. In 1886 it was sold to H. M. Flagler, of New York, who has carried out the plans and ideas of its previous owner.

In the varied enterprises in which he has been engaged, Mr. Green showed himself possessed of superior intelligence and judgment and a rare degree of push and energy. He seldom entered upon a project as a mere speculation, and what to less far-sighted and sagacious persons might seem fraught with disaster proved in his competent hands prolific of success.

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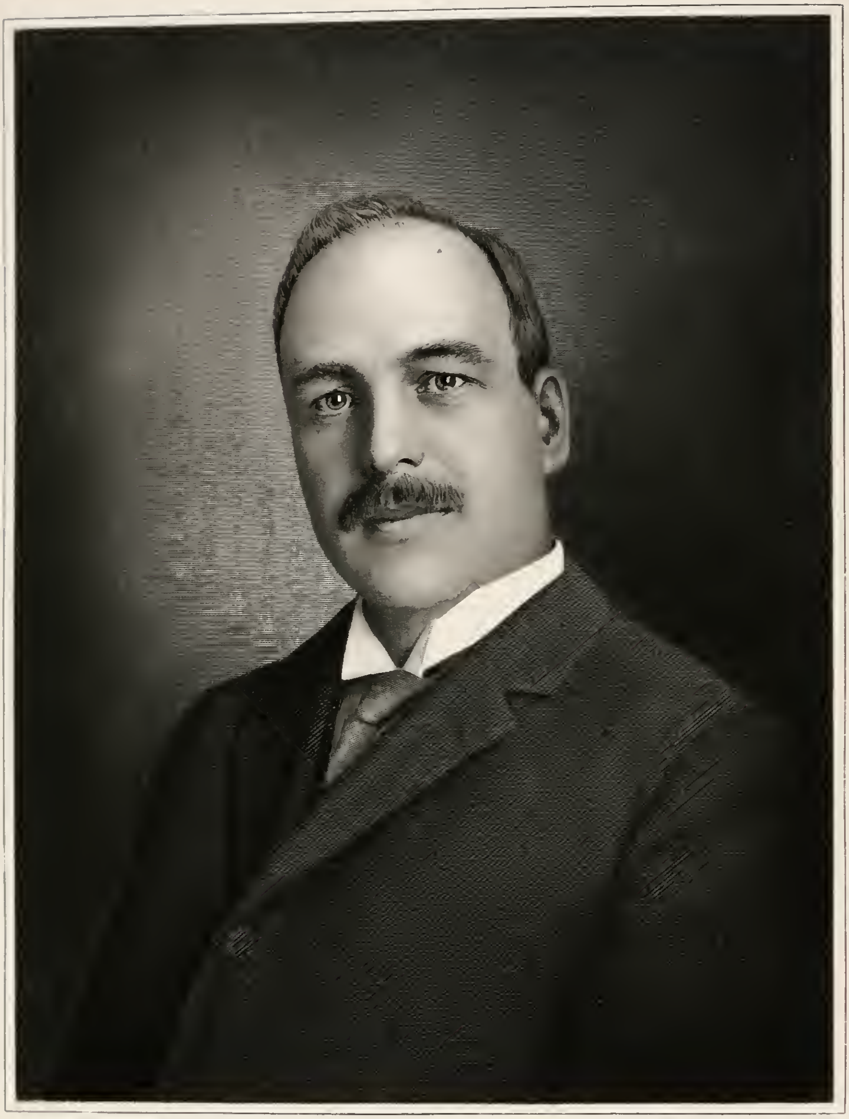

Ernest K. Speiden

Not alone in Utica but throughout the central part of the State, where his business relations were numerous, important and in active operation for a score of years, he was highly respected as an honorable and successful banker and merchant and an upright man. In the south, where his capital, intelligence and energy provided congenial and profitable employment, the results of his labors were recognized as alike beneficent and progressive. Returning from active labors in Florida in the winter of 1884-85 he was passing some time at his home in Utica, when he was stricken with apoplexy and died. Bright, genial, hospitable, well informed and entertaining, he had a large number of friends to whom his sudden and unexpected death was the occasion of profound sorrow.

On June 26, 1867, Mr. Green was united in marriage to Sarah L. Swartwout, a daughter of Henry Swartwout, of Troy, New York. The mother of Mrs. Green was Maria Lester (Ketelhuyn) Swartwout, who was a descendant of Joachim Ketelhuyn, who in 1650 was one of the founders of Beverwyck, later called Albany, New York. The ancestral estates of the Ketelhuyn family were known as early as 1451 as Ketelshagen on the Island of Rugen, the family being long famous in the history of its nobility. Mrs. Green is a descendant of William Ketelhuyn, of Saratoga, New York, who in 1734 was the owner of land ten miles square in what is now the village of Saratoga. Her father was a descendant of Tomys and Heynaricke (Barnets) Swartwout, who were married in Amsterdam, Holland, May 10, 1631, and came to New Netherlands in March, 1652.

It is related of Captain Abraham Swartwout that probably the first display of the American flag at a military post was at Fort Schuyler, on the site of Rome, New York. The fort was besieged early in the month of August, 1777, and the garrison were without a flag so they made one according to the prescription of Congress by cutting up sheets to form white stripes, bits of scarlet cloth for the red stripes, and the blue ground for the stars was composed of portions of a cloth cloak belonging to Captain Abraham Swartwout, of Dutchess county, New York, and the flag was unfurled August 3, 1777.

Exceptionally far-seeing and possessing rare judgment in business matters, Mr. Green accumulated a handsome property. He spared no pains to render his home beautiful and attractive within and without, and the residence on Rutger Place where his widow still lives is one of the handsomest in Utica.

SPEIDEN, Ernest Kinzer,

Successful Business Man.

A son of the "Old Dominion," Mr. Speiden since 1889 has been identified with the business interests of New York City, first through a long connection with the International Mercantile Marine Company, and since through his official relations with Innis, Speiden & Company, importers and manufacturers of chemicals and dye stuffs. On the paternal side Mr. Speiden descends from a Scotch ancestor, Robert Speiden, born in Scotland in 1770, died in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, in 1814, while in the military service of his country. He came to the newly created United States, located in Washington, D. C., and there met a Scotch lady, Ann Williams, born in Melrose, Scotland, in 1773. They were married in Washington, March 2, 1797, and there resided until the exigencies of war called the husband into the second conflict with Great Britain, from which he never returned. His widow survived him until June 5, 1849.

William Speiden, son of Robert and Ann (Williams) Speiden, was born in Washington, D. C., December 25, 1797, and died in his native city, December 18, 1861, and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery. He was purser of the United States Navy under Commodore Charles Wilkes on the United States exploring expedition in 1838-42, which visited South America, the Samoan, Fiji, Hawaiian, and other islands in the Pacific, the Antarctic regions, and the western coast of North America. In the Ellice Island group is an island which Commander Wilkes named Speiden, "after one of the most valuable officers of the expedition." William Speiden was also on the United States expedition to the China seas and Japan under Commodore Perry in 1853, during which time the treaty was made opening Japan to American commerce. He was appointed by Commodore Perry to confer with Japanese officials in regard to the comparative value of the Japanese and American currency. (See narrative of Commodore Perry, compiled by Francis Hawkes—pages 478-9).

He married, October 7, 1828, Marian Coote, born in England, March 9, 1810, died in Alexandria, Virginia, October 28, 1866, daughter of Clement Tubbs and Mary (Cole) Coote, of Cambridgeshire, England. The Cootes came to America in 1817 and settled in Washington, D. C., where Mr. Coote engaged in the dry goods business. He was a lawyer by profession and long held the position of justice of the peace. He served as councilman in 1826, and as alderman from 1827 to 1834, most of the time as president of the board. A citizen of prominence and note, with a forceful, aggressive character, he took great interest in the rather strenuous politics of that day. In Masonic circles his interest and activity dated from his admission to the order. He was secretary of Federal Lodge, in 1827; senior warden in 1828-29, and master from 1830 to 1834. He served as junior grand warden in 1830; senior grand warden in 1831, and deputy grand master in 1834. He was an interesting figure in the history of Free Masonry in Washington during the period of persecution from 1830 to 1840, and his years of service to the fraternity both in his lodge and in the Grand Lodge were troublous, indeed, but were met by him in the language of a biographer, "with a patient and formal dignity." He lived, however, to see Free Masonry in the full tide of prosperity, and the influence of the stalwart service he had given in the hour of trial was felt until the period of the Civil War. He died in Baltimore, May 12, 1849, and was interred in the Congressional Cemetery, the Grand Lodge conducting the ceremony.

William and Marian (Coote) Speiden were the parents of: Marian Eliza, William Clement, Clement Coote, William, Edgar, Mariana, Theodore, and Ada Rosana.

Dr. Clement Coote Speiden, second son of William and Marian (Coote) Speiden, was born in Washington, D. C., May 17, 1833, died in Marshall, Fauquier county, Virginia, August 8, 1898. He was a graduate of the collegiate department of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and after deciding upon a profession, entered the medical department of the same university, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine. In early manhood he located in Marshall and there practiced his profession as fully as health would permit until his death. In September, 1872, he was appointed medical director and surgeon to the Atlantic division of the Costa Rican Railroad Company, South America, and while in performance of his duties in Costa Rica was thrown from a handcar, sustaining a fracture of the leg. While disabled he contracted a climatic fever, and was so thoroughly weakened thereby that in February, 1873, he was compelled to return to Virginia. He never fully recovered, but was a sufferer the entire quarter of a century that he lived and practiced in Marshall and vicinity after his return from Costa Rica.

Dr. Speiden was a refined and cultured gentleman, deeply and tenderly loved. He was converted to Methodism thirty years prior to his death, and filled nearly all the offices of the church in Marshall to which he belonged. But his especial field of usefulness in the church, and a field in which he had no superior, was the Sunday school. He was superintendent of that department of the church for thirty years, and was also the leader and director of song, both in the Sunday school and in congregational worship, for a number of years. He was a constant reader and a close student of the Bible, and in his Sunday school lessons gave to the scholars the benefit of his study and knowledge. Genial, generous and manly, he attracted all, and in his home he was the soul of hospitality.

Dr. Speiden was married, April 19, 1859, by the Rev. William E. Judkins, of the Virginia Conference, to Ellen Douglass Norris, born July 22, 1834, in Fauquier county, Virginia, died in Marshall, January 11, 1911, daughter of Judge George W. and Mary D. (Wright) Norris. Dr. and Mrs. Speiden were the parents of eleven children, all born in Marshall: 1. Margaret Wright, born April 30, 1860, residing at the old homestead. 2. George Norris, born October 8, 1861; married Lillian G. Brooks, in Boston, Massachusetts, July 31, 1886; issue: Norris Douglass, Margaret Clementine, Henry Lewis and Lillian Frances. 3. William Edgar, born March 16, 1864. 4. Clement Coote, Jr., born May 24, 1866; married, October 12, 1892, M. Eleanor Wright, of Hamilton, Ontario; issue: Clement Leith, Katherine Douglass, John Gordon Ferrier, and Eleanor Leith. 5. Henry Waugh, born March 18, 1868; married, August 24, 1895, Harriet U. Utterback, at Marshall; issue: Harriet, Clement Coote, Ellen Douglass, Henry Withers, William Edgar. 6. Mary Douglass, born March 19, 1870; married, September 20, 1899, Alvin Summers, of New York City; issue: Virginia Douglass. 7. Ernest K., mentioned below. 8. Marion, born September 28, 1874; married, January 17, 1900, Sophie Clayton Slaughter, at The Plains, Virginia; issue: Philip Clayton and Marion Coote. 9 Alpheus Wilson, born March 4, 1877; married, December 25, 1900, Jennie H. Whitney, at New York City; issue: Margaret Wright, Helen Whitney and Ernest Douglass. 10. Edna, born November 6, 1879. 11. Eben Childs, born September 11, 1882; married, October 22, 1908, Idyl Gordon Bennett, at Evansville, Indiana.

Through his mother's line of descent, Ernest K. Speiden is of a family that for two hundred and sixty years has borne a prominent part in the social, political and military life of that State which bears the proud subtitle of "The Old Dominion." Among his ancestors are vestrymen, justices, sheriffs, legislators, burgesses, circuit judges and judges of the Supreme Court. The line also includes six generations of the Carter family, going back to Captain Thomas Carter, of "Barford," Lancaster county, Virginia, who came to America and purchased a large plantation on the Corotoman river, and settled there in 1652. He was a justice, member of the House of Burgesses, and captain of Lancaster Militia. He married Katherine Dale, daughter of

Major Edward Dale. Mr. Speiden's ancestors fought in every war and held all ranks from private to brigadier-general. His earliest Virginia ancestor was Major Edward Dale, who was a royalist, and came to Virginia about 1650, and was justice of the peace under the Crown from 1669 until 1684. In 1670-71-79-80, he was sheriff of Lancaster county, Virginia, his commission as justice always being for that county. He was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1677 and 1682; major of militia in 1680; clerk of the county from 1665 until 1674. He married Diana Skipwith, who traced her descent from Sir William de Skipwith, Lord of Skipwith, who, in the reign of Henry III., married a daughter of Sir John Thorp. Sir William was a descendant of Robert de Estouteville, Baron of Cottingham, in the time of William the Conqueror, who married Adeliza, daughter of Ivo, Count de Beaumont. From Baron de Estouteville the line of descent is traced to Ernest K. Speiden, through twenty-six generations, as follows:

(I) Robert de Estouteville, Baron of Cottingham in the time of the Conqueror; married Adeliza, daughter of Ivo, Count de Beaumont.

(II) Robert de Estouteville, married Eneburga, daughter and heir of Hugh Fitz Baldoric, a great Saxon Thane, Lordship of Schypwyc.

(III) Patrick de Estouteville, having by gift of his father, the lordship of Skipwith, his descendants took their name therefrom in accordance with the custom of the age. He married Beatrice, daughter of Sir Pagun De Langtun.

(IV) Jeffrey de Schypwith married Marian, daughter of William de Schypwith.

(V) Sir William de Skipwith, Lord of Skipwith, in the reign of Henry III., married a daughter of Sir John Thorp.

(VI) Sir John de Skipwith married Isabella De Arches.

(VII) John de Skipwith married Margaret, daughter of Herbert de Klinton, of Yorkshire.

(VIII) William de Skipwith married Margaret, daughter of Ralph FitzSimon, Lord of Ormsby, County of Lincoln.

(IX) Sir William Skipwith married Alice, daughter of Sir William de Hiltoft.

(X) Sir John Skipwith, of Ormsby, high sheriff of Lincolnshire, knighted by Henry IV. and Henry V., married Alice, daughter of Sir Frederick Tilney, Knight of Tilney, Norfolk county.

(XI) Sir Thomas Skipwith, second son, who distinguished himself in the French War and was knighted by Henry V., married Margaret, daughter of John, Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

(XII) Sir William Skipwith, died *vita patria*, was knighted in France, sheriff of Lincolnshire, in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of Henry VI. He married Agnes, daughter of Sir John Constable, Knight of Burton-Constable.

(XIII) Sir John Skipwith was made a knight baronet for his services against the Cornish rebels, being with the King at the battle of Blackheath. He married, in 1480, Catherine, daughter of Richard Fitzwilliams, of Wadsworth.

(XIV) Sir William Skipwith, Knight, Sheriff of Lincolnshire in the eighteenth year of the reign of Henry VIII.; married Alice, daughter of Sir Lionel Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, County of Lincoln, and by her acquired considerable estate.

The Dymoke line goes back to William the Conqueror, and through Matilda of Flanders, wife of the Conqueror, the line of descent extends back through counts of Flanders to Baldwin I., Count of Flanders, who married Judith, daughter of Charles II., "The Bald," king and Roman emperor, who was the grandson of Charlemagne, one of the world's greatest rulers. Through the wife of Henry I. of England, and Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III., King of Scotland, and his wife, the Saxon princess called "Saint Margaret," the Dymoke line goes back through the kings of Scotland and early kings of England to the good "King Alfred the Great," and thus comes the royal blood of the Skipwiths and Carters.

(XV) Sir Henry Skipwith, who purchased Prestwould; married Jane Hall, daughter of Francis Hall, of Grantham.

(XVI) Sir William Skipwith, Knight, died May 3, 1610; married Margaret Cave, daughter of Roger Cave, of Stanford.

(XVII) Amy Kempe, daughter of Sir Thomas Kempe, Knight, married Sir Henry Skipwith, Bart., of Prestwould, Leicestershire. Created a baronet, December 20, 1622.

(XVIII) Diana Skipwith married Major Edward Dale.

(XIX) Katherine Dale married Captain Thomas Carter.

(XX) Elizabeth Thornton married Edward Carter.

(XXI) Mrs. Ann Hunton married Thomas Carter.

(XXII) Miss Neale married George Carter (1).

(XXIII) George Carter (2).

(XXIV) Kitty Carter married Samuel Norris, son of William Norris.

(XXV) Mary D. Wright married George W. Norris, son of Samuel Norris. He was a judge of Fauquier county. His wife, Mary D. Wright, was a daughter of Dr. William B. and Penelope (Manley) Wright, granddaughter of Harrison and Margaret (Barry) Manley; great-granddaughter of John and Sarah Manley; and great-granddaughter of Edward and Mary (Stone) Barry. William Norris, grandfather of Judge George W. Norris, was an ensign in Captain Edmund's company of Virginia troops in the French and Indian War, 1761, and first lieutenant under F. Atwell in Virginia militia in the Revolutionary War.

(XXVI) Ellen Douglass Norris married Clement Coote Speiden.

From so honorable and ancient an ancestry comes Ernest Kinzer Speiden, son of Dr. Clement Coote and Ellen Douglass (Norris) Speiden. He was born in Marshall, Fauquier county, Virginia, April 13, 1872, and there obtained his education. He began his business career as clerk in a general store in Marshall, remaining the two years prior to his coming to New York City, in 1889. After his arrival in New York City he became connected with the International Mercantile Marine Company, in which he continued for twenty-six years. He started as a clerk, well down the ladder, but his ascent quickly began, and during the last sixteen years of his association with the company he was in charge of the freight department of their immense transportation business. He terminated the association by resigning, July 31, 1915, to become a member of Innis, Speiden & Company, Incorporated, importers and manufacturers of chemicals, drugs and dye stuffs of New York City. He is the assistant treasurer of the company, and is successfully applying the knowledge and experience gained during his long years of service with important business interests.

Four of Mr. Speiden's brothers are identified with Innis, Speiden & Company, Clement Coote, Marion, George Norris and Eben Childs. These brothers are all wide-awake, active business men, and thoroughly interested in all the important questions of the day.

The years have developed a man of sound judgment, quick initiative, prompt action and amply qualified to fulfill the responsibilities that rest upon him. He is a member of the Drug and Chemical Club of New York, the Merchants' Association, the Traffic Club, is secretary-director and assistant treasurer of the Isco Chemical Company, a member of the New York Southern Society, the Association of Grand Jurors, the Literary Society of New York, the Young Men's Christian Association, the National Freight Traffic Golf Association, and the Sons of the Revolution. In matters of National politics he acts with the Democratic party, but is independent of organized influence in local matters.

On December 26, 1898, Mr. Speiden married Annie E. Summers, of New York City, born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Cecilia (Bilheimer) Summers; and on the maternal side, great-great-great-great-granddaughter of the Rev. John Philip Boehm, who came to America in 1720 and founded the Reformed Dutch church in Pennsylvania; on the paternal side, great-great-great-granddaughter of George Summers, who came to America in 1752, and gave five sons to fight for liberty in the War of the Revolution.

Mr. and Mrs. Speiden reside at the Hotel Chelsea, New York City.

HALL, Francis,

Representative Citizen.

The lessons of life which have real value are gleaned from biography wherein are set forth the plans and methods which lead the individual into large and successful undertakings. Carlyle has said "biography is the most interesting as well as the most profitable reading" and the record of such a man as Francis Hall contains lessons that may be profitably followed, showing the value and force of enterprise, diligence and careful management in the active affairs of life. He was until recently the secretary of the Syracuse Chilled Plow Company, with which he became connected in a humble capacity at the age of seventeen years, since which time he had steadily worked his way upward to his recent position of trust and responsibility; retiring after completing twenty-five years of active service with this company.

Mr. Hall was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1874, and traces his ancestry back to an early period in Colonial history. Among the forty-six original proprietors of the first territorial purchase from the Indian Sachem Massasoit was George Hall, who with his wife came from Devonshire, England, in 1636. In 1639 he was one of the founders of Taunton, Massachusetts. These lands of the territorial purchase or portions of them have remained in the family for over two hundred and seventy years. The early Colonial members of the Hall family were iron masters and it is only a few years since a "bloomery" established by them in Taunton, Massachusetts, has been torn down. The Halls have been iron masters for eight generations in direct line from George Hall. John Hall, grandfather of Francis Hall, the sixth of that name, was a graduate of Yale College, of the class of 1802, and for three years following was a tutor in Yale. He was a prominent educator of Connecticut, and for many years he conducted the famous John Hall Preparatory School at Ellington. The Rev. Nathaniel H. Eggleston, who was pastor of the church at Ellington during the last years of John Hall's life, said of him years afterward: "He was truly and emphatically a Christian man and was greatly interested in the church and in the work of our religious and benevolent societies, in several of which he at times held office. Unobtrusive, but of high character and unusual mental ability, a student of the best things through life —he was our sage. As he walked our streets he seemed like one of the peripatetic philosophers of old, dispensing his wisdom as he walked. He sought to lead others to the pursuit and love of that knowledge which he had found to be most promotive of the highest achievement and highest happiness." Aside from his work in connection with the school and of all his varied activities in the various departments of church and mental work he has also served as judge of his county. He married Harriet Reed, a direct descendant of William Bradford, who came to America on the "Mayflower" and was governor of the Plymouth colony for thirty years. There is in Ellington, Connecticut, a beautiful memorial library erected by the late Francis Hall, of Elmira, New York, an uncle of our subject, in memory of Judge John Hall, his father, and of Edward Hall, his brother, to commemorate the fifty years of educational work represented by the Hall Preparatory School in Ellington.

This Francis Hall, son of Judge Hall, was known as "the Traveler" having spent thirty years of his life in residence and travel abroad and next to Bayard Taylor in his time was the greatest American traveler. He made a fortune in Japan, being one of the first to enter that country after the Perry treaty had opened its ports to foreign trade. He was the founder of the firm of Walsh, Hall & Company, at the treaty port of Kanagawa, and was the first president of the Board of Trade there, continuing as such until he left the country. He was also financially interested in various important business affairs in America and was for a period of twenty years vice-president of the Syracuse Chilled Plow Company. On the occasion of the dedication of the Hall Memorial Library in Ellington, the Rev. David E. Jones said of Francis Hall: "He was a man of choice intellectual attainments, beautiful character, and a deep spiritual life, of charming personality, utter unselfishness and of marked enthusiasm in every good work for the physical, intellectual and moral welfare of his fellows." At his death he left not only the bequest for the beautiful Ellington Library, but also gifts to various benevolent and other institutions of Elmira.

Robert A. Hall, father of Francis Hall of this review, was born in Ellington, Connecticut, and died January 27, 1910, at Elmira, New York, where for many years he engaged in commercial pursuits, being a member of the widely known business firm of Hall Brothers, dealing in books and stationery on an extensive scale. His wife, Augusta (Pratt) Hall, was born in Danville, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Benjamin Willis and Johanna (Lucas) Pratt. She is a direct descendant of Francis Cook, who came over in the "Mayflower."

From the foregoing record it will be seen that on both his paternal and maternal sides, Francis Hall, of Syracuse, is directly descended from the original colonists who came to America in 1620 in the "Mayflower," landing at Plymouth. Francis Hall of this review is the only such descendant on two sides in Syracuse. His father's family numbers four sons and two daughters, and in the paternal home in Elmira, New York, he spent the days of his boyhood and youth, pursuing his education in its public schools and academy. On January 2, 1892, at the age of seventeen years, he became connected with the Syracuse Chilled Plow Company, of which his uncle, Francis Hall, was vice-president for twenty years. This business was organized and built up in its infancy by Levi Wells Hall, its first secretary and treasurer, and later, until his death, its president. Young Francis Hall applied himself closely to the mastery of the tasks assigned him and gradually worked his way upward through the various departments of the business to his recent connection of trust and responsibility as secretary and advertising manager of the company. His promotion came in recognition of his ability, his close application and his ready solution of intricate business problems.

On September 5, 1905, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hall and Ruth Pauline

Hoyt, a daughter of Mrs. Mathilde Antoinette Hoyt. They now have one daughter, Pauline Migy Hall. They reside at No. 411 Garfield avenue, their home being the center of a cultured society circle, being a favorite resort with their many friends in Syracuse. Their summer home is "The Narrows," on Long Lake in the Adirondack Mountains of this State, where Mr. Hall has large holdings and the family spend their summers.

Mr. Hall votes with the Republican party. He belongs to the Congregational church, and while in Elmira held membership in Thomas K. Beecher's church. He is one of the old members of the Citizens' Club, is also identified with the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce of Syracuse, the Mystic Krewe of Ka-Noo-No, the Ka-ne-en-da Canoe Club and is national secretary of the American Canoe Association. He is interested in all that pertains to the progress and upbuilding of his city. Yet a young man, he has nevertheless made for himself an enviable name and a creditable position in industrial circles, being still connected with the Syracuse Chilled Plow Company, one of the most important business enterprises of his adopted city.

STAPLETON, John A., M. D.,

Physician, Hospital Official.

Among the native sons she delights to honor for their achievement in a chosen profession, Rochester numbers Dr. John A. Stapleton, physician and surgeon. Dr. Stapleton spent his youth in Rochester, where he was educated in public and parochial schools, but after completing his preparatory studies he spent the next few years in Buffalo in medical study and hospital service. He then returned to Rochester, there began private practice and has risen to the front rank in his, the oldest of all professions. He is a deep student, an advanced thinker and a hard worker, his prominence and popularity resulting from these qualities, coupled with learning, experience and devotion to his profession. He has kept in step with all modern medical thought and discovery, willing to discard the hard gained knowledge of yesterday for the more advanced wisdom of to-day, in treatment of disease or in surgical method. His practice is large and during his many years of professional service among the families of the city of his birth, he has fairly won high standing as a progressive, skilful and honorable practitioner in both medicine and surgery.

After deciding upon the practice of medicine as his lifework, Dr. Stapleton entered Buffalo Medical College whence he was graduated Medical Doctor, class of 1891. He then served as interne at Fitch Emergency Hospital in Buffalo, adding to college theory, extended hospital experience. His next professional experience was as resident physician to the Infants' Summer Hospital at Charlotte, New York, on Lake Ontario, resigning that position to become resident physician at Rochester City Hospital. Thus well equipped in theory and practical experience, Dr. Stapleton in 1892 began private practice in Rochester and from that date his record has been one of constant advancement in public favor as physician, surgeon and citizen. For several years he has been visiting surgeon on the staff of St. Mary's Hospital; surgeon for the Erie Railroad, Rochester Division, and for fifteen years has been surgeon to the city police and fire departments. For six years he served on the board of managers of the State Industrial School. In 1891 and 1892 he was State Sanitary Inspector with jurisdiction over

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Donald Dey.

a large part of Western New York, having to deal during his term with a threatened epidemic of cholera. He is a member of the Monroe County and New York State Medical societies, his standing among his professional brethren being exceptionally high.

Although the requirements of an exacting profession bar social indulgence to a large degree, Dr. Stapleton enjoys intercourse with his fellowmen and is associated with them in membership in the Rochester Club, the Country Club and the Oak Hill Country Club. He is a man of kindly and humane impulses, his warm heart, his sincerity of speech and purpose added to his professional skill winning him a legion of loyal friends.

DEY, Donald,

Merchant, Public-Spirited Citizen.

The title of an "upright merchant" is one of the most honorable that can be borne by any business man. It is a distinction won in a warfare, and against temptations that exist only in a mercantile career. Not many come through a protracted course unscathed and untainted, and it is an occasion for congratulation that the commercial history of Syracuse, New York, shows a long list of merchants who have honored their occupations by pure lives and honest trading. The name of Donald Dey, of Dey Brothers & Company, is one well known in the business annals of the city, and it is written prominently on the roll of the best and most successful merchants. Bold and aggressive in his methods, yet cool and prudent; prompt to the moment in all his engagements, he holds a verbal promise as an absolute obligation even in trifles; at work early and late, he always comes out right in practical results. He is one of those men who, whatever their sphere of activity, stamp indelibly upon their work the impress of their personality. Wherever found they constitute a force, and one of the forceful men in the best interests of his city is Donald Dey.

He was born in the Highlands of Scotland, June 5, 1853, his father being a farmer and miller on the borders of Banff and Moray. Realizing that America offered better opportunities to a young man of energy and ambition than could be found in his native land, Mr. Dey came to the United States in 1872, and obtained a position with the firm of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, of Rochester, New York; later he held somewhat similar positions in Boston, Massachusetts, and in Buffalo, New York. He and his brother Robert combined their energies and capital and, in 1877, taking Adam Davidson also as a partner, established themselves in business at Elmira, New York, and thus laid the foundation of their combined business career under the firm name of Dey Brothers & Davidson. The firm purchased the business of William E. Hart, at Elmira, in 1881, and in 1882, that of Martin Adsit, in Hornellsville, New York. In the following year they branched out into Syracuse, New York, where they bought the business of Edward F. Rice, at No. 205 South Salina street. In 1886 they purchased the business of W. W. Fish, one of their strongest competitors in Elmira. In 1890, having become the proprietors of the business of Olin P. Ely, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, New York, they continued this for a period of six months, then sent the stock to be sold in Syracuse, this being one of the most important transactions of the kind that had ever taken place in this city. Not long afterward they purchased the stock of Reynolds & Brown, of Auburn, and this also was sent to Syracuse to be sold there. After this stocks were frequently bought and sold in a similar manner. In 1892 the dwelling of M. S. Price, "merchant prince" of his day, was razed in order to make way for the new building erected by the firm of Dey Brothers, and this was the commencement of the fine structure they now occupy at the corner of Jefferson and Salina streets, possession being taken of the new quarters in 1894. Although they met with much opposition in their idea of moving their business to this section of the city, they were the pioneers of a new movement, which has rendered this one of the most valuable business sections of the city. The new, eight-story addition was completed in 1912, this running through to Warren street, and the entire store was then remodeled and refurnished. Constant improvement in every direction is the motto of every member of the firm, and they live up to this motto in every particular. They are the friends of their employes and show their appreciation of faithfulness in the discharge of duty at every possible opportunity. They have been the leaders in the cause of weekly half-holidays and early closing, being the only department store in Syracuse which closes Saturday afternoons during the summer months. They have about seven hundred employes, and manufacture their own specialties. The work of receiving applicants for positions has always fallen to the share of Mr. Dey, and each and every one receives a careful and courteous hearing. The salaries of the salespeople are advanced by regular gradations, their records regarding personality, manners and character, getting due consideration, in this profit-sharing plan.

Mr. Dey takes great pleasure in his work, and this may be one of the reasons that he makes such a decided success of it. He considers sound business judgment and ethics in the treatment of buyer and seller as essential, and holds that the merchant of the future must have a broad education and a liberal discipline in his field if he expects to succeed. Technical training may be desirable in some respects, is necessary, indeed, but it should not be carried too far. In his address at a meeting of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, Mr. Dey said, in part, "To my mind, a dry goods store is a place seething with human interest, touching the community interest at the cradle, the altar and the grave." He has frequently been abroad, at first these trips being made for purely business reasons, later more in the nature of pleasure journeys. In 1909 he made an extended tour with his family, leaving for Gibraltar in March, going by way of the Mediterranean to Italy, then through France and Switzerland to Austria, and from there to the British Isles, which he toured in his American Pierce-Arrow motor car. When the National Retail Dry Goods Association was organized, Mr. Dey was chosen as one of the directors, and was elected to the presidency in 1912, giving an address on "The Department Store and Community Interest," at the expiration of his term, at the annual banquet, in February, 1913. In February, 1914, his address on "Price Maintenance" before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, at Washington, District of Columbia, met with much approbation. In the same year he called a meeting of the merchants of the State, which resulted in the formation of the New York State Retail Dry Goods Association, which has rendered excellent service in promoting proper legislation for merchants and the community. Mr. Dey, however, is one of those busy men who always find time to shoulder additional responsibilities. He is a member of the firm of Dey Brothers, private bankers; was for some years president of The Woodsport Skirt and Waist Company; is a director of the Commercial National Bank. He donates his services as a member of the board of managers of a number of public interests; is trustee of the Syracuse University and of the Young Women's Christian Association. He is a director, and member of several important committees, of the Chamber of Commerce, formerly known as the Business Men's Association, and had the name changed while he was in office as president. His election as president in 1894 he regards as his introduction into public life. It aroused his interest still more deeply in municipal affairs, and the amount and importance of the work which might be accomplished by business men. From this point of view he contended against the giving away of franchises; contended for better schools, and started the movement for a new high school, appointing the first committee to investigate the condition of the then existing high school. The Central High School stands a monument to this commission. He was chairman of the executive committee for the Empire State Firemen's Tournament in 1906. He contended for the need of good roads, and favored a fair deal with the railroad. He was a member of the Hamilton White Memorial Committee, appointed to collect funds and select a monument in memory of Mr. White's civic service. He was chairman of a committee for the abolition of toll gates and the creation of a greater fair, working with abiding interest for the advancement of the Great Annual Fair. In 1914 he was chairman of the original Municipal Day Committee, resulting in an annual event for the interests of the community.

He had great faith in the usefulness of the Syracuse University, and suggested that the city beautify the campus; in 1910 he was appointed chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Campus Improvement Committee, the work performed by this bringing about thirty thousand dollars to the institution. He took a great interest in the work of the Mystique Krewe, a civic organization of great usefulness, which made a specialty of supporting the State Fair, although it advanced the interests of the community in other ways also. Mr. Dey was a member of its board of directors for many years, and president in 1911. This organization has had various governors of the State as members, also presidents of the United States, and the greater number of the leading citizens of Syracuse. In 1906-09 he was president of the Syracuse Escort, and much work was accomplished during his administration of office. In 1905 he was appointed chairman of the advisory committee to take up the matter of erecting a monument to the memory of Onondaga County Soldiers and Sailors, and in 1906 was appointed chairman of the joint committee which worked so diligently that the monument was dedicated in June, 1910, and now stands as enduring evidence of the interest the community has in the men who defended the country by land and by sea.

When the Young Men's Christian Association was considering the erection of a new building, Mr. Dey was elected chairman of the general committee, and in 1908, the building, one of the finest of its kind, and the pride of the city, was completed and opened to the public. In the art of music Mr. Dey has rendered equally high service. He is a sincere lover of music, was for several years a director in the Music Festival Association, and elected its president in 1912. In 1911 he was president of the Syracuse Arts Club, which, in association with the Music Festival Association, has done much toward raising the standard of this art in Syracuse.

In political opinion Mr. Dey is a strong Republican. While he is in no sense an office seeker, he holds it his duty to accept office, when tendered him, if he can thereby advance the interests of the community. He was the city's Union candidate for mayor in 1897, the situation in Syracuse at that time being similar to that in New York City when Seth Low ran for mayor. He was a candidate for the office of State Senator in 1908, and, although defeated by the convention system, does not wholly condemn this system. He is a member of the Century, Citizens, Onondaga Golf and Country clubs, but spends very little time in them.

Mr. Dey married (first) June 30, 1886, Estelle Mitchell, of Cazenovia, who died in April, 1889. He married (second) January 18, 1894, Mary E. Duguid, daughter of Henry Lyman Duguid, a member of a well known and prominent family. By the first marriage there is a son: Donald Mitchell Dey, born April 13, 1887, a member of the firm of Dey Brothers & Company, Incorporated, who married, September 25, 1913, Mabel Hoyt, and has a daughter, Dorothy Hoyt, born October 17, 1914. By the second marriage there is a daughter: Harriet Duguid Dey, born October 30, 1894, a graduate of Smith College, the *alma mater* of her mother. Mr. Dey is very fond of outdoor recreation, spends much time in walking, riding and motoring, and is an enthusiastic golf player.

Such, in brief, is the life record of one whose name is inextricably interwoven with the history of Syracuse. He stands as a splendid type of the honorable, reliable, successful man, the public-spirited citizen, and the trustworthy friend.

DUGUID, Henry Lyman,

Business Man, Legislator, Churchman.

Fifty-six years was the span of life allotted Henry Lyman Duguid, of Syracuse, in which to compile a record which in its business progressiveness, its fulfillment of religious duty, its perfect domestic bliss, is worthy of preservation and in its example worthy of emulation. In his business and religious life he filled the Scriptural description of the man who should "stand before kings" he that was "diligent in business, fervent in Spirit, serving the Lord." In politics, although a strong partisan, he strove to elevate the standard of party principle and in his citizenship there was no flaw. The integrity of his nature was displayed in the administration of the civil and financial trusts committed to him. As State legislator and official, as member of many public corporations, and as an advisor in numerous delicate and responsible affairs of a private nature, he held to the very last the supreme confidence of his fellowmen.

His personal appearance and mental graces completed a personality most charming. There was grace in his figure and in every movement, a beauty and delicate finish in every feature, a richness of tone in his voice and a warmth and geniality which by their own charm won men to him. But back of this manly beauty there was a keen intellect, a broad, clear judgment, a high chivalric spirit, a magnificent courage. He believed in his party, loved his friends, stood by his church, and all the grand devotion of his nature he compressed into his public life and his private friendships, and while as courteous as any knight who ever "trod the cloth of gold" he never furled the banner of his faith but stood by his party and his church until the very last. But he loved peace and with exquisite charm

H L Duguid

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could heal the alienation of friends and dissensions of factions.

In his married life there was:

A perfect understanding each with each,
A perfect sympathy of heart and soul,
A common purpose and a common Lord,
* * * * * * * * * * *
Thus throughout all the scenes of life,
* * * They lived and loved—
Till *she* was summoned home—the trusted friend
The honored counsellor—she whom we
Had known as Mother, and whose life had been
One constant toiling for her fellow beings—

Henry Lyman Duguid was born in Pompey, New York, December 25, 1832, died in Tucson, Arizona, December 30, 1888, son of William Duguid, and grandson of John Duguid. His grandfather, John Duguid, came from Aberdeen, Scotland, near the close of the eighteenth century, and engaged in business. He married Eunice Day.

William Duguid was among the early settlers of Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, whose industry, thrift and sterling worth gave that town its enviable name. William Duguid married (second) Eveline Van Buren, of Peterboro, a descendant of Peter Van Buren, from Holland, who settled in the Hudson Valley, and married Elizabeth Upham, of prominent early New England family. William and Eveline Duguid were earnest Christians, and in the wholesome atmosphere of their home the son, Henry Lyman Duguid, was reared and there the foundations of his splendid character were laid.

His boyhood was spent in acquiring a primary, intermediate and preparatory education, and after completing courses in the public schools and at Pompey Academy, in 1852 he entered Hamilton College whence he was graduated with honors, class of 1856. The same year he began the study of law under Daniel Gott, of Syracuse, later under Judge J. M. Woolworth, of Omaha, Nebraska, and there was admitted to the bar in 1857. He did not attempt to practice his profession, but studied law for the mental stimulus and for the value it would be to him in after life. In 1858 he returned to Onondaga county, settled in Syracuse, where he became a partner of Edward S. Dawson, in the saddlery hardware business established by Pope & Dawson in 1845, the first saddlery hardware business in Syracuse; later, after the retirement of Mr. Dawson, Jacob Brown was admitted to the firm and still later Mr. Duguid's brother-in-law, J. E. Wells, became a member of the firm, then becoming Duguid, Wells & Company. The business was greatly extended, and as manufacturers of saddlery and coach hardware the firm became widely and favorably known. After other changes, the firm finally became Duguid & Wells, continuing under that style and title until the death of the senior partner in 1888. In the upbuilding of this business, Mr. Duguid's tireless energy, business thrift, progressiveness and trained legal mind were the controlling factors and for the last twenty years of his life he was the principal owner. The business was later discontinued.

During the years he was making history as a private business man, Mr. Duguid attracted the attention of the financiers of the city who felt his ability, reliability and popularity worthy of recognition by the banking interests. On December 24, 1883, he was elected president of the Syracuse Savings Bank, an honor he accepted and held the office until his death.

An ardent Republican, he was active in furthering the interests of his party and in 1869 his services were first enlisted in public position. From 1869 until 1873 he was United States internal revenue collector for the Twenty-third New York District, and upon the establishment of a paid fire department in Syracuse was appointed a fire commissioner, serving as president of the board during the years 1877-78. He was elected to represent a Syracuse legislative district in November, 1878, serving as a member of the Lower House of the Legislature during the sessions of 1879-80-81, being twice reëlected. As a legislator he lived up to all the best traditions of his party, took a prominent part in the deliberations of the house, served on important committees and on the special committee appointed to investigate the railroads. During his second and third terms he was chairman of the committees on commerce and navigation, and a member of cities and Indian affairs. His most important legislative service was rendered in the series of railroad investigations, his unimpeachable integrity, his business ability and legal learning peculiarly fitting him for service on the special committee conducting the series. The work done by this committee paved the way for the Inter-State Commerce Commission, now so prominent in railroad affairs.

At the time of his death, Mr. Duguid was a trustee of the Syracuse Electric Light & Power Company; president of the board of trustees of the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, an office he had held eleven years; president of the Syracuse Savings Bank, the third to hold that office; president of the board of trustees of Memorial Presbyterian Church; member of the Citizen's Club, and of the college fraternity, Sigma Chi, and president of the American Coöperative Relief Association. He was a moving spirit in the upbuilding of the Young Men's Christian Association, and for two years of its early history filled the office of president.

After his marriage Mr. and Mrs. Duguid joined the First Presbyterian Church of Syracuse (of which Mr. Duguid was a ruling elder), continuing active and helpful members until 1870, when they withdrew to aid in the founding and upbuilding of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, of which they were members and cheerful and untiring workers for seventeen years, Mr. Duguid serving as president of the board of trustees during that entire period, Mrs. Duguid, a moving spirit in the Ladies' Prayer Meeting, a teacher in the Sunday school, a worker in the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and endeared to all the members of the church. Both became interested in Scattergood Mission School and in 1887, feeling the time was ripe to organize the Mission into a church, they broke the ties of former affiliation and once more went out to build up a new church, Memorial Presbyterian, a crowning act to their lives of self-sacrifice.

Mr. Duguid married in Auburn, New York, January 5, 1859, Harriet Eliza Wells, born at Pompey, New York, August 26, 1833, died at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, while attending a meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, April 17, 1888. She was a daughter of John Selleu Wells, a farmer, and his wife, Mary (Hinsdell) Wells, and passed her early life on the farm, obtaining her education in the schools of Pompey, Binghamton and Hudson, adding musical instruction under Professor Held, of Syracuse. She taught for one year in a young ladies' seminary in Hastings, Minnesota, then returned with her mother to New York, taking up her residence in Auburn, where her elder brother was a student in the Theological Seminary. There she was active in benevolent and church work and resided until her mar-

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riage. In Syracuse she continued her church and charitable work, in fact her death was eventually caused from a cold she caught in 1881 while aiding in packing boxes of gifts to be sent to the Dakota blizzard sufferers. In 1886 she made a European tour with her daughters, and during the last winter of her life visited Florida with her husband. Her character was singularly well balanced, her keen sense of humor being tempered by a kindliness and a deep religious feeling. Her domestic life was filled with sunshine, home was a sacred place to her and she loved it with all her heart. But her greatest pleasure was to see others happy about her. Her heart went out to those who were in trouble, want or sorrow, and she lived in an atmosphere of kindness. She was a member of the Women's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association; the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; the Women's Relief Corps; The Home Association; life member of the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum; member of the Social Art Club; an earnest promoter of the McAll Association in the raising of funds for mission work. Her labors for individuals, her interest in families, her private benefactions none can enumerate. Active in all the work mentioned, and prominent in social circles, she aspired to no leadership in either, always preferring another to herself. Probably nothing would have surprised her more than to have known of the high estimation in which she was held, as evidenced by the tender expressions of sympathy and the glowing tributes to her character which poured in upon her husband and children at the time of her death. Mr. and Mrs. Duguid had three children: 1. Mary Evelyn, married, January, 1894, Donald Dey, of the Syracuse dry goods firm, Dey Brothers & Company, and has a daughter Harriet Duguid Dey, a graduate of Smith College, class of 1916. 2. Harriet Eliza, married in April, 1898, George L. Amerman, of Marcellus; three sons: Henry Duguid, Peter Van Buren, George L., Jr. 3. Henry Wells Duguid, married, in 1896, Grace Valentine, of Woodbridge, New Jersey; daughter, Isabel Valentine.

The sudden death of his wife in April, 1888, was a blow from which Mr. Duguid never recovered, coming as it did when he was far from well. All his thoughts were for her with whom he had walked life's pathway so happily for nearly thirty years, and the gloom and sadness of the weeks which followed seriously affected his health. Half his life seemed gone out with hers, therefore when disease fastned upon him he lacked the determination to battle against it. In November, 1888, he journeyed westward with his three children, intending to winter in Southern California. After one or two visits on the way his strength failed and at Tucson, Arizona, after an illness of two weeks duration, he "saw the light that never man saw" and joined his beloved in the spirit land. The influence of such characters cannot be estimated. Their influence never really ceases, but appears again in the lives of those they came in contact with and therein lies one of the rewards of the well spent lives of Henry Lyman and Harriet Eliza (Wells) Duguid.

HILL, William H.,

Journalist, Legislator.

When, on April 7, 1915, the Hill-McCue bill "for the relief of the children of widowed mothers," introduced and championed in the Senate of the State of New York by Senator William H. Hill, became "Chapter 228 of the laws of 1915," to take effect July 1, 1915, with the approval of

Governor Whitman, Senator Hill everlastingly connected his name with legislation genuinely progressive and humanitarian. The principle of the bill was one for which he had long contended, and while his own State was backward in the matter of child welfare in their own homes, Senator Hill finally secured the passage of a law pronounced by competent authority as "beyond question far superior to any thus far enacted." The bill provides for the appointment of local boards of child welfare in the city of New York and in each county of the State outside of the city. The bill tends toward the preservation and protection of the home and is in recognition of the position taken by acknowledged experts, who have made a study of the care of dependent children. It is an effort in the direction of providing, where possible, for the care of dependent children in their own homes, Senator Hill and the supporters of the bill being convinced that it will substantially benefit the unfortunate children who may be brought within its provision. Senator Hill, after the passage of the bill, sent a strong plea for its approval to Governor Whitman, in which he squarely met and demolished the objections which had been urged against the act. It is his opinion, born of experience, that the plan of caring for children in private instead of institutional homes and of paying widowed mothers for services rendered in the care of their children in their own homes is the very best plan of providing for dependent children, and that the policy of local boards of child welfare will prove "stimulating, inspiring, and constructive."

His championship of this progressive act which bears his name is in keeping with Senator Hill's entire life and public career. As editor of the "Lestershire-Endicott Record" he has freely used its columns to promote all that is progressive in legislation, and as a soldier of the common good has ever been in the foremost ranks, an advocate of the rights of the masses, a champion of the oppressed, and a legislator whose acts are born of genuine interest and zeal for humanity's cause. One of his proudest possessions is a diamond ring, presented by popular subscription, mainly among mill and factory employees, on his retirement from the thrice-held office, president of the board of village trustees of Lestershire, a prosperous manufacturing town of Broome county. Senator Hill has not waited until a private fortune was amassed and age had whitened his hair before giving thought to the duty he owes his fellow-men, but when only a few days past his twenty-first birthday he began his work as a village official, having been chosen president of the board at that early age in recognition of his known sentiments and previous efforts for the public good. He is not a native son, but when his honored father, Rev. William J. Hill, D. D., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, became pastor of the Chenango Street Church, Binghamton, New York, he accompanied him to that city from the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania. Dr. Hill, after a long and successful ministry, is now living a retired life at Johnson City, formerly Lestershire. He has served many churches of prominence in Pennsylvania and New York, his name one greatly honored in Methodism.

William H. Hill was born in Plains, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, four and one-half miles from Wilkes-Barre on the north branch of the Susquehanna river, March 23, 1877. He was educated in public schools in Pennsylvania and Binghamton schools, and in 1895 became a resident of Lestershire, now Johnson City, Broome county, New York. During the twenty years he has been a resident there he has been prominent in public life and active in business, is a journalist of force and power, and in all that concerns the development of his town has taken an active part. He is president of the Lestershire-Endicott Publishing Company, one of the largest publishing houses of Southern New York, is editor of the "Lestershire-Endicott Record," published by the company, president of the Prospect Terrace Land Company, a most successful company and a prime factor in the development of Lestershire, now Johnson City, and vicinity, and director of the First National Bank. To his energy and public spirit much of the industrial development of Lestershire, now Johnson City, and Endicott is due, and it is safe to say that no man in public life has stronger friends or greater admirers than has Senator Hill among the employees of the great mills and factories of these towns.

When just past twenty-one years of age Mr. Hill was elected president of the board of village trustees, in 1898, and served in that capacity three terms, winning golden opinions and a warm place in the regard of his townsmen. Early in the first McKinley administration Mr. Hill was appointed postmaster of Lestershire, now Johnson City, and for eight years he held that office. In November, 1914, he was the successful candidate of his party for State Senator from the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Broome and Delaware, and during the session of 1914-15 introduced and pressed to successful issue Senate Bill No. 1060, known as the "Hill" bill, an act "to amend the general municipal law in relation to the establishment, powers, and duties of local boards of child welfare." With the introduction of this bill into the House by Assemblyman Martin G. McCue, of New York, his name became attached, and as the Hill-McCue Bill it is generally known, but to Senator Hill belongs the honor of its fatherhood and successful issue.

The figures comprising the returns from both Broome and Delaware counties attest Senator Hill's popularity with his constituents. His plurality in Broome county, five thousand three hundred and eighty-five, was the largest ever given a candidate in the county and was three hundred votes larger than the previous record plurality given President McKinley. In his home village, Lestershire, now Johnson City, out of a voting population of one thousand but eighty-seven votes were cast against him. His total vote in the county was nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine. In Delaware his plurality was seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-five, the largest ever given a candidate for senatorial honors. In the Senate he served on committees on finance, banks, commerce and navigation, and revision. With such a record of usefulness behind him and supported by so loyal, enthusiastic a constituency, should Senator Hill elect to remain in public life the legislative records of the State of New York will be enriched by his patriotic efforts in behalf of every interest of the State of his adoption.

Mr. Hill married, June 23, 1902, Maud Evelyn Johnson, daughter of C. F. Johnson, of Lestershire. Two children: Richard, born 1908, and Dorothy, born 1909. Mrs. Hill died August 17, 1915.

WALRATH, John H.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Since 1889 a resident of Syracuse, New York, and an honored member of the county bar, Mr. Walrath has won exceptionally high standing as a lawyer, and in 1916 was elected district attorney of Onondaga county. He is a son of John H. and Julia (Yates) Walrath, his father a lumberman and farmer.

John H. (2) Walrath was born in Chittenango, Madison county, New York, October 10, 1866. He was educated in the public schools and at Yates Academy at Chittenango, being a graduate of the latter institution, class of June, 1884. Choosing the profession of law, he began study under the direction of Charles A. Hitchcock, of Chittenango, continuing until admitted to the bar at Binghamton, New York, in September, 1889. In October of the same year he located in Syracuse, entering the office of the late James B. Brooks, dean of the College of Law, Syracuse University. In 1890 he became a partner, practicing as Brooks & Walrath until 1899. In 1900 Mr. Walrath became associated in practice with Paul K. Clymer, and five years later Virgil H. Clymer was admitted a partner, that arrangement terminating in 1910, since which year Mr. Walrath has practiced alone. His practice extends to all State and Federal courts of the district, his clientele among the best class. He is a member of the County Bar Association, and is highly regarded by his professional brethren. He is a Democrat in politics, and has long been one of the influential men of the party. In 1916 he was the Democratic candidate for district attorney, was elected at the November polls, was sworn into office, January 1, 1917, and is now performing the duties of his office. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Citizens Club, Syracuse Liederkranz, and is an attendant of the Church of Our Saviour (Protestant Episcopal).

Mr. Walrath married, June 30, 1902, Mary A., daughter of Colonel John W. and Fanny M. Yale, of Syracuse.

BARNES, George M.,

Financier.

George M. Barnes, who for almost half a century lived in honor and respect in the city of Syracuse, New York, and who by his sterling qualities and marked ability became one of the city's leaders, was a son of Mortimer and Anna (Bull) Barnes, of New York City, who later moved to Troy, New York, where George M. Barnes was born.

The life story of George M. Barnes, banker, reads like a romance. To rise from a newsboy to the dignity of a prominent place among the leaders of business and finance in an important city is an example such as should be spread before the vision of earnest youths who are hoping, by their struggles and self-sacrifices, and by plodding, to eventually climb to pinnacles of greatness. Syracuse is a big city, a city of big men, a center of learning whereto are drawn many of the nation's illustrious thinkers. And the standard of eminence in the city of Syracuse is proportionate, so that when it is appreciated that the newsboy of Rome, a little up-state town, by his own efforts, his ability, his study, his natural capacity of mind, and his rigid adherence to the strictest principles of honor, advanced himself to the forefront among the leaders of the city, it will be acknowledged as an achievement worthy of permanent inclusion in State records—if for nothing else than for the inspiration it will bring to some young men who toil, and in their toil need encouragement to continue until the achievement of success. The study of the life story of the late George M. Barnes, who started his sixty years of business effort cheerfully and hopefully in a town of apparently scant opportunity, will be of help to more than one boy similarly placed. The Syracuse "Herald" in issue of July 24, 1916, the day follow-

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ing the death of Mr. Barnes, editorially stated: "This almost romantic story of business and personal friendship may well be emphasized now, as a striking evidence of the fidelity to trust, the loyal whole-hearted sense of commercial integrity and moral obligation that made the name of George M. Barnes a symbol of business probity and honor in the city of Syracuse."

George M. Barnes was born in the city of Troy, New York, in 1847. In 1851, when he was four years of age, his parents removed to Rome, New York, where his father established a wholesale drug business, but his death occurred when he had just gotten fairly started in the enterprise, leaving a widow and three sons, George M. the eldest, and Carroll and Lawson, and therefore at a very early age the main support of the family devolved upon George M. He valiantly and cheerfully entered the struggle for pence with which to buy comforts for his mother and younger brothers, and his energy as a newsboy sent him further; he was an upright, steady boy, who could safeguard his own interests in the fight for newspaper patronage, but he never sought to excel in the diversions and lowering practices of other boys of his station. His ideal was ever before him; he meant to succeed, and the hardships of the moment did not shake his determination, or lower his spirit; consequently he advanced. From the selling of newspapers, he ascended to a minor seat in the ticket office of the New York Central Railroad depot at Rome, and from there advanced to the minor, though responsible, position of messenger in a Rome bank, this appointment testifying eloquently to his character in his young days, as the prime factor of importance in the requisite qualifications of a bank messenger is trustworthiness.

Drawing near to manhood, full-grown and thoroughly inured to the hardships and vicissitudes of business, George M. Barnes, when nineteen years of age, ventured into a new field of endeavor, in the hope that by the change he might better his individual condition and, particularly, that of his family. It was in 1870 that he first entered the city of Syracuse in quest of employment. He found it almost immediately in the executive offices of a Syracuse firm of iron founders, where he efficiently performed the duties of a general clerk, his zeal and industry advancing him from a temporary to a permanent position. By close study he acquired proficiency in accountancy, which accomplishment advanced him appreciably in the estimation of his employers, and in the period of his service his increments of salary were frequent and substantial, and his merit brought to him the main opportunity of his life in gaining him the attention of Henry J. Mowry, whose friendship was destined to so materially influence the later career of Mr. Barnes. Mr. Mowry was the directing head and owner of a meat-packing business in Syracuse, and his interest in the ability of Mr. Barnes persuaded him to bring the young man into active association and cooperation with him in his business. The financial interest of Mr. Barnes in the business was at the outset of the partnership a minor one; it was really one of service and not finance, but it was the opportunity he had longed for and he applied himself to the business of Mr. Mowry as only a conscientious, unselfish toiler could; he did not measure his efforts by his remuneration, or minor share of accruments resulting to the firm; and he did not measure his days of labor by an arbitrary schedule of hours, or by comparison with those given by his partner. His heart was in the business, and with his immediate or ultimate future he was not concerned to that extent of obsession whereby any opportunity to further the interests of his friend and colleague stood in risk of neglect.

The sequel to this example of loyalty and faithfulness might well prove a forceful inspiration to young men of conscientious, earnest endeavor. In the latter years of his partner's life, Mr. Barnes assumed almost the entire direction of the business, which he developed very appreciably until it became of great volume both in the United States and Canada, and so thoroughly did Mr. Barnes rise in the estimation and confidence of his partner, who admired his character as highly as he did his executive ability, that immediately after the death of Mr. Mowry, in 1897, it became known that he had bequeathed practically his entire fortune to his esteemed co-worker, George M. Barnes, the erstwhile humble little newsboy of Rome; a bequest that exceeded $200,000. Then did the real nature of the legatee declare itself; one can appreciate by one instance, noted at that time, what was the true character of George M. Barnes. Replying to an acquaintance who, when the bequest became publicly known, hastened to congratulate him on his exceeding good fortune in having inherited such a large sum of money, and who ventured to inquire whether Mr. Barnes did not consider himself fortunate, Mr. Barnes answered, with obvious sincerity of feeling, "No I don't. I have lost the best friend I ever had." In that his heart spake. How many men there are whose hearts have no chance of expression against the dictates of avarice, whose hearts are encrusted by a hard shell of gold impossible to break. Money was not preëminent in the estimation of Mr. Barnes. The friendship existing between Mr. Mowry and himself was set entirely above financial considerations, and was in reality the outcome of a genuine appreciation of each other's natural qualities. This was made reference to in the editorial, previously mentioned, of the Syracuse "Herald." It stated:

> The elder Syracusan (Mr. Mowry) was early attracted by the industry, natural talents, and winning personal qualities of the young accountant, and associated Mr. Barnes with him in business. Their successful business relation was exceptional in the strong personal attachment that existed between the two men—an attachment notable among many similar commercial connections for its affectionate character, and its reciprocal confidence, reliance, and helpfulness. So well understood in Syracuse was their devotion to each other that no one was surprised when, on the death of Mr. Mowry, his faithful associate and counsellor inherited nearly the whole of his estate.

After the death of Mr. Mowry, George M. Barnes was called upon to assume the wider responsibilities of a capitalist and administrator, and in his later years the business of banking engaged most of his time and thought. In high executive capacities he was associated, in turn, with three of the leading banking institutions of Syracuse, and was individually largely instrumental in adding two of them to the group of the city's substantial banks. His knowledge of banking in both its practical and scientific aspects was broad and versatile, and his enthusiasm for the calling was as ardent as his interest in it was alert and studious. Beyond the technical limits of his business, far-reaching questions like the currency had for him a constant fascination. He followed with deep attention the efforts of Congress to work out a satisfactory solution of the currency problem, and his views on the note-issuing functions of the national banks, and the conservative utilization of the reserves, were often those of a deeply-read original thinker, and denoted a financier of broad comprehension and shrewd calculation. On one occasion, after the Aldrich Commission had been appointed by Congress to investigate the banking systems of Europe, and especially the general system of asset currency now in force in the United States, Mr. Barnes submitted an ingenious plan, largely of his device, for employing bank reserves, in times of emergency, to relieve stringent conditions, under a system of coöperation between the banks and the government that would safeguard the remedy at every point. To him banking meant more than the mere custody and investment of the money of depositors. His vision was of greater scope; his view of the range of banking duties was of much greater magnitude; the utility and direction of banking appealed to him quite as strongly as a factor in the exploitation and financing of the nation's great resources. In arriving at his estimate of the higher national mission of banking, he followed the dictates of an ardent patriotism, as well as the arguments prompted by his extensive business experience and his efficient knowledge of banking, acquired by incessant study of the banking conditions of this and other countries. He was ever an eager student and zealous seeker for information.

His first executive association with banking institutions was with the Onondaga County Savings Bank, of which he was director for twenty-five years; then organized the Commercial Bank, and afterwards the Syracuse Trust Company, resigning as vice-president in 1913 to give his entire time to the Commercial Bank. He served as the first treasurer of the Syracuse Trust Company until 1911, during which period the volume of banking placed with this institution had increased to such an extent as to bring encomiums of praise upon the man responsible for its direction and upbuilding. The personality, ability and reputation for integrity of Mr. Barnes was in great measure the cause of the growth of the Syracuse Trust Company. Mr. Barnes was one of the most popular men in Syracuse, straight, outspoken, quick in action, and exhibiting at times that natural impatience a man of the most rigid rectitude is apt to manifest when confronted by evidence of subterfuge; yet withal a kindly man, and a conspicuous exemplar of the truth that a man may be strict in his business undertakings and still exhibit habitually the genial and gentle graces that make life better and manhood more admirable. The innate thoroughness and decision of all the actions and thoughts of Mr. Barnes instilled implicit confidence in his judgment. In 1913 he organized the Central City Trust Company, of which he was president from its inception until his death, and its present position among Syracuse financial houses is a tribute to the general confidence and respect in which Mr. Barnes was held by the people of the city wherein his actions and life for almost two generations had been open to criticism.

During the last twenty years of his life, he had given his time chiefly to the affairs of the city; to his administrative duties as executor of the Mowry estate; and to the banking and other executive offices, to which his ability as a financier and his standing as a capitalist brought him. The editorial, before-mentioned, further states: "As a man and citizen, as husband and father, Mr. Barnes' record was such as to call for unqualified respect and praise. Supplementing his natural dignity, and his scrupulous and exact business methods, he had a cordiality of manner and bearing that never failed to gain and hold the goodwill and esteem of those with whom he came in contact in the daily round of business or social intercourse."

Mr. Barnes was twice married, his first wife, Ida Helen (Linkfield) Barnes, bearing him three sons: George Mowry, Stetson and Lawrence. He married (second) Agnes Vincent Rafferty, sister of the well known attorney, William F. Rafferty. The children of the second marriage are: Lawson, Georgianna, and Victoria and Virginia, twins.

Mr. Barnes' demise, which came suddenly while he was enjoying the comforts of his summer home at Round Island, Thousand Islands, July 22, 1916, was caused by acute nephritis. His remains were brought to Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse, July 25, 1916, the funeral being memorable as a magnificent expression of the esteem in which Mr. Barnes was held in the city of Syracuse.

SPONABLE, George Wells,

Manufacturer.

The family of which George W. Sponable, of Syracuse, New York, is the leading representative, is an old and honored one in Montgomery county. They have usually been engaged in agriculture and have been noted, as a family, for their thrift and energy. Through the intermarriages of his ancestors, Mr. Sponable is descended from many of the most substantial old Dutch families of New York, and has inherited the qualities of tenacity, industry and thrift which distinguished their careers.

The first of his direct paternal ancestors in this country was Johannes Spanknable, who was born in Germany in 1741, and was among the pioneer settlers of Ephratah, Fulton county, New York. He manifested his loyalty to his adopted country by enlistment as a private in the Tryon county militia, under Colonel Joseph Klock. During the Indian struggle, he was made a prisoner by the Indians, and while held in captivity became the object of the affection of a young Indian squaw. Upon his refusal to marry her he was struck on the head with a club and left for dead. He was only stunned, however, and in time recovered consciousness and made his way to British lines. There he failed to find the succor which he expected, was sold to a Frenchman as a slave, and was held in this captivity four years. At the end of this period he made his escape, and made his way through the forests to his home. He again served as a soldier during the Revolution, and fought in a battle near Johnstown. He died in 1823, in Palatine, New York. He married Elizabeth Kring.

Philip Sponable, son of Johannes and Elizabeth (Kring) Spanknable, was a farmer, residing in Montgomery county. He married Anna Yonker, and they were the parents of six sons and five daughters.

David Sponable, son of Philip and Anna (Yonker) Sponable, resided in the vicinity of his birthplace, and married Magdalena Vrooman. She was a descendant of one of the oldest Dutch families of New York, founded by Simon Volkert Veeder, who was born 1624, and belonged to the ship "Prince Maurice," in 1644, when that ship plied between Amsterdam, Holland, and New Amsterdam. He bought a lot in the latter city, sold it in 1654 for thirty beaver skins, removed to Beverwyck and thence to Schenectady in 1662. He owned a "bouwery" on the "Great Flat," and a village lot on the north corner of State and Ferry streets, and also owned land on the Norman's Kill. In his will he mentioned seven children: Pieter; Gerrit; Johannes; Volkert; Volkie, married Barent Janse Wemp; Geesie, married Jan Hendrickse Vrooman; Magdalena, married William Ap-

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pel. Volkert Simon Veeder, son of Simon Volkert Veeder, lived in Schenectady, received a farm at Schenectady by the will of his father, and died there August 13, 1733. He married, August 6, 1698, Jannetje Schermerhorn, daughter of Reyer and Ariaantje (Bratt) Schermerhorn, born about 1683, granddaughter of Jacob Janse Schermerhorn, an early brewer and trader of Beverwyck. Their son, Johannes Veeder, was born April 8, 1714, in Schenectady, and was among the earliest settlers of the town of Mohawk, in what is now Montgomery county, New York, where he had a mill on land now occupied by the New York Central Railroad tracks. He was the owner of one thousand acres of land. He died June 11, 1798. He married, March 6, 1738, Catherina Mabie Veeder, baptized August 6, 1720, daughter of Abraham and Annatje (Vedder) Veeder, granddaughter of Jan Pieterse and Anna Pieterse (Borsboom) Mabie, of Schenectady. Their son, General Abram Veeder, was a soldier of the Revolution, and a prominent man in the Mohawk Valley. Their son, Colonel Volkert Veeder, was baptized December 14, 1740, in Schenectady, and lived in Tryon county, that part now Montgomery county, New York. In 1790 he was allowed damages from the State on account of depredations of the enemy during the Revolutionary War. In 1788 he was in possession of land through bounty rights, in Montgomery county. He was commissioned, October 20, 1775, as captain of the Third Company, Fourth Regiment (Second Rensselaerwyck Battalion), was later second major of the Fifth Regiment, Third Battalion, and on April 4, 1778, was lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment. He was a deputy from Tryon county in the Third and Fourth Provincial congresses, and in 1777 was appointed to distribute aid to the distressed citizens of that county, who had suffered from depredations of Indians and Tories. He married, in March, 1762, Elizabeth Smith, baptized 1744, in Schenectady, a descendant of one of the early families of that town. The baptism of one son is recorded in Schenectady. Their daughter, Nancy Veeder, born March 18, 1773, became the wife of Barent Henry Vrooman, who was born October 16, 1771, and died November 19, 1859. They were the parents of John Barent Vrooman, who was born July 10, 1809, and died November 9, 1887. His wife, Eliza Ann (Wines) Vrooman, born July 23, 1811, died November 30, 1851. Their daughter, Magdalena Vrooman, born July 21, 1831, died December 29, 1914. She became the wife of David Sponable, as above noted. They had children: Mary, Anna, Laura, Jennie, John, Frank and George Wells.

George Wells Sponable, youngest child of David and Magdalena (Vrooman) Sponable, was born October 16, 1866, at Fort Plain, Montgomery county, New York, where he was brought up, receiving his education in the public schools. At the age of nineteen years he was in the employ of William Hudson, of Fort Plain, selling garden produce, and on January 15, 1886, he entered a cigar box factory at Cigarville, New York. On April 25, 1887, he entered on an apprenticeship to learn the gunmaker's trade with the Lafeve Arms Company of Syracuse, New York, where he continued about one year, after which he was employed by Coffin & Leighton, manufacturers of machinist's steel rules or scales. On September 23, 1889, he went into the shops of the Straight Line Engine Company of Syracuse, and there remained until he became master of the machinist's trade. He entered the shops of the C. E. Lipe Machine Company as a journeyman, February 6, 1893, and has been identified with this establishment since that time. On April 1, 1900, he became foreman of the shops, and is now a stockholder and director of the Brown-Lipe Gear Company, and a partner in Brown, Lipe, Chapin & Company. Mr. Sponable is among the patriotic sons of New York, and served five years in the National Guard, State of New York, as a member of the Forty-first Separate Company of Syracuse, from May 4, 1888, to May 4, 1893. He is active in the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with all the bodies up to and including the thirty-second degree, and is a member of the Masonic Club of Syracuse. With his family he affiliates with the Good Will Dutch Reformed Church of Syracuse, New York.

Mr. Sponable married, October 10, 1894, in Syracuse, Jessie May Robertson, daughter of Lucien Henry and Elizabeth (Horn) Robertson. They have one son, Cleon David Sponable, born July 28, 1895.

BRAINARD, George E.,

Well-Known in Insurance Circles.

As agency supervisor for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Mr. Brainard has reached a position of trust and honor for which his years of training in subordinate position eminently qualifies him. In 1886 he became associated with the insurance business and since that time has been connected with agency work, gaining experience with the firm of R. B. True & Company in the various departments of that important firm until admitted to a partnership. When that company retired from the insurance field, Mr. Brainard continued with the Equitable, his long service entitling him to membership in the Veteran Legion as one of the thirty-year class. He has given his business life to the advancement of the company's interests, and ranks with leading men of the agency department. Mr. Brainard is a grandson of Ephraim Brainard, and a son of Henry A. Brainard, whose career as an attorney was as a member of the Oswego county bar, located at Phoenix, where his son, George E. Brainard, was born. Henry A. Brainard, after a successful career at the bar, was obliged to retire on account of his health and thereafter gave himself to out-of-door occupation as a civil engineer. In that capacity he was intimately connected with the location and construction of the West Shore Railroad, now a part of the New York Central system. He continued engaged in engineering activities for many years, until his death in 1900, and was a man of high professional standing. He married Caroline Elizabeth Northrup, who died in 1904, the mother of six children, four of whom are living.

George E. Brainard was born in Phoenix, Oswego county, New York, March 14, 1869, and there was educated in the public schools and Phoenix Academy. After completing his educational preparation, he joined his father in his engineering work and spent eighteen months with West Shore surveying parties. The work did not appeal to him and the next eighteen months were spent as a bookkeeper with the Loomis Lumber Company of Syracuse. On September 1, 1886, he entered the service of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, an association which has never yet been broken. His early connection with the Equitable was as an employe of R. B. True & Company, the Society's general agents at Syracuse, and there he developed the traits which placed him in direct line for the promotion which rapidly followed. He finally became a partner and until March 1, 1913, was an important factor in placing that company

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among the leading agencies of the country. On the date mentioned R. B. True & Company retired from business, and Mr. Brainard was appointed to his present position, agency supervisor.

From the inexperienced lad of seventeen he has passed the thirty-year veteran class and every foot of the way has been won through personal effort and honorable achievement, his record as agent and agency supervisor one of exceptional merit. His own growth and expansion has kept pace with that of the Society he serves, and as life insurance has progressed to a science so he has raised lofty standards of personal responsibility and met the modern demands of agency work. He is held in high esteem by the management, and the organization he has perfected and supervises is one in which loyalty and devotion to their immediate chief reigns supreme. He has made life insurance his one great interest to the exclusion of all else, neither political office nor other lines of business activity alluring him. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Business Men's Association, the Life Underwriters' Association, the Citizens' Club and Rotary Club, all of Syracuse, the Anglers' Association and the South Bay Club. He is a member of Plymouth Congregational Church and interested in its varied activities.

Mr. Brainard married, in Syracuse, September 27, 1892, Jennie C. Lathrop, daughter of Elial Gilbert and Laura (Roberts) Lathrop. Mr. and Mrs. Brainard are the parents of a son, Elliott Roberts Brainard, born in Syracuse, January 21, 1894.

GROSSMAN, Martin G.,

Business Man, Financier.

In 1878 Mr. Grossman, then a lad of seventeen years, began his business career in the city of Syracuse as a clerk. He advanced to the highest rank an employee can obtain during the years which intervened between 1878 and 1904, then became owner and president of the Wood Glass Company, Incorporated, a position he now fills. His rise has not been meteoric, but steady, and each advance was won through merit and to no fortuitous circumstances can his success be attributed. He made his employer's interest his interest, and when he came to be the head of his own business, he had no radical changes to make in his methods, simply to go forward, but with enlarged opportunities. He is a son of John and Magdalena (Stephens) Grossman, his father a farmer of Oneida county, New York. John Grossman was born in Wittenberg, Germany, 1811, came to the United States in 1830, died in 1892, in his eighty-second year; his wife was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, 1822, died in 1901, in her eightieth year.

Martin G. Grossman was born at Lee Line, Oneida county, New York, March 7, 1861. He attended the Lee Line district school until fifteen years of age, then entered Meade Business College, Syracuse, New York, there completing a two-years' course. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of Merriam & Gregory, hardware merchants, on North Salina street, Syracuse, remaining with that firm for fourteen years, retiring as head clerk. In 1894 he became manager of the sash, door and hardware department of the Wood Glass Company, No. 226 North Salina street, holding that position ten years. In 1904 he purchased the stock, fixtures and good will of the company, which later he incorporated under the same name, becoming its first president and general manager. The business was continued at No. 226 North Salina street for one year, then the building now occupied at Nos. 125-127 James street was purchased and the new purchaser at once occupied it. Mr. Grossman may review his thirty-eight years of business life in Syracuse with a great deal of satisfaction, as he has won honorably high position from a humble beginning, the only Open Sesame having been the magic words too often lightly regarded, industry and integrity. In addition to the execution and general management of the Wood Glass Company, he is a director of the City Bank and from its organization has been a member of the executive committee of the board.

In politics Mr. Grossman is an independent Democrat, and from 1911 until 1915 was school commissioner. He is a member of all bodies of the York and Scottish Rites of Masonry, holding the thirty-second degree; is a Noble of Ziyara Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Utica, New York, and is a "Tall Cedar" belonging to Keder Khan Grotto, Syracuse. His clubs and societies are: The Anglers' Association, Automobile Club, Citizens' Club, Masonic Temple Club, Mystic Krewe, Rotary Club, Bellevue County Club, City Club, Liederkranz, Bass Island Rod and Gun Club. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of Danforth Congregational Church.

Mr. Grossman married, in Syracuse, September 15, 1885, Loretta Freeman, daughter of Alvin and Hannah (Smith) Freeman. Mr. and Mrs. Grossman have a son, Martin Freeman Grossman, born March 14, 1899.

LENNOX, Frank R.,

Lawyer.

Deprived of a father's guiding care when young, Mr. Lennox received his early lessons from a cultured, devoted mother who aided his youthful ambitions for an education and lived to see her son well advanced in his college career. She was a descendant of Heinrich Starin, first county judge of Herkimer county, New York, and of Nicholas Ster (Stern and Starin) born on the banks of the Zuyder Zee, Guelderland, Holland, in 1663, founder of the family in America. The founder came to New Amsterdam in one of the ships of the Dutch West India Company in 1696, bringing with him six children and a second wife. Eight children were born at Fort Orange and German Flats, New York, the father dying in 1759, aged ninety-six. From his sons sprang the prominent Starin family of the Mohawk Valley, forty-one of the forbears of Frank R. Lennox, direct and collateral, being enrolled as active soldiers in the Tryon county militia during the Revolution.

Frank R. Lennox was born at Durhamville, Oneida county, New York, April 2, 1873, son of George Kempton and Gertrude (Wilson) Lennox. His father, a lawyer and journalist of New York City, died while his children were young, the mother surviving until 1896. In 1882, Mrs. Lennox with her children moved to Canastota, New York, and there Frank R. was educated and prepared for college in the grade and high schools. He entered Union University at Schenectady, but the death of his mother in 1896 terminated his college course. He then began the study of law under the direction of George E. Russell, of Canastota, continuing study in the latter's office until 1899, when he moved to Syracuse, New York. He continued law study in the offices of Beach, Barnum & Spicer, and in 1900 was admitted to the Onondaga county bar. He practiced alone for a time, then formed a partnership with J. Charles Meldram, an association which has never been broken, the partners prac-

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ticing as Meldram & Lennox. Mr. Lennox has specialized in the law of the Surrogates Court and the care of estates, many of the latter having been placed under his guidance and management. He is highly regarded in his professional capacity, holds the perfect confidence of the public and the respect of his professional brethren. In a business as well as professional capacity, he serves several companies and corporations as a director and has other interests of importance.

While his professional home is in Syracuse, Mr. Lennox resides in Chittenango, Madison county, and has there taken an active part in public affairs. He is ardent in his support of the Republican party, has served as district committeeman for several years, and is frequently a delegate to state, county and judicial conventions. In 1914 he was elected a delegate from the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Madison, Chenango and Otsego, to the Constitutional Convention held in 1915. He was appointed a member of the finance committee, Henry L. Stimson, chairman, and of the committee on education, Jacob Gould Schurman, chairman. He entered heartily into the work for which he had been selected and gave to the new constitution several of its valuable features. His interest in the cause of education gave particular zest to his work on the committee in charge of that department of the constitution, and he further manifests his interest as a member of the board of trustees of Yates High School, Chittenango. He is a member of both the Onondaga and Madison counties law associations, the Citizens' Club of Syracuse, Sullivan Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Oneida Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Lennox married, in 1904, Clara Louise, only daughter of Virgil Williams Bull, of Chittenango. Mr. and Mrs. Lennox are the parents of a daughter, Virginia.

GILLERAN, Thomas,

Attorney.

Thomas Gilleran was born in 1868, in Ireland, and came to the United States in 1885. He had been a student at Blackrock College, Dublin. He entered a law office and later the law department of New York University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1891. He received the degree of Master of Arts at St. Francis Xavier College, and was admitted to the bar in that year. He was a member of the Board of Commissioners of Municipal Statistics for three years, and was elected a delegate to the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1894. He is independent in politics. He is a member of the New York Bar Association, New York County Lawyers Association, Bronx Bar Association, the Manhattan Club of New York, the New York Athletic Club, and various social and literary organizations.

In 1902 Mr. Gilleran married Rose Carroll and they have children: John, Louise and Rose Gilleran.

COOK, Henry Webster,

Manufacturer.

In a business capacity Mr. Cook has since college days been connected with the shoe industry, beginning under his honored father, a shoe manufacturer of Whitman, Massachusetts. Since transferring his interests to Syracuse he has become very prominent and is vice-president of the National Boot & Shoe Manufacturers Association. His interest in Syracuse business organizations, clubs, and civic societies is widely extended and his aid in furthering the ends for which they exist is most valuable. He is a descendant of Francis Cook, of the "Mayflower," to whom the land at Cook's Hollow, now the town of Kingston, Massachusetts, was originally granted. The family has been an important one in Massachusetts down through the centuries to the present and descendants of Francis Cook are found in every part of the Union of no less honorable name than their Massachusetts brethren. He is a son of Miller and Martha (Shape) Cook.

Henry Webster Cook was born in Whitman, Massachusetts, September 9, 1872, and there completed a course of public school instruction. He made final preparation at Thayer Academy, South Braintree, Massachusetts, then entered Amherst College, where his classical education was completed. His business education began under the direction of his father in the latter's shoe factories at Whitman and there he gained that expert knowledge of shoe manufacture and marketing which has won him high standing among his contemporaries. In 1904 he entered into a partnership with A. E. Nettleton and engaged in shoe manufacturing in Syracuse, where he continues principal owner and general manager of the A. E. Nettleton Company. He is also a director of the Central City Trust Company and has other important business interests. He has entered heartily into the club and social life of his city, and in the purely business associations takes active and leading part. He is a member of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce; is an ex-president of the National Boot & Shoe Manufacturers Association; member of the Advertising Men's Club; president of the Boys' Club in which he is deeply interested; member of the Citizens' Club, an organization of exceptional value to the city; and in all has exerted a beneficial influence. His clubs are mainly those devoted to recreations of the great out-of-doors and cover about every phase of country life. These include the Automobile Club of Syracuse, (vice-president) the Iagoo, the Mad River, Onondaga Golf and Country, South Bay Club House Association, and the Sedgwick Farm Club. He is also a member of the Century Club of Syracuse, the City Club of Auburn and the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club of New York. In politics he is a Republican, but beyond exercising his rights and privileges as a citizen takes no active part in political affairs, his interest in city life being as a good citizen not as a partisan. He is an attendant of the Dutch Reformed church. Through his patriotic ancestry he has obtained membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery.

Mr. Cook married, in Newton Centre, Massachusetts, June 11, 1902, Grace Marion Rowe, daughter of Rev. Charles H. and Harriet Frances (Kallock) Rowe. Children: Robert Stansfield, born October 6, 1906; Frances Kallock, July 4, 1909; Constance Hawthorne, October 7, 1911.

CHAPMAN, Edward D.,

Attorney-at-Law.

There is no region more intimately associated with the most romantic period in our history, which has to do with the relation of the white settlers and the Indian tribes, their predecessors, than that region which extends from the Adirondack Mountains southward to the Mohawk River and then westward and which includes the whole of the north central part of New York State. This was the hunting grounds of the fierce but noble Iroquois and to this day it is filled with their wonderful and poetic names. It was in the midst of this country, in the town of Aurelius, Cayuga county, New York, that Edward D. Chapman, a well-known, capable attorney, was born September 22, 1873. He is the son of George and Sarah (Davidson) Chapman. Mr. Chapman, Sr., died in 1874, and the family continued to live at Aurelius until 1880, when they removed to Onondaga Valley, Onondaga county. The early youth of Mr. Chapman was spent at this place and at the old home of his mother in the town of Van Buren. His elementary education was gained at Baldwinsville High School and the Onondaga Valley Academy, where he was prepared for college, from which he graduated with the class of 1893. He entered the law school of Syracuse University, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1898. He at once began the practice of his profession in the city of Syracuse, where he met with a very considerable and gratifying success. He continued thus in private practice until 1908, a period of ten years, when he was appointed second assistant district attorney of Onondaga county. This important and responsible post he held from 1908 until 1917, giving valuable service to the community and discharging his tasks and obligations with great efficiency and success. During that time he won for himself a well-deserved reputation as a disinterested and capable public officer and as an upright and high-minded citizen. Upon the expiration of his term at the beginning of 1917, Mr. Chapman renewed his private practice and is now so occupied. In politics Mr. Chapman is a Republican and is regarded as a potent factor in local political affairs. He is also a prominent figure in social and club life in Syracuse and is affiliated with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, the Republican Escort and the City Club of Syracuse. In his religious belief Mr. Chapman is a Presbyterian and is a member of the First Church of that denomination in Baldwinsville.

On March 31, 1903, Mr. Chapman was united in marriage at Syracuse with Mrs. Carolyn W. Becker, a daughter of Martin and Mary Wambsgan.

There is, of course, no royal road to success. There is no road even of which it may be said that it is superior to all others, yet we can scarcely doubt that there are, as it were, certain shortcuts, certain stretches of well travelled way that lead rather more directly and by easier stages to some specific goals than do others, and that it well pays those who would travel thither to take note of their existence. Let us take for example that so widely desired success in public life for which so many strive and so few effectively; here, putting aside a certain undue influence said to be too frequently exerted to-day in this country, there are few ways of such direct approach as through the time-honored profession of law. There is certainly nothing astonishing in this fact—and it surely is a fact—because the training, the associations, matters with which their daily work brings them in contact, are of a kind that peculiarly well fit the lawyers for the tasks of public office, many of which are merely a continuation or slight modification of their more private labors. To step from the bar to the bench is to step from private to public life, yet it involves no such startling break in what a man must do, still less in what he must think, and although there are but few offices in which the transition is as direct as this, yet there are but few to which the step is not comparatively easy. Of course it is not, as has already been remarked, a royal road, for the law is an exacting mistress and requires of her votaries not merely hard and concentrated study in preparation for her practice, but a sort of double task as student and business man, as the condition of successful practice throughout the period in which they follow her. Nevertheless what has been stated is unquestionably true as anyone who chooses to examine the lives of our public men in the past can easily discover in the preponderance of lawyers over men of their callings who are chosen for this kind of advancement. The career of Mr. Chapman, the prominent attorney of Syracuse, New York, is a case in point, although his choice of the law as a profession was undoubtedly dictated by a fondness for the subject itself and by no ulterior motives, however excellent in themselves.

WINDHOLZ, Louis,

Business Man.

From the year 1868, when Mr. Windholz first located in Syracuse, New York, until his death in 1909, he was identified with the catering and canning business, being at his death president of the Windholz Company. During his forty years of residence in Syracuse he revealed in his business and social life the best qualities of the German character, was a good citizen, a loyal friend, kindly and considerate in his relations with men and just in all his business dealings. Syracusans of middle age recall with pleasure the famous restaurant he conducted in Vanderbilt Square, a gathering place for many well known men and an admirable substitute for the present day social club. It was one of the traditions of the restaurant that it was there that the arrangements were perfected which resulted in the nomination of Grover Cleveland for governor of New York State in 1882. Later as a prosperous canner he gained greater business prominence, continuing until 1905 when he retired from active control. He possessed a wide circle of true friends who will long recall the memory of his sturdy, independent character and many manly and genial attributes.

Louis Windholz was born in Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, July 23, 1836, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. C. W. Bull, Chittenango, New York, April 27, 1909. He was educated in his native land and there remained until 1853, when he came to the United States, locating in Baltimore, Maryland, residing there and in Washington, D. C., until 1857. In that year he enlisted in the United States navy in the Coast Survey Service and until 1860 served as steward on board the "Saranac," one of the olden type wooden side wheel war steamships. In 1860 he opened a restaurant in Washington, but when war broke out between the States he enlisted and served until hostilities ceased.

After the war, Mr. Windholz was engaged as a caterer until 1868 when he permanently located in Syracuse, New York, opening the Amos Hotel, corner of Noxon and North Salina streets, continuing its proprietor for three years and making it a famous hostelry. In 1872 he opened a restaurant in the Monroe block in Vanderbilt Square which became famous in Central New York for the excellence of its cuisine. It was at this restaurant, on the eve of the Democratic State Convention of 1882, that the leaders of the Cleveland forces from Buffalo carried out the plans which gave Grover Cleveland to the Nation. The Buffalo Democratic Club engaged the dining parlors on the second floor of the restaurant as their headquarters during the convention and

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late at night the "visiting statesman" succeeded in inducing John Kelly, the Tammany leader, and Hugh McLaughlin, the leader of the Kings County Democracy, to join them in a conference at which it was agreed that Mr. Cleveland should be nominated for governor by the convention, and from that nomination dates the national prominence of the man who was twice elected president of the United States.

Mr. Windholz not only held high local reputation as a caterer but became widely known throughout the State as caterer to the State Encampment of the New York National Guard at Peekskill. He was first given the contract for catering to the camp during the administration of Governor Cornell and practically was in full charge of designing the mess room, and all buildings of the commissary department. He was reawarded the contract during Governor Cleveland's administration and during the two administrations of Governor Hill. He was also commissary of the Fifty-first Regiment, New York National Guard, during the period the regiment was commanded by Colonel John W. Yale. After giving up his contract with the State Mr. Windholz devoted himself to his private restaurant business until 1888, then retired from that field to devote himself to manufacturing vinegar and canning fruits and vegetables. He built a factory in Cortland avenue, Syracuse, where he made vinegar, and at Homer and at Parish, Oswego county, operated canning factories. He conducted very successful operations in both departments until 1905, when his health failed and the Windholz Company was formed to continue the business, the founder being the nominal president of the company, but his able sons, Louis H. and Charles A., assuming as vice-president and secretary-treasurer the burdens of management. It was at this period the father in consultation with his children made his will dividing his estate as he wished it to be distributed after his death. He continued president of the company until his death four years later.

He was prominent in the Masonic Order, belonging to Central Lodge, No. 305, Free and Accepted Masons, and to all bodies of York and Scottish Rite Masonry of Syracuse, up to and including the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He was a Democrat in politics but never sought or accepted public office. His acquaintance was wide among the leaders of both parties, and at his restaurant grave matters of party policy were decided other than the notable one cited.

Mr. Windholz married Mrs. Louise Howe, born in England, who died in 1896. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters, all living but one: 1. Robert L., vice-president of the Van Dyke-Churchill Company, died April 19, 1915. 2. Louis H., general manager of the Baltimore Manufacturing Company and director of the Marine National Bank of Baltimore. 3. Charles A., appointed superintendent of the Bureau of Water, Syracuse, New York, January 1, 1914, under Mayor Will, reappointed January 1, 1916, under Mayor Stone. 4. Florence Ethel, married Frederick Thurwachter, of Syracuse, New York. 5. Minnie R., married Emerson K. Bliss, of Dewey, South Dakota. 6. Edith Margaret, married Charles William Bull, of Syracuse, New York.

HOUDE, William Charles, D. D. S.,

Dentist.

Dr. Houde has compressed into his years an amount of energetic effort, tact and true "grit" that has brought him to his present honorable position, a strong, self-reliant man with an experience in life that ranks him as one of the world's "hustlers." He hustled for a living, for an education, and for professional standing and has won his way unaided by influential friends or fortuitous circumstance, has trusted to himself, and now, successfully and firmly fixed in a good practice in his native city, Syracuse, he can review his past life with satisfaction.

William Charles Houde was born in Syracuse, New York, September 12, 1875, and until eleven years of age attended the public schools. He then began his career as a wage earner, beginning as cash boy in the dry goods store of Milton S. Price, at a salary of $1.75 weekly. Later he was errand boy for I. McCarthy & Company and for Dey Brothers, then became errand boy in the shoe store of Brand & Bauer. From mercantile firms he went to the tin manufacturer, John S. Carter, working at the bench; thence to the Welsh Furniture Company where he learned upholstering; thence to the Wolf Furniture Company as upholsterer. For a time he worked in E. C. Stearns pickling works, and in a machine shop as a moulder, earning $4.50 weekly. This is the record from the age of eleven to sixteen. At sixteen he began taking contracts at which he earned from $12 to $16 weekly. At age of seventeen he obtained a subscription agency from the Syracuse "Post-Standard" and the agency for a pants creaser company for several counties. He secured from his friend, Dr. W. F. Klock, permission to use his office and on all his business cards had his office number prominently printed. In less than three months he sold his agency profitably, and having during that time become interested in his friend's dental work, asked to be taught dentistry. Dr. Klock, not feeling that he could afford an assistant, declined but they did conclude an arrangement by which he was to teach the young man the rudiments of dentistry and allow him to manufacture and sell tooth-powder as wages. From Dr. Klock he went to the dental office of Dr. George H. Hardisty, where he continued his studies and assisted in the office work, receiving a salary of $7.00 weekly. His next position was with Dr. Silas Hubbard, who paid him $10 weekly and a commission on all work he brought to the office. He spent seven years in the dental business in Syracuse, then decided to start for himself. He decided the city of Mexico was a proper location for a "hustler," not too well equipped with professional skill, and in February, 1898, he started for that city. His money gave out on reaching Houston, Texas, and the Mexico trip was delayed. He got to La Porte, Texas, where he opened a dental office and remained five weeks earning sufficient cash to continue his journey to the city of Mexico. He arrived in a sickly season and soon decided that Syracuse was a good place to live in, and to that city he quickly returned. He worked for a short time for Dr. Leon J. Weeks, then decided to obtain a college degree and settle permanently.

In May, 1898, he entered Philadelphia Dental College, having a capital of $125. Of this $105 was expended in matriculation and tuition charges, and the balance being inadequate he began to "hustle" at once for money needed for instruments and sustenance, finding a source of revenue in the sale of supplies to the dental students, and by working in dental offices in the city. In his second year he was appointed demonstrator to the one hundred and fifty-six members of the freshman class of the college, to teach the technicalities of dentistry, but the work so interfered with his own study that the next year he declined the position. He literally "worked" his way through college, but it took much longer to finish than it otherwise would. He was graduated in the class of 1903, receiving his degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He had married the previous year, and in addition to paying his way through college supported himself and wife.

After graduation he worked in different dental offices, and in 1904 passed the examination of the New York State Board of Dental Examiners and was duly licensed to practice his profession. The same year he opened offices in Syracuse, and has been very successful, has a large and lucrative practice and the unbounded respect of all who know him. There have been no periods of leisure in his life, everything he has he has worked for, and in the success that he has attained there is but just reward for his years of self denial and long hours of labor.

Dr. Houde married, October 1, 1902, Mabel A. Lyons and has six children: Marion, born August 15, 1904, died January 29, 1913; Mabel, born February, 1906; Walter John, born 1908, died in infancy; Eloise, born 1909; John Edward, born 1911; Charles Goddard Walter, born 1913.

PRATT, Sereno Stansbury,

Journalist, Authority on Finance.

The late Sereno Stansbury Pratt, secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce and for many years editor of "The Wall Street Journal," was a man of unusual intellectual attainments, and merited in every respect the high position he reached in his special field of endeavor. Success would have been drawn from any ambuscade by virtue of his mental and moral constitution. He typified its requisites in his industry, patience, integrity, sobriety, trustworthiness, and that fidelity and earnestness that preserved and insured the steadfastness and loyalty of a true man and gentleman to the very intent, spirit, and aim of the faith and trust of which he was made the repository. Mr. Pratt had high qualifications in the journalistic field. Not the least of these was a breadth of sympathy which attracted to him talent in its developing, and went far to insure to any enterprise with which he was connected a kind of team-work vital to newspaper success. Throughout the financial community he was best known to the older representatives of the Stock Exchange and the banking institutions. His remarkable capacity to view a question from its many aspects at the same time gave a ballast to the editorial utterances of "The Wall Street Journal," which went far to secure for it its influential part in the development of business responsibility of a higher order throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Mr. Pratt was born at Westmoreland, Herkimer county, New York, March 12, 1858. His father, Enfield Loring Pratt, was a successful oil refiner of Cleveland, Ohio, and later a manufacturer of surgical supplies in Brooklyn, New York, where he became a man of influence in industrial circles, and a representative citizen.

When young in years, Sereno S. Pratt was taken by his parents from his birthplace to Burlington, Vermont, and there he grew to manhood and was graduated from the high school, afterwards attending the University of Vermont, but left without graduating after studying there about two years. However, he remained a student all his life and became a man of ripe scholarship, and on June 23, 1913, the above named institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. For his place of birth and the scenes of his early education in Vermont, he continued to cherish a fondness peculiar to the New Englander of his generation. When about sixteen years of age his parents moved from the State of Vermont to Brooklyn, New York, at which time young Pratt went to Montpelier, Vermont, and became associated with "The Advertiser" at St. Albans, and he was rapidly promoted on its staff until he had editorial charge of that paper in 1876, which position he retained about two years, then, seeking a wider field for the exercise of his talents, he came to New York, and from 1878 to 1882 was on the staff of the New York "World" as its Wall street representative. He was also associated in editorial capacities with the "Commercial Bulletin" and the "Journal of Commerce." He was New York correspondent for the Baltimore "Sun" from 1883 to 1887. In the latter year he became manager for George W. Childs, of the New York bureau of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," and held the position of political and financial editor for a period of fifteen years. He became financial editor of the New York "Times" in 1903. He also contributed to various other newspapers and magazines, his articles always showing great versatility and a depth of thought, accuracy and forceful style, at once instructive and entertaining, his talents showing with particular lustre as a financial and political writer. From 1904 to 1908 he was associate editor of "The Wall Street Journal," later becoming editor of this publication, having succeeded Thomas F. Woodlock. During this period he was a potent factor in making this famous journal the financial authority not only of New York City and America, but of the entire world. From December, 1908, until his death, Mr. Pratt was secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce, discharging the duties of this responsible position in a manner that reflected much credit upon his ability, fidelity and integrity and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Pratt was married on October 19, 1882, to Ada Stuart Bryden, a daughter of Thomas B. and Beulah (Strait) Bryden, a prominent family of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania. Mr. Bryden was a civil engineer. He served for some time as treasurer of Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He was a thirty-second degree Mason. Mrs. Pratt was given good educational advantages, and is a lady of many commendable attributes. She is the mother of three children, namely: Marian Stuart, the wife of H. T. McTighe, of Brooklyn, and they have two children: Beulah Frederica and Winifred Stuart. 2. Winifred Berry, the wife of Berniss B. Sheldon, of Dorset, Vermont, and they have one child: Sereno Stansbury. 3. Thomas Bryden, unmarried, makes his home with his mother in Brooklyn; followed in the footsteps of his distinguished father in a professional way, and is a special writer for Edward G. Riggs, who is executive assistant to President Elliot of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. He is the possessor of marked literary ability and gives promise of a successful career. He is a life member of Kane Masonic Lodge of New York City. His father was also a life member of this lodge, also belonged to Fulton Arcanum. The father was a life member of the New England Society of New York, and a member of the Quill Club, the Lawyers Club and the American Economic Association.

The death of Sereno S. Pratt occurred at Troy, New York, September 14, 1915, at the age of fifty-seven years. Written condolences were received by Mrs. Pratt from such notables as John D. Rockefeller, Sr., Henry Clews, John Henson Rhodes, Samuel Rea, the latter president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; John Hayes Hammond, and many others of national reputation. For Mr. Pratt was honored and beloved by the greatest men in New York and America, for he not only had the highest qualifications as an editor, but was a most companionable and genteel gentleman personally—practical, definite, expressive, frank, yet kind, indulgent and modest, having the general bearing of a deep thinker. He was a man of serious manner, religious and helpful.

Upon his death "The Wall Street Journal" printed the following:

It is with the deepest regret that "The Wall Street Journal" records the death of its former editor, Sereno S. Pratt. It would be impertinent to say of so distinguished a journalist, of an economist of such broad knowledge, that his editorials carried great weight among thinking people, and that the beauty, simplicity and steadfastness of his character radically influenced all who worked with him. His work was greater than this. He took up a good tradition and carried it forward. Wall street in 1904, when Mr. Pratt became associated with "The Wall Street Journal," had much to learn in those higher qualities of service which underlie successful commerce in any branch. It was Pratt's unaffected teaching, combined with his experienced knowledge of what to say, and what not to say, which greatly crystalized this movement into something definite that Wall street, and the country it serves, could understand. Perhaps his obituary is best expressed in the following letter from one who was his colleague and his predecessor in the editorial chair:

The Editor, The Wall Street Journal:

Allow me the privilege of saying a word about Sereno S. Pratt, your predecessor in the editorial chair of "The Wall Street Journal." In all the years during which we were associated I never knew him to lapse from the heights of the strictest honor in thought, word or act. Kindly, tolerant, patient, modest and most considerate of others, he was uncompromising where principle entered. The files of your journal contain many articles from his pen that have, beyond doubt, fructified in places of which we do not know, and have contributed largely to the improvement in business morals which is so noteworthy a feature of American life in the last decade or two. His strength was his character. THOMAS F. WOODLOCK.

What is there to add in tribute, humble, grateful and sincere, to the memory of so valued a citizen, cut off in his fifty-seventh year? The New York Chamber of Commerce suffers a serious loss in the death of its most distinguished secretary. To his widow and family "The Wall Street Journal" extends its deepest sympathy for their irreparable loss.

Another leading New York daily had the following to say editorially, under the caption, Sereno Stansbury Pratt:

Good citizenship and good journalism lose in the untimely death of Secretary Sereno S. Pratt, of the New York Chamber of Commerce, this morning, a fine and effective exponent. Long a resident of Brooklyn, identified with its social and religious affairs, he brought to his work the clear intellectual atmosphere, of which his native Green Mountains was the physical type, and along with it those habits of plain living and high thinking which belong to the true sons to the manner born of New England. Faithful, sincere in every position in life, efficiency and recognition kept pace with advancement, and when, after years of conspicuous service as New York representative of the "Philadelphia Ledger," and later as the editor of "The Wall Street Journal," he assumed the delicate, highly responsible duties of secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, he demonstrated at once that he was preëminently the man for the place, worthy to maintain traditions and continue labors long and successfully performed by his predecessor and neighbor, the late George Wilson, honored incumbent for many years.

Under Mr. Pratt's wise guidance, with mastery of detail, with circumspect, impartial judgment, with definite and practical purpose, the influence and prestige of the Chamber rapidly increased and during his service it came more than ever in its history of a century and a half to the front as an expression of the best in New York commercial and business life, methods and ambitions. Whether in the great public questions which the Chamber debated and upon which it committed itself, or in the exercise of unofficial municipal hospitality, in all that belongs to a high and clear-visioned view of its duties and opportunities, Mr. Pratt was a master, while in its monthly "Bulletin" of which he was founder and editor, he gave a practical, successful example of the best sort of wholesome publicity, concerning the work and the functions of the Chamber. Of singularly pleasing and kindly personality, in the best sense of the word, wearing his heart on his sleeve, loyal to every duty of manhood, a Christian gentleman, Mr. Pratt's departure will bring sorrow to all who have known and will miss him and long cherish and honor his memory.

BARTLETT, William Alvin,

Clergyman, Man of Broad Activities.

Some men there are whose careers are so full of things accomplished, who have undertaken and carried to successful conclusion so many and so varied enterprises, that it seems almost as though one were reading an account of a number of individuals, and we cannot but marvel, not only at the versatility of one who can apply himself to such diverse matters, how it is possible that he can find time to do so. If, as the Indian remarked, we all of us have "all the time there is," and yet in that space find it difficult enough to attend to the accomplishment or only one tolerable achievement, how is it possible, we are prone to ask, for these men to carry on so many affairs and yet seem not more hurried than ourselves. We are at first almost tempted to think that there is some miraculous interposition in their favor, that the sun and the moon pause at their bidding, until we remember that time is not measured so much by minutes and seconds, by days and years, as it is by events and actions, and that so considered the alert thinker, the prompt man of action, is, in a very real sense, the possessor of more time than those more sluggish. Achilles not only covers more ground than the tortoise in his race with that reptile, but he may be truly said to cover more than if he be alive to the advantages of travel, that is, since he experiences more and performs more and these things are the gauge of time. This is the case with the active men of to-day, such a man, for instance, as William Alvin Bartlett, D. D., LL. D., one of the leading Presbyterian clergymen in the United States, whose death on January 15, 1917, removed a potent influence for good from the community in general.

William Alvin Bartlett, D. D., LL. D., was born at Binghamton, New York, December 4, 1831, and it was there that his childhood was spent and the preliminary portion of his education received. He attended for some years the old academy at that town, where he was prepared for a college career. He then matriculated at Hamilton College, where he established an excellent record for scholarship and was graduated with the class of 1852, and was valedictorian of his class. Upon completing his own education, the young man decided to take part in the education of others, and with this end in view he went to the town of Staunton, Virginia, where he secured a position as school teacher and held the same for several years. At Staunton he taught Greek.elocution and Latin, in which subjects he was all his life extremely proficient, and made a very considerable reputation for himself in this profession. For some little time Dr. Bartlett preserved the intention of taking up the law as a profession, but eventually his extremely strong religious nature asserted itself and instead he entered the Union Theological Seminary, of New York City, to study for the ministry. Here he remained for two and a half years, but did not graduate, deciding instead to continue his studies in Europe. Accordingly he went abroad and studied for some time at the University of Halle on the Saale, Saxony. Here he was a classmate of Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal church. He then studied for one semester at the University of Berlin, and then finally completed his work at the famous old University of Heidelburg. His studies in Europe represented a very valuable element in Dr. Bartlett's life, acquainting him most intimately with all that was best in the subjects which he pursued, and finishing in a very complete manner his already great culture. Besides his studies he had other valuable associations, while abroad, and formed the acquaintance of many prominent and delightful men. One of his friends was Daniel S. Dickinson, formerly of Binghamton, New York, his own native city, and from this gentleman, who was at that time minister to Greece, he received letters of introduction to George M. Dallas, United States minister to Great Britain, and August Belmont, minister at the Hague, and of Mr. Mason, United States minister to France. He was also fortunate enough to meet President-elect Dwight, of Yale University, who was himself traveling abroad before taking up his duties as head of the great institution. Another man, probably the greatest celebrity of all whom Dr. Bartlett met, was the great Alexander Von Humboldt, one of the first naturalists in the world.

Upon completing his studies and travel in Europe, Dr. Bartlett returned to his native town of Binghamton, in 1858, and was there ordained to the ministry. The first church of which he took charge was in Owego, New York, to which he was called in September of that year and where he remained throughout the winter. From the very outset the young man made a strong impression in the line that he had chosen for his career, and in the spring of 1859 he received no less than four calls, one of which was to Brooklyn, with the religious life of which he was to be so intimately identified for many years. While still in Owego, he had delivered a lecture before the State Teachers' Association, which had brought him very much into public notice and had been instrumental in forming for him an acquaintance with Susan B. Anthony, at that time a school teacher, and Professor Oren Root, of Hamilton College. Of the four calls Dr. Bartlett accepted the one from Brooklyn, and went there as pastor of the Elm Place Congregational Church at a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars a year. How strongly his presence was desired in the city is well shown by the fact that the call to the Elm Street Church was signed not only by its officers, but by the other four Congregational pastors of Brooklyn, the Rev. Drs. Beecher, Storrs, Buddington and Clark. This document was greatly valued by Dr. Bartlett and always preserved by him up to the close of his life. It is now in the possession of Mrs. Bartlett and is doubtless one of her most prized treasures. Dr. Bartlett at once entered most energetically into the duties which he had taken up, and one year from assuming charge, built a large tabernacle of stone, capable of seating three thousand people, which was entirely paid for during his ministry. For ten years he remained in Brooklyn, taking a most active part in the life of that city, and was then called to Plymouth Congregational Church, Chicago.

Dr. Bartlett had, however, during the ten years of his pastorate become strongly attached to his eastern home, and at first declined the offer. He went, however, to Chicago to preach the funeral sermon for his brother-in-law, who up to that time had been pastor of the Plymouth Church, and received a telegram while on his way back renewing the request that he assume its pastorate. Again he declined and once again the Chicago congregation sent him a committee of five of its leading men. However persistent he was, the Chicago church was still more so, and he finally accepted the new position at a salary of seven thousand dollars a year, the highest salary at that time paid to any pastor west of the Allegheny mountains. This was in the year 1868 and he continued at the Plymouth Congregational Church for a period of some eight years, devoting his whole great energies toward the betterment of social and religious conditions in the great and rapidly growing western city, which then had a population of about two hundred and fifty thousand. The part that Dr. Bartlett played in the great Chicago fire of 1872 was a notable one, and he and those who assisted him were able to do much to alleviate the great suffering caused by that catastrophe. It is related that after one of his Sunday night services, Dr. Bartlett and a number of his congregation stood talking over church affairs when they saw a light in the sky, which they rightly supposed to be the reflection of a fire. They started to walk in its direction, but finding it in a remote part of the city returned home, supposing that it would soon be under control. They found, however, in the morning that it had spread so enormously that business was at a standstill in the city and marshal law had been declared. This fire, as everyone knows, rendered thousands destitute, and Dr. Bartlett at once became one of the most active in working for the unfortunate ones. He was a member of one committee which raised the sum of three million dollars for their relief, and in addition to this kind of work he actually went amongst the people and gave his own personal assistance in their behalf. An evidence of Dr. Bartlett's broad-mindedness is to be found in the fact that he at once opened his church building to give shelter to those thus left destitute, and the pews in the large auditorium were used as sleeping rooms, while the kitchen, parlors and other church rooms were used for cooking food and feeding the great numbers that here took refuge. Dr. Bartlett said that he knew of no better use to which a church could be put, and in this he was borne out by the opinion of his congregation and the city in general. Many of these homeless people had friends and relatives in other towns and cities which they were unable to reach because of lack of funds. Dr. Bartlett, feeling that great relief would be brought by enabling these people to leave town, met the emergency by himself issuing passes over the railroads, which were honored by the companies, and thus relieved pressure in Chicago to a considerable extent. To one railroad official who wished to know by what authority Dr. Bartlett issued these passes, he replied briefly, "by the authority of God Almighty." Some time after this, the church building of this congregation was sold to the Catholics and another was built to take its place, upon the ground floor of which alone two thousand people could be seated.

In 1874, however, upon the death of his wife, Dr. Bartlett accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church, which had been founded in Indianapolis by Dr. Henry Ward Beecher, who was its first pastor. Here Dr. Bartlett remained for five years, doing most effective work and identifying himself most closely with the life of the city. In the year 1882 he accepted a call to the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church in Washington, D. C., to take the place of the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, who had gone to New York City. This was the church which President Lincoln had attended while in Washington, as well as numbers of other distinguished men. At the time that Dr. Bartlett became its pastor there were, however, only one hundred and twenty-three members, but upon his retirement the membership had increased to thirteen hundred, to say nothing of a long waiting list of applicants for the pews. Dr. Bartlett remained in charge of this church for thirteen years and then, in 1895, retired from active work altogether. During his residence in Washington he had filled many important offices and served in many capacities, among others that of chairman of the board of management of the Columbia Hospital, a most important institution, which received annually twenty thousand dollars from the District of Columbia, and this post he held after his retirement from the ministry. He also had charge of the investigation conducted into the state of all the charitable institutions receiving government aid in Washington, and in this connection it is interesting to recall the fact that one of these institutions so investigated, the Catholic House of the Good Shepherd, elected Dr. Bartlett one of its directors upon the publication of his report, the first time in its history that a Protestant had served in that capacity. Dr. Bartlett, in spite of his long absence, always retained the strongest kind of affection for New York, and after his retirement spent his winters at the Murray Hill Hotel in that city, while his summers were passed at New York Mills, New York, and it was in the former place that his death occurred.

Dr. Bartlett always retained the deepest interest for Hamilton College, and for many years always attended commencement exercises there, addressing the young graduates in a most effective and inspiring manner. In the month of June, 1916, he received from this college the honorary degree of LL. D. He was a member of the Union League Club of New York, and of the Fort Schuyler Club and the Sadaquada Golf Club, of Utica. He was also a member of Hamilton Chapter, Alpha Delta Phi, and of the Chi Alpha, a society consisting of fifty New York City ministers and of a very exclusive character. He was a member of the Presbytery of New York City, and his voice always carried great weight in the councils of that body.

Dr. Bartlett was twice married, his first wife having been Charlotte Augusta Flanders, of Milwaukee, to whom he was united in 1859, and whose death occurred in 1874. His second marriage, which was celebrated June 27, 1877, was to Annah Louise Walcott, a daughter of William Dexter and Hannah Coe (Hubbard) Walcott, of Middlefield, Connecticut, and New York Mills, New York. Mr. Walcott was the owner and president of the New York Cotton Mills at the latter place which was founded by her grandfather, Benjamin Stuart Walcott. Mrs. Bartlett and one son, Walcott Duryea Bartlett, survive Dr. Bartlett.

Dr. Bartlett was a man in whose character the strong and gentle were very happily blended. In the matter of those fundamental virtues upon which all real character is based—honesty and courage—he was almost a Puritan in his demands, and neither himself fell away from the ideal nor could find any use for the man who did. Outside of this, however, he was extremely tolerant in his judgment and the most companionable of men. He was perfectly devoted to his home and to the best interests of his family, finding his greatest happiness in that most intimate relation. He spent all the time he could by his own hearth in the bosom of his family and was often heard to remark that he loved his home and his calling before all other things. His religion was the most vital thing in his life and played a guiding part in his everyday affairs. It was his sincere effort to model himself upon the great precepts that are voiced by his church and he succeeded beyond the common and was a fine example of good citizenship and virtuous manhood.

SNOW, Elbridge Gerry,

Insurance.

Nicholas Snow, immigrant ancestor, was born in England. He came to New Plymouth in the ship "Ann," in 1623, and had a share in the division of land in Plymouth in 1624. He settled in Eastham in 1634 and became a prominent citizen. His home was on the road from Plymouth to Eel river on the westerly side. He was admitted a freeman in 1633, and was elected town clerk at the first meeting of the town of Eastham, holding that office sixteen years. He was deputy to the General Court from 1648 for three years, and selectman from 1663 for seven years. He and his son Mark signed the call to Rev. John Mayo to settle as their minister in 1655. Nicholas Snow was one of Governor Prence's associates. He died at Eastham, November 15, 1676. He married, at Plymouth, Constance, daughter of Stephen Hopkins, who came in the "Mayflower." She died in October, 1677. Children, born in Plymouth: Mark, born May 9, 1628; Mary, about 1630; Sarah, about 1632; Joseph, about 1634; Stephen, mentioned below; John, about 1638; Elizabeth, about 1640; Jabez, about 1642; Ruth, about 1644; Hannah, born probably at Eastham about 1646; Rebecca, born at Eastham about 1648. Bradford in his history states that Snow had twelve children.

Stephen Snow, son of Nicholas Snow, was born probably at Plymouth, about 1636, died December 17, 1705, at Eastham. He married (first) December 13, 1663, at Eastham, Susanna (Deane) Rogers, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Ring) Deane, born in Plymouth before 1634, married (first) Joseph Rogers, Jr., son of Lieutenant Joseph Rogers, who came, a boy, in the "Mayflower." She died before 1701, and he married (second) April 9, 1701, Mary Bigford. He lived in what is now East Orleans, Massachusetts. Children, born in Eastham: Bathshua, July 26, 1664; Hannah, January 2, 1666; Micajah, December 22, 1669; Bethiah, July 1, 1672; Mehitable; Ebenezer, mentioned below.

Ebenezer Snow, son of Stephen Snow, was born in Eastham, Massachusetts, about 1677, died before April 9, 1725. He married, December 22, 1698, Hope Horton, who married (second) Thomas Atkins, and went to Chatham to live. Some of her children settled there. This name Horton is a variation of Houghton and related to the Houghtons, of Milton, descendants of Ralph Houghton, of Lancaster, an emigrant ancestor. Ebenezer Snow's estate was divided March 4, 1737-38. Children, born in Eastham: Susanna, born February 6, 1700; Thomas, February 1, 1702; Ebenezer, February 16, 1703-04; Nathaniel, February 7, 1705-06; Henry, January 6, 1706-07; Aaron, mentioned below; Samuel, 1709-10; Thankful, July 3, 1714; Elisha, October 9, 1716; Hope, November 18, 1718; Hannah, December 11, 1720; Bashua, October 4, 1723.

Aaron Snow, son of Ebenezer Snow, was born at Eastham, Massachusetts, March 20, 1707-08, and died there. He married Hannah, daughter of Mathew and Hannah (Thorpe) Gage, granddaughter of Zebulon Thorpe and of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Lombard) Gage, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Gage.

Ebenezer (2) Snow, son of Aaron Snow, was born at Eastham, Massachusetts, and died there. He married (first) (intentions dated December 11, 1756), Mary, daughter of Stephen Chipman; (second) January 8, 1774-75, Elizabeth Chase; (third) Sarah ———. Elizabeth Chase was a daughter of Ebenezer and Susanna (Berry) Chase, granddaughter of Ebenezer Chase, and great-grand-

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daughter of Jeremiah and Hannah (Barker) Chase. Susanna Berry was a daughter of John and Susanna (Crowell) Berry, granddaughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Bell) Berry, great-granddaughter of Richard and Alice Berry. Elizabeth (Bell) Berry was a daughter of John Bell. Susanna (Crowell) Berry was a daughter of John and Bethia (Sears) Crowell, granddaughter of John and Mehitable (Miller) Crowell, great-granddaughter of John Crowell. Bethia (Sears) Crowell was a daughter of Paul and Deborah (Willard) Sears, granddaughter of Richard and Dorothy (Batt) Sears. Deborah (Willard) Sears was a daughter of George Willard. Children of Ebenezer Snow by first wife, all born at Eastham: Chipman, December 31, 1757, died young, Aaron, November 10, 1759; Eben, February 25, 1762; Sarah, September 5, 1763; Eventon or Aventon, July 12, 1765, married Hannah Pattishall; Stephen, October 16, 1768; Abel, August 8, 1770; Isaac, July 3, 1773; married, January 20, 1796, Sarah Kellogg. Children of second wife: Elkanah, mentioned below; Chipman, September 2, 1779; Hannah, May 11, 1781. Children of third wife: Mary, September 3, 1783; Ebenezer, April 7, 1785, married, April 1, 1801, Abigail Kelly; John, January 6, 1787; Benjamin, December 16, 1788; Elizabeth, April 6, 1792.

Elkanah Snow, son of Ebenezer (2) Snow, was born at Eastham, Massachusetts, September 8, 1775. He married (first) in 1796, Ruth Taylor Higgins, of Orleans; (second) December 20, 1810, in Orleans, Sally, daughter of Eventon and Hannah (Pattishall or Paddeshall) Snow, mentioned above. Hannah was a daughter of William Pattishall. Children, born at Orleans, by first wife: Asa, Elkanah, Jonathan, Higgins, Sumner, Ruth, Ebenezer and Winthrope. Children of second wife: Elbridge Gerry, mentioned below, and one other.

Elbridge Gerry Snow, son of Elkanah Snow, was born December 17, 1811, at Eastham, Massachusetts, died at Saratoga Springs, New York, June 6, 1891. Early in life he located in Pleasant Valley, Barkhamstead, Connecticut, where he was a farmer. He married (first) Lucinda Cole, who died without issue, March 20, 1839, aged twenty-four years, at Pleasant Valley, and is buried at New Hartford, Connecticut. He married (second) December 17, 1839, Eunice Woodruff, born July 16, 1815, at Barkhamstead, died October 4, 1882, at St. Louis, Missouri, where she was living with her son, Lewis E. She was a daughter of Ebenezer and Rhoda (Coe) Woodruff (see Woodruff VI). Children of second wife, born in Barkhamstead: Elbridge Gerry, mentioned below; Rev. Frederick E., now of Guilford, Connecticut; Lewis E., who died in St. Louis; Alice Elizabeth, unmarried.

Elbridge Gerry (2) Snow, son of Elbridge Gerry (1) Snow, was born in the town of Barkhamstead, Connecticut, January 22, 1841. He attended the public schools of his native town and of Waterbury, Connecticut, and the Fort Edward Institute at Fort Edward, New York. Having decided to study law, he entered upon a clerkship in the office of a law firm at Waterbury, but soon discovered a preference for business. As a clerk in the office of J. W. Smith, of Waterbury, he began his career in the fire insurance business. In 1862, soon after he came of age, he came to New York City to take a clerkship in the main office of the Home Insurance Company of New York City, and he continued there for nine years. In 1871 he ventured to start a business on his own account with an insurance agency, but soon returned to the Home Company, to which he had become of unusual value, and he was soon afterward appointed general agent of the company for the State of Massachusetts, with headquarters in Boston, and he was successful in greatly increasing the volume of his company's business in Massachusetts. While holding this position, he formed a partnership under the firm name of Hollis & Snow, and conducted an insurance agency in Boston, representing the Home and other companies. In 1885 he returned to New York City, however, to assume the duties of secretary of the Home Insurance Company, and his successful administration of that office brought his promotion to the office of second vice-president, and since then to the present time (1917) he has had the virtual management of the company, being elected to the high office of president in 1904. The wisdom, integrity and good judgment of Mr. Snow in conducting the business of the company were shown publicly at the time of the recent insurance investigations by the State of New York. The Home Insurance Company, which is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country, has prospered greatly under the management of Mr. Snow, its gross assets having increased from $18,040,793, at the beginning of 1904, when he assumed the presidency, to $30,178,913.63, seven years later, and its net assets in the same time from $9,574,751, to $16,829,613.63, and at the present time its gross assets have increased to $40,047,514.55, and its surplus as regards policyholders is $20,651,748.13. He has especially maintained the company's reputation for square dealing and liberal treatment of honest claimants, the ruling practice of his methods (and, in fact, a revealing characteristic of the man himself) tersely set forth in a recent brief advertisement of his company in an agents' convention number of an insurance paper, as follows: "The Home avoids controversies and disagreements, if practicable; if not, pacifies or reconciles, if possible, rectifies if justifiable, and never fights in court if preventable." The ownership of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company was shifted from Philadelphia to New York by the acquisition of a large majority of its capital stock by interests identified with the Home Insurance Company, and Elbridge G. Snow, a figure of world eminence in the sphere of underwriting executives, became its administrative head. The Franklin Fire Iusurance Company came into existence in 1829 as the third stock fire insurance company organized in Pennsylvania, its predecessors having been the American and Pennsylvania Fire. Up to September 23, 1915, the date of the election of Mr. Snow as president, the Franklin Fire Insurance Company had had nine presidents.

Mr. Snow's views on the public duties of insurance companies, as stated in an interview published in November, 1910, in the "Popular Insurance Magazine" are: "I regard a fire insurance company as charged with a 'Quasi-public function,' so far as concerns its obligations to use every effort to lessen the fire waste, as well as to indemnify for it; to spread the gospel of 'conservation of created resources,' and to lessen the cost of insurance as well as to assess and distribute it. No company which shapes its course solely and exclusively from the viewpoint of present dividend payments, and ignores the beneficent (not benevolent—business men do not want charity) nature of its engagement and overlooks its duty to show the public how to diminish the excessive national ash heap, even though it thereby reduces its own average rate of premium, fulfills its highest responsibility and occupies a creditable place in the general economy." In the same interview Mr. Snow placed himself squarely in favor of supervision and investigation by the State. "Such supervision is not only proper, but necessary. The adequacy, as well as the nature, of the resources of an insurance company and its financial ability to meet all demands made upon it under its outstanding policy contracts, not only in ordinary but also extraordinary measures in cases of large conflagrations, is so unquestionably a subject of public interest as to make its ascertainment a very proper subject of governmental administration on the part of the state."

Mr. Snow is a trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company, director of the American Exchange National Bank, the United States Mortgage & Trust Company and the Manhattan Railway Company, all of New York, and of other corporations; member of the Mayflower Society, the Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Society, Founders and Patriots of America Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the New England Society of New York, the New York Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Transportation, the Merchants' Association, the National Geographical Society, and several other similar societies, city, state and national; the Municipal Art Society, the Bankers' Club, the Union League Club, Sleepy Hollow Country Club, the Lotos Club, the Automobile of America Club, the Aero Club, the Underwriters Club, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Snow has never been very active in politics, but has supported Republican candidates and platforms, as a rule.

Mr. Snow married, September 5, 1865, Frances Jane Thompson, born November 17, 1841. They have one child, Elbridge Gerry, 3d, born November 16, 1866, married (first) Frances, daughter of Rozelle Pickert. He was divorced, and married (second) Grace Hoppe. Children of first wife: Dorothy Violet, born February 13, 1897; Elbridge Gerry, 4th, born July 16, 1899. Child of second wife, Frances Jannette, born January 26, 1905.

PURCELL, Hon. William,

Editor, Philanthropist.

Not too often can be repeated the life history of one who lived so honorable and useful a life and who attained to such notable distinction as did the late Hon. William Purcell, of Rochester, New York, one of the most distinguished men the State has ever produced. His character was one of signal exaltation and purity. Well disciplined in mind, maintaining a vantage point from which life presented itself in correct proportions, judicial in his attitude toward both men and measures, guided and guarded by the most inviolable principles of integrity and honor, simple and unostentatious in his self respecting, tolerant individuality, such a man could not prove other than a force for good in whatever relation of life he may have been placed. His character was the positive expression of a strong nature, and his strength was as the number of his days. The record of his life finds a place in the generic history of this State and that of the Nation, and in this compilation it is necessary only to note briefly the salient points of his life's history. It is useless to add that both the community and the State were dignified by his noble life and splendid achievements, and that he stood as an honored member of a striking group of noted men whose influence in the world of letters as well as civic affairs was of a most beneficent order. He ever ordered his course according to the highest principles and ideals so that he was found true to himself and to all men in every relation of life. To attain prestige and success in the practice of his laborious and exacting profession is a task too great for the majority of men, but Mr. Purcell achieved it early in his career.

Hon. William Purcell was born at Fort Covington, Franklin county, New York, August 15, 1830, and died at his home, No. 1017 Lake avenue, Rochester, New York, December 27, 1905. He was but three years of age when his parents took up their residence in Rochester, and there he received his education in the public schools, remaining until he had completed one term at the high school. While thus acquiring an education, his spare time was utilized in the interests of the "Daily Advertiser," for which he acted as a carrier boy. When he left school he entered into regular employment at the office of this paper and, commencing with the position of "printer's devil," he rose to that of foreman, having in the meantime learned the compositor's trade. In 1852 he was one of the organizers of the Rochester "Daily Union," and acted in the capacity of a reporter for this paper until 1856, when it was consolidated with the "Daily Advertiser" under the title of the Rochester "Union and Advertiser." The editor-in-chief was Isaac Butts, and his assistant, William Purcell. As the years passed Mr. Purcell assumed more and more of the duties of editorship, the health of Mr. Butts having become impaired, until duing the early part of the Civil War he was in all but name chief editor of the paper. He had always been a firm supporter of Democratic principles, so that, while intensely patriotic, he was politically opposed to the administration. The justice of his editorials was, however, acknowledged by many Republicans even at that time, and even more have come to coincide with him since then. As an instance in point we may mention his opposition to the objections of the war department to the exchange of healthy prisoners for so-called skeletons. Under the protests of Mr. Purcell and those who thought with him, the public mind was aroused to the sufferings and perils of the Union soldiers confined in Southern dungeons, and the war department retreated from its position. In 1864 Mr. Butts retired from the paper, and Mr. Purcell became the nominal as well as the actual head. That Mr. Purcell was public spirited was attested in many ways throughout his life. He was too large hearted and sympathetic to confine his thought and action to material things alone, and everything in the community that promised to benefit in any way his neighbors and fellow citizens, morally, intellectually or socially, received his consistent and unvarying support. In these things he was entirely unselfish and altruistic, and the deeper things of life had a large meaning to him. The public and semi-public offices of which he was the incumbent at various times were numerous, and may be briefly listed as follows: Member of the Board of Education, 1852-53; member of the Board of Public Works, 1872-73; delegate to Democratic National conventions in 1873, 1876 and 1880; nominated for delegate-at-large on Democratic ticket for New York in 1884, but declined; chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee in 1877-78; candidate for Secretary of State in 1881; member of the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration from 1886 to 1899; member of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge (now State Industrial School) from 1870 to 1893, and president of the board from 1881 to 1893, when he resigned. It was owing to his personal efforts that a Catholic chaplain was appointed for this institution, prior to this time there having been only a Protestant chaplain, and this innovation has now been introduced into all State institutions. At a meeting of the board held shortly after the resignation of Mr. Purcell, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, William Purcell after twenty-two years of service in this board has resigned his office as manager of this institution and president of this board; and

WHEREAS, During that period experience has greatly changed the theories regarding the proper treatment of its inmates until they are regarded and treated as children at school for the purpose of correcting their vicious habits and educating them for useful citizens rather than as criminals to be punished and to be worked by contractors for the public benefit; and

WHEREAS, Those who have worked with our retiring president appreciate the fact that under great difficulties this change has been brought about in great part by his earnest interest in the children, combined with indomitable perseverance and judicious conservatism.

Resolved, That while we recognize his right to lay down this burdensome public duty, which he has so long performed without other compensation than the satisfaction he has felt at doing a good work which lay next his heart, yet this board cannot but regret the loss of one of the most valuable members which it has ever had, and its individual members the loss of an associate who with equal vigor and directness alternately opposed them or stood with them as his judgment might dictate was for the general good.

Mr. Purcell was a leading spirit in the movement that had for its object the elevation of the Central Railroad tracks through the city, the work connected with this being executed at a cost of almost two millions of dollars, and he was a member of the commission in charge of the work, and its secretary throughout the entire proceedings. He was possessed of a marvelous memory, which became proverbial in the city, and which was of material benefit to him in every relation of life. Although he kept no records, he could refer unerringly to the files of his papers for a period of thirty years, and invariably found the item or article he wished at the time.

Mr. Purcell married Catharine Ann Moran, daughter of John and Mary (Keogh) Moran, and of this marriage there were children: Rosalia, who married Augustus Burroughs; Mary T., who married Thomas P. O'Kelly; Amelia M., who is the editor of the woman's department of the "Union and Advertiser"; William; Pierre, who was editor of the local department of the "Union and Advertiser" for some years, died in 1910; Maria, deceased; Katherine, who married Joseph McLean, Jr.; and Stella C.

In 1891 Mr. Purcell made an extended tour abroad, and the letters which he sent at the time, and which were published, contain vivid descriptions of men and manners, as well as descriptions of the cities and towns he visited, and are models of literary style. Innumerable were the editorials which appeared in the public press of the entire country at the time of his death, and we can give no better estimate of the high regard in which he was held than by quoting from a few of them.

In the "Union and Advertiser" Charles Elliott Fitch said in part:

> His place in journalism, in politics and in civic affairs was prominent and persuasive. Distinctly and above all else he was an editor, an editor who dominated his columns and whose personal influence was of wide range and direct appeal. * * * It is as an editor that he will chiefly be remembered, but it is also to be noted that he held positions of honor and trust in the city and State—educational, administrative, political—all of which he filled with fidelity and ability; and he was associated with several of the great enterprises which have brought prestige and prosperity to the city. To everything with which he was connected he gave the best of his thought and energy, and that was much. It will be found that it is much that will be abiding.

Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle":

> As a writer he was rarely gifted in force and eloquence. His convictions were strong and his courage was of the sort that never flinched in the face or the heat of a conflict. His utterances attracted wide attention if they did not always command approval and assent. For Mr. Purcell had a certain sturdy independence that at times as-

serted itself with uncompromising aggressiveness, even when the result was sure to be politically disadvantageous to himself. Thus it happened that Mr. Purcell was often a leader of opinion while at odds with his party on one question or another. His position, when he deemed it worth while to assert himself, was never in doubt, and there was seldom a crisis in the affairs of his party in which there was not an eager desire to know his views, whether they were to prevail or not. When a political battle was on he was a foe to be dreaded on one side and a loyal friend on the other. But foe, as well as friend, could not help feeling a certain admiration for the vigor, and often the brilliancy, of his campaign methods and tactics.

The Rochester "Herald":

His concern, as an editor and as a citizen, for the welfare and development of the city of Rochester was most intelligent and active. He led in the movements for many administrative reforms, and for many great public improvements. His usefulness to the city, growing out of these activities, was no doubt far less appreciated than it deserved to be, because of the popular attention that was drawn to his part in important events in the State's political history.

Jamestown "Morning Post":

Mr. Purcell was a man of marked personal characteristics. He was not given to many words, but had at heart all the keen sympathies of his race and was seldom appealed to in vain for any good cause. He had a high sense of personal honor and was a man of clean life.

The Boston "Pilot":

William Purcell was an able man, of honorable ambition and commanding appearance and address. While still in his thirties he was a political power in his city and State. His style was virile and incisive; and his paper was among the most frequently quoted and widely circulated outside of the metropolitan dailies.

Buffalo "Commercial":

He was an editor of marked ability; his articles commanded wide reading, and exerted an influence far in excess of that exerted by the great majority of what are called the "provincial" newspapers. He was, moreover, a gentleman of old-time courtesy and genial, generous disposition, and numbered a large circle of steadfast friends.

CRAWFORD, Gilbert Holmes,

Lecturer, Orator, Litterateur.

It is claimed that a man's life, or words of disparagement or praise of it, should not be written until after his death, perhaps, not until he has been dead some years. For, though, in one sense, none can know him so well as he knew himself, and of exterior knowledge gained concerning him the simplest facts are liable to continual misrepresentation, still a certain amount of distance is essential to the breadth, comprehension and truthfulness of the view—especially of that tuneful harp, that mysterious picture, a human existence. The real worth and talents of the late Gilbert Holmes Crawford, of New York, may not yet be fully apparent to the world, but all who knew him realized most forcefully that he was a man of superior attributes and stood in the front ranks of his profession. He wisely chose the law as his vocation, life purpose and pursuit. The environment of his earlier years, its discipline, his college course and drill, the culture that comes from books and study and travel, the success with which he met as a lawyer, and the standard in his profession to which he rose—all testify to the wisdom of his choice.

Mr. Crawford was born in New York City, October 4, 1849. He was a son of the Rev. Morris De Camp Crawford, a prominent Methodist minister of the City of New York, and for some time presiding elder of his conference. His death occurred many years ago, as did also that of his wife, Charlotte (Holmes) Crawford, also a native of New York City.

Gilbert H. Crawford grew to manhood in his native city, where he attended the public schools, and also was graduated from the College of New York City, as valedictorian of his class, in 1868, after which he entered Columbia Law School, where he made a brilliant record and was graduated in 1870. Regarding his college career we quote sentences, taken at random, from eulogies of him by his classmates, professors and others, spoken and written:

> As a student he was peerless. He won highest honors in the gift of the college. His list of prizes testifies to his leadership from year to year. He was elected into the honorary society Phi Beta Kappa. At Columbia Law School, in open competition with the graduates of the leading colleges of the country, Mr. Crawford gained renown for his *alma mater* by receiving at graduation the highest honors awarded—the first prize in municipal law. Since graduation, his career in his profession and in the community has been one of solid attainment and distinction. He was a lawyer of great ability and purest integrity. He stood in the first rank of the living arguments to whom the advocates of the college have been proud to refer in character, life and achievement—a constant demonstration of the manner in which the college has paid its debt to the city. His loyalty and devotion have been without stint or limit. His services were always at the call of the college, associate alumni and the needy and distressed. He was a leader and executive in all efforts for the college.

Mr. Crawford continued to be deeply interested in educational matters all his life. He was long a trustee of the College of the City of New York, and was chairman of the executive committee in charge of the college when an effort was made to develop and increase the college plant, and he inspired others to greater activity in this connection. He was the youngest student in that institution, and had not attained the age required for entrance, but an exception was made in his case owing to the splendid record he had made as a student and the fine examination he passed. No other pupil ever excelled or even reached the record he made. Out of a total for five years of college life of 58,250 marks, he attained 57,692 marks, or more than ninety-nine per cent., reaching in some subjects an absolute maximum, in one term the extraordinary high-water mark of 99.8 per cent. out of a possible one hundred. He won the Pell silver medal of 1864 for general proficiency, the Pell gold medal in 1866 for the highest proficiency in all subjects for all five classes. In 1866 he also won the Cromwell silver medal for excellence in composition, and the Ward bronze medal in history, the Ward medals being awarded for individual subjects of study in the college year in which that study was most prominent. In 1867 he was speaker at the junior exhibition, which was an additional college honor, and he also won the Ward medals in English and logic that year. In his senior year he won an unprecedented harvest of gold medals. The Burr gold medal was conferred on him in 1868 for mathematics, and the Ward medals for moral philosophy, German, Latin, astronomy, English literature, law and composition. He was the youngest member of his class, and was very modest regarding his honors, being naturally of a retiring disposition, no evidence of haughtiness ever manifesting itself. He was unspoiled by success, and was the stronger for his well-earned triumphs. He was a member and finally president of the leading literary and debating society—Phrenacasmia. He was a member of Nu Chapter, Delta Kappa Epsilon. He was a member of the Masonic order. Politically, he was a Republican. He was an orator of unusual force, ability and eloquence, and became a noted lecturer. He remained a profound student, and was an authority on Hamilton, Lincoln, Webster and Napoleon.

Mr. Crawford was twice married (first) on October 2, 1873, to Marion Curtis Fuller, long since deceased. On December 30, 1879, he was united in marriage to

Sarah E. Merritt, a lady of education and refinement, and a daughter of the Rev. Stephen and Mary Eliza (Shurragar) Merritt. They are living at Nyack, New York, each being eighty-three years of age. The father was for over half a century one of the eminent divines of the State of New York. Mrs. Crawford has a sister, Mrs. Louis Klopsch, whose husband is deceased. Mr. Crawford's second marriage was blessed by the birth of eight children, four sons and four daughters, namely: 1. Merritt, married Ethel Donovan, lives in Nyack, New York, and has one child, Mary Merritt. 2. Morris De Camp, married Grace Blauvelt, and they have two children: Katherine and Morris De Camp. 3. Mary Merritt, married Edward Schuster, an attorney of New York City, who also maintains an office in Chili; she was graduated from Cornell University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, also of Doctor of Medicine; when the European war broke out she went to France, where she spent about one year as a surgeon in the American Ambulance Hospital, returning to America in October, 1915, marrying Mr. Schuster soon thereafter. They have one daughter, Mary Crawford Schuster. 4. Charlotte Holmes, unmarried. 5. Caroline Cecelia, unmarried, lives at Nyack, New York, is a law reporter and also manages the Nyack "Evening Star." 6. Lucy Shepard, unmarried. 7. Gilbert Holmes, unmarried, is a mechanical engineer and refrigerating expert with the De la Vergne Refrigerating firm of engineers, New York City. 8. Conrad, unmarried.

Mr. Crawford was very successful in the practice of law from the first, and for many years was a leader of the New York bar. He was a tireless, faithful, painstaking advocate, and was especially strong in the trial of cases, being a forceful, logical and earnest pleader. He kept well abreast of the times in all that pertained to his profession. He was attorney for Graham Bell, of telephone fame. In 1880 he was appointed by Mayor Cooper a member of the Board of Education, and continued to serve during Mayor Grace's first administration and also Mayor Edson's administration, and in 1884 Mayor Grace, who was serving his second term, re-appointed him to this office, and in 1886 he was again re-appointed, thus serving in this capacity continuously from 1880 to 1887. During this period he did much to encourage a better system of public schools. He was also a member of the Board of Education at Nyack, New York, to which place he removed in 1885, coming to the metropolis as a commuter in connection with his law business. In 1909 he located in Brooklyn borough, where he spent the remainder of his life. While living at Nyack he was warden of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a man of sound religious convictions, frank, honest in all the relations of life, and prompt and dependable. He never sought high public position, although exceptionally well qualified for such, and often urged to accept honors within the gift of the people. He seemed to be more deeply interested in doing something to aid others, to better educational, civic and moral conditions of his city. And when he was summoned to his eternal rest, October 13, 1915, at the age of sixty-six years, his loss caused widespread regret and sorrow—all who knew him feeling that there had passed from their midst a great mind, warm heart, a dauntless, tender, sturdy, manly, helpful character—a memorable personality.

KNOX, George Hyslop,

Brilliant Army Officer.

The late Captain George Hyslop Knox, of the United States army, was born a

George H. Knox
Captain U.S. Army

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leader of men and the possessor of a variety of talents that not only won success in his chosen career, but made him a man among men, greatly admired and highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. He was not only a military genius, but also gifted as a diplomat and statesman, and had fate permitted him to live out the Psalmist's allotted three score and ten years instead of cutting him off in his prime and full vigor of youth, no doubt he would have attained to eminent positions and served his country faithfully and well, for his brilliant intellect, ripe scholarship and high sense of honor well qualified him for leadership.

Captain Knox was born in New York City, May 28, 1874, at No. 46 West Tenth street, in the room where had slept and died his great-grandparents, grandparents and parents. He was a son of Hannibal and Mary A. (Knox) Robinson, and a grandson of Dr. Robinson, a celebrated physician and surgeon of Albany, New York. The mother was a daughter of Charles Knox, who was a descendant of John Knox, a native of Scotland. Charles Knox was the founder of the famous Knox Hat Company, who established large manufacturing plants in Brooklyn, New York, and Boonton, New Jersey. Mary A. Knox's mother was known in her maidenhood as Hannah Maria Hyslop, a daughter of Captain Hyslop, of Virginia. Captain Knox dropped the name Robinson and legally assumed the name Knox in order to perpetuate the name of his mother's family in our military annals, the name Knox having been a very familiar one in the United States army since the days of the early French and Indian wars.

Mrs. Mary A. Robinson is the mother of one son and two daughters, living, namely: 1. Charles Knox Robinson, of Brooklyn, married Elizabeth Lyon, a daughter of William Lyon and wife, also of Brooklyn, and he has two children: Charles K., Jr., and Donald. 2. Mary Robinson, married G. Elliot Little, a son of Stephen Little, the noted railroad man of the present day; G. Elliot Little is a member of the firm of A. D. Converse & Company, bankers, at No. 49 Wall street, New York; he has two children: Stephen Knox and Elliot Robinson; he resides at No. 456 West 144th street, New York City; Mrs. Little is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was regent of her chapter for four years. 3. Florence L. Robinson, married George Hope; they reside in Canada, and have three children: George H., Charles, and Lois.

George Hyslop Knox received his education in a private school at Wallingford, Connecticut, later attended Pennington Seminary, at Pennington, New Jersey, also Nazareth Hall, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and finished at Princeton University. After leaving school he entered business life, associating himself with the Knox Hat Company, with which he remained three years, and although he had made an excellent start, his adventurous nature rebelled at the exactions of a business life, and he longed for a military career for which he was evidently intended by nature. He was seventh in descent in a family of army men, which began in this country in the French and Indian War, as before stated. In 1894 he enlisted in Company F, of the famous Seventh Regiment, New York City, and owing to his efficiency he was soon promoted to the rank of corporal. Fond of athletics, he did much to encourage the same in his regiment. In July, 1898, about the close of the Spanish-American War, he took the West Point examination and stood second in merit and ability in a large class of selected young men, numbering one hundred and ten. These men had a test examination at Washington, D. C., for appointments as officers in the United States army. Mr. Knox was appointed a second lieutenant and assigned to the Seventh Infantry, later transferred to the Twentieth Infantry, and finally to the Twenty-sixth Infantry. He was detailed to the Philippine Islands for service, for which he spent some time in preparation at the Presidio, at San Francisco, California, then sailed on the "Logan" in December, 1898, for Manila, and served seven years in the Philippines, during which time he returned to the United States about every two years on short furloughs. He first met William H. Taft, then Governor of the Philippine Islands, on board the "Logan" who finally became President of the United States. Governor Taft appointed Mr. Knox his aide, and they later traveled together throughout the islands, on the governor's visit. On his second visit, Governor Taft requested that Mr. Knox be detailed again as his aide. Mr. Knox was for some time chief of police of Quiapo, one of the Manila districts, and was also judge advocate of part of the Islands. He was instrumental in the arrest of Aguinaldo, the daring and able leader of the insurgent tribes. During those troublous times Mr. Knox's life was attempted by poison, traps, knives, bullets and garroting, but he escaped all snares and plots by his wits and ingenuity. He was detailed by the United States government on important foreign missions, for he was not only capable but could be trusted at all times, and he never failed to successfully perform every duty entrusted to him. For two years he was military attache to the American embassy at Pekin, China, and in Japan, and, being a close observer, learned much of the people of both nations. He was promoted to first lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry for efficiency and bravery, on September 8, 1899, and in 1905 was commissioned a captain. On December 3, 1912, he was made captain of quartermaster corps. He was detailed and served for two years as assistant quartermaster of the regular army, and stationed at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where all supplies are purchased and selected for the United States army. He served for a long period under General Frederick Funston, one of the most famous men in the American army. During his career he also saw service at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Fort Logan, Colorado; Fort Brady, Michigan; and in Georgia. Also at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, his last post, where he had charge of over three thousand men engaged in construction work, which he prosecuted with his usual promptness and executive ability. On account of shortage of good men to assist in developing the aero branch of the army, Captain Knox, who had remained unmarried, volunteered for this service, and while on a trip in an aeroplane with Lieutenant Sutton, August 12, 1915, the airship became unmanageable, fell to the ground and Captain Knox was killed, his untimely death causing widespread sorrow and regret, not only among army circles but everywhere that he was known, for he was one of the most popular and highly esteemed officers in the army. He was only forty-one years of age, and the future for him was indeed bright.

The death of Captain Knox was particularly felt by his thousands of children admirers, of whom he was very fond. Seldom was he seen in his automobile without a number of the little folks with him. He was a lover of wholesome outdoor recreation, especially fishing. He was a great athlete, and was a man of handsome and striking presence, was over six feet in height and symmetrically developed. He was a member of the Aero Club of America, First Squadron. He was accorded a military funeral at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Captain Sutherland conducting the services. One of the many fitting tributes paid to him at the time was that he was beloved by men and respected by women, "one among ten thousand who was altogether lovely." The casket was draped in the flag that he had served so faithfully and honorably. The guard of honor was composed of officers of the quartermaster's corps, of which Captain Knox was commandant.

Mrs. Mary A. Robinson, the captain's mother, unveiled, on May 28, 1916, the monument erected to him by his uncle, Colonel Edward M. Knox, in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. This splendid monument consists of a granite shaft surmounted by a life-size bronze statue of Captain Knox in full uniform.

Colonel Knox was very fond of the subject of this memoir and had named him as his heir to membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of America. Colonel Knox built at his own expense the Methodist Episcopal church at Manila, Philippine Islands, about 1906, as a memorial to his father, Charles Knox, and a safeguard to his beloved nephew, Captain George H. Knox, who was at that time in the Philippines.

Captain Knox was a diligent student and one of the most versatile men in the army. He was a brilliant conversationalist and a linguist of ability, speaking and reading English, French, Spanish and German. He also learned the dialect of the head-hunting Iggarottes, of Mindans, Philippine Islands, where he spent nine months. He was one of the few white men visiting that savage tribe who lived to return to civilization. He also lived for one year among the Maccabeebees. By his tact, diplomacy, kind and lovable disposition he won his way into the affections of the various tribes of those islands, and did much toward their general enlightenment and betterment. He gained the confidence of the various wild tribes and, learning how to communicate with them, explained the various phases of good government to them, and, being himself a Christian, was desirous of spreading the gospel among them, and was enabled to impart to them some of the teachings of the Bible. Once while stationed at an army post many of his comrades became disheartened and pessimistic, and one night he wrote out the following terse philosophy on his typewriter, and the following morning tacked copies on the doors of the office building. His wise words were read and fully appreciated, and the effect on the life of the post was at once noticeable, the situation being changed for the better:

LIVE, LAUGH AND LOVE.

There will come a time when you can't. You have seen the Museum Mummy, take a lesson from him. He has not had any fun for over five thousand years. He had his opportunity but did he get his share? Did you?

Ask the sick, the hopeless cripple, the confirmed invalid, what a sound body and mind are worth. Ask the blind what God's sunshine means; the prisoner what liberty is; the Mummy what laughter, song, love of home and kindred really are. He knew once, did he enjoy these priceless blessings as Deity intended? The Mummy can't answer, so it's up to you. Happiness is a Divine inheritance. God never meant that we should sulk in the shadows of selfishness, fanaticism, sorrow or greed.

To laugh is to live; to live is to love life and all it contains. The man who buries himself in shop or office with no thought of pleasure or relaxation, intent only on daily grind, who snarls at those who love the sunshine, is a fool. He is as dead as the Mummy and should also be put in the Museum.

Don't take life too seriously; the lane is not long at the best. The Mummy had a long nap and you may have a longer. Loiter a little by the way and enjoy the sweet music Deity has given to accompany us on the road. You can join the song be ye saint or sinner, so try your voice. Don't grieve over trifles; in the perspective of the centuries we are smaller than the atom. But a kind Providence is always doing business at the same old stand. The cloud will pass quickly if you will help push. To-morrow will come, with it hope, and may be more butter on your bread.

He who poses as a pessimist, who sneers at life's pleasures, who hears no music nor sees the sun, is the man whom nobody wants around. Avoid him, pity him, be sorry he occupies a place on old earth. When he finally crawls into his hole will he be missed or wanted back?

Live, laugh, love and make good: leave the rest to God. Rake much hay in your short summer and remember the Mummy.

George Hyslop Knox.
Capt. U. S. Army.

HYDE, Elliott James,

Litterateur.

Most of those who are actively engaged in the stern struggle for existence will bear ready witness to the fact that it is difficult enough in all conscience to gain a real success in any one branch of human endeavor, and that to keep one's self from submergence in the great army of struggling humanity is, in itself, a task not to be thought lightly of. What shall be said then of those cases where, not content with a single success, ambition and energy seek it along more than one line and despite the multiple difficulties achieve their goal triumphantly? It is natural for most of us in considering such cases to feel tempted to describe their accomplishment to the possession of powers not held in common with the rest of us, but from only one point of view is this necessarily true. One exceptional power is indeed required for success of this kind, but only one and that is the power of self control, the power of directing all one's faculties unremittingly to the pursuit of an objective. In short, the power to succeed, as Bill Nye said of the usefulness of the postage stamp, "Konsists in its ability to stick to one thing till it gets there." Doubtless it is true that unusual talents often play a part as well in the achievement of great success, but the crux of the matter is as stated above and we have only to turn our eyes to the records of the majority of our successful men to perceive that this is true. It is very clearly illustrated in the career of such a man as Elliott James Hyde, a typical example of the best New England citizenship, whose death in New York City, January 4, 1917, marked the passing of an unusually potent influence for good from the community.

Born April 2, 1857, at Newton, Massachusetts, Elliott James Hyde was the son of the Hon. James F. C. Hyde, like himself a native of Newton and the first mayor of that city. Mr. Hyde was descended from a very old and distinguished Massachusetts family, his ancestors having originally been English, who came to this country as early as 1645, when they landed at Plymouth. Members of the Hyde family also took an active part in the War for American Independence, and have been conspicuous members of the various communities where they have dwelt in every generation. Their descendants have resided in Newton for a period of about two hundred years on land purchased from the Indians. Mayor James F. C. Hyde married at Newton Sophia Stone, also a member of an old New England family, whose ancestors had originally come from England.

Elliott James Hyde descended thus from two long and worthy lines of forebears, and spent his childhood and youth in the typical New England community, where his birth had occurred. In Newton also he received his education, attending for that purpose the excellent local public schools. At the age of seventeen, having completed his formal schooling, he associated himself with his father in the real estate business founded by the elder man and conducted in Newton and the city of Boston. But although Mr. Hyde thus discontinued his schooling, he had already formed a habit which kept him a student all his life. This was the habit of consistent and wide reading, in which he found not only a most important cultural influence, but also one of the chief pleasures of his life. While, however, he continued thus his self-education, he did not allow it to interfere in any degree with the practical business of life, which he had taken up, and he applied himself with the utmost devotion toward the building up of the already successful enterprise of his father. He was a most indefatigable worker, and it is due to the industry of himself and his father, to the unusual executive ability of both men and their absolute integrity and probity, that the great business was built up. The firm became one of the leading concerns in its line in both Newton and Boston, and both the elder and younger Hydes became prominent figures in the business world there. For over a quarter of a century father and son remained in partnership, and then, upon the death of Mr. Hyde, Sr., the son withdrew from the business and removed to New York City, where he continued to reside for a period of some fifteen years.

Upon coming to New York, Mr. Hyde took up an entirely different line of work. He had always possessed a most remarkable talent for expressing himself in writing and he now became associated with the New York "Press" as a special correspondent and wrote for it in that capacity for more than ten years, for four years being associated with the religious department of that paper. He also collaborated extensively with his wife in the writing of religious stories for the "Christian Herald" and other religious magazines, and in this way contributed largely also to the Sunday school publications of the Methodist Episcopal church, their stories and articles being used in this connection all over the world. Mr. Hyde, besides his other various activities, was always a prominent figure in the political life of the community. While a resident of Newton, he served on the Common Council in 1889 and 1890, and in the latter year was president of that body. He was also a member of the Board of Aldermen for two years there. Although a staunch Republican and an upholder of the principles and policies of that party, Mr. Hyde was a great admirer of Woodrow Wilson and heartily in accord with the president's conduct of the government, particularly in connection with our foreign relations.

No account of the life of Mr. Hyde can be in any sense adequate which fails to take note of his relations with the remarkable and brilliant woman who was his wife. He married, May 1, 1879, Mary Kendall Bryant, a daughter of George S. and Mary (Freeman) Bryant, and a descendant of Colonial and Revolutionary stock, her ancestors having landed in this country as early as 1640. Mrs. Hyde's grandfather and William Cullen Bryant were cousins, and she was related to many of the most illustrious houses in New England. From the time of their marriage until Mr. Hyde's death there existed a very remarkable mental association between the two, and they may very appropriately be called chums. Their collaboration as authors was unusually successful, both contributing their best talents to the resultant work. Mrs. Hyde was for five years in charge of the children's department of the "Christian Advocate," and the part played by both of them in contributing to the religious literature of the Methodist Episcopal church has been a most important one. They were intimately associated with the advancements of its cause in many ways, and Mrs. Hyde is acquainted with most of the leading ministers of the gospel in the United States. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hyde were profound students of the Bible and Bible literature, and both very hard and intense workers, so that they were rightfully regarded as authorities on this most important of subjects. Undoubtedly Mrs. Hyde was the most potent influence in the life of her husband from the time of her marriage to him, and contributed in a very large measure to his success. They were both devotedly fond of good literature, and Mr. Hyde possessed that most delightful power of memorizing and reciting in a brilliant manner the works of the great poets, to the great delight and edification of his large circle of devoted friends. His personality was a particularly cheerful and lovable one, and he was the possessor of versatile talents which made him unusually popular with all classes. He was extremely unselfish, and no appeal of the less fortunate than himself ever fell on deaf ears when directed to him. Hate and revenge seemed to have been left out of his character, and he may be rightly called a great and true man. Mr. Hyde was a prominent Mason and belonged to all the Masonic bodies in the neighborhood of his old home in Newton. He was closely affiliated with the Gethsamene Commandery, Knights Templar, of that city, and was for a considerable period its high priest. He was also a member of the Hull Yacht Club of Boston. In addition to his talent as a writer, Mr. Hyde had also a delightful address and was a very popular and well known lecturer in the community of which he was a member.

Mr. Hyde for many years was an attendant at the services of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for most of that time held positions of trust in that connection. During all these years he gave generously of his time and energies in advancing the work of the church and in supporting the many philanthropies in connection therewith. Though possessing all due dignity, there was nothing in the least austere or unapproachable about him, but on the contrary, a frank open manner, and a democratic attitude towards all who approached him which disarmed all fear and awkwardness on the part of even the most humble. His charity was of the most spontaneous order which carries with it no reproach, and it embraced all men, showing itself both in his tolerance of his fellows and his readiness to aid misfortune wherever it met his eye. It is little wonder that his death, when less than sixty years of age, was mourned, not only by his immediate family and the host of personal friends which he had gathered about him, but by the community at large which felt it had lost a true and disinterested friend. Mr. and Mrs. Hyde both believed in translating their religious convictions into terms of actual, everyday conduct. It was possibly because of this, more than for any other reason, that they were felt as a very real influence for good among their many associates, since there is none of us but instinctively recognizes sincerity when it exists. Whatever was undertaken in the city for the common welfare was pretty sure to have the assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, who were especially interested in all charitable and philanthropic movements, and there were none who knew them that did not feel their influence as exerted in the uplifting and inspiration of all about them.

KELLER, Adam,

Man of Enterprise, Inventor.

The assertion is sometimes made that, in spite of certain notable exceptions, the type of mind possessed by inventive geniuses is rarely capable of dealing with the commercial or business aspect of life, and we have the popular and unfamiliar picture of the unsuspecting ingenuous inventor fleeced of the well earned profit from his devices by the sophisticated and scheming business men. If this be so it is strange enough, for to the layman at least, there seems to be no incompatibility between the mind that can grasp the highly practical problems of physical and mechanical science and the very similar problems of every-day business relations, but rather a parity such as to suggest that they are of one and the same kind. However this may be, it is certain that the remarkable group of American inventors of the generation just passed, whose achievements have given rise to the wide-spread respect for "Yankee genius" were not afflicted with any such one-sidedness of character. They, at least, were not prevented of their just deserts, but were quite equally capable of producing their masterpieces of mechanical skill and of marketing them to their own best advantage and to that of the world at large. And if they thus prove false to this belief as to the one-sidedness of genius, they no less dispose of another fallacy: the notion, namely, that such a union of abilities shows a man to have developed the material side of his nature at the expense of the spiritual. Nothing could be further from the truth, as these men have well shown in their lives, wherein were displayed that essential spirit of democracy that is but another for the Christian virtue of charity, and even those higher reaches of idealism expressed in religion and art. Such, for example, was the character of the late Adam Keller, of Brooklyn, New York, whose death there on January 17, 1917, deprived that community of a most prominent and highly honored citizen and the industrial world of a conspicuous figure.

Born November 27, 1853, in the charming region known as Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, Adam Keller was a descendant of an old German family, and the son of Martin and Anna (Shaeffer) Keller. His parents were both natives of Germany and came to the United States at the ages of seventeen and fifteen years, respectively, and it was here that they met and married. Adam Keller was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and later attended Cooper Institute in the evenings, at the same time that he was already engaged in business during the day. He had secured a position with a gold smelting concern and there worked for a considerable time, learning in the meanwhile the detail of that industry. At Cooper Institute he learned designing, a branch of knowledge which served him well in his subsequent life and was applied by him to the practical requirements of his business. After spending a number of years with the gold smelting concern, Mr. Keller severed his connection therewith and formed a partnership with his brother, with whom he organized the Keller Printing Company, a concern which has done a very large business in printing railroad tickets and such articles as tickets and tags for clothing and other marking purposes. This business in time grew to very large proportions, a growth which was due principally to the remarkable executive abilities of our subject, who, on account of the ill health of his brother, was practically in sole charge of its affairs. Mr.

Keller was a man of strong ambitions, but it was not only for material advantage which he yearned, even greater desideratum in his mind being the acquirement of knowledge and culture. His mind was an extremely fertile one, and he possessed in addition that still more unusual quality of being able to apply his theories to the practical affairs of every-day existence, an ability which accounts for the remarkable manner in which his business prospered. Perhaps the most conspicuous talent of Mr. Keller was his remarkable inventive genius, which has already been referred to as quite compatible with his business sense. It was from his own designs that the printing press, which he used in his affairs, was constructed and indeed he patented much of his own machinery, his devices being a great improvement over the forms at that time in use. He was a man of profound thought, a student and a clear-sighted man, in whose mind the relations of life were more adequately comprehended than in the minds of the average, and his ability to thus see life in its true proportions had its inevitable result in him of making him tolerant and charitable to his fellow-men and to his associates a true friend and delightful companion.

Mr. Keller retired from business in the year 1905 and sold his interests in the Keller Printing Company, but such retirement in a man of his character and calibre could never mean idleness, and we find that to the end of his life he was always active both mentally and physically.

Besides his personal business, he was connected with a number of other important concerns and was president and treasurer of the Cook-Keller Music Ruler Company of Brooklyn, New York, and the principal owner therein. The success which he met in all his enterprises was unquestionably due in almost equal measure to his absolute integrity and to the skill with which he combined the practical elements in life. He was a man whose tastes were wholesome, and he found his chief pleasures in the intimate intercourse of family life and in the healthy sports and pastimes of outdoors. He was particularly fond of fishing and yachting and was a member of the Bellport Yacht Club of Long Island, and he owned two handsome summer estates at Bellport, Long Island. Mr. Keller was a very charitable man and always was kind to all those in unfortunate circumstances, and it was rare indeed that any appeal made to him went unheeded. His character was a particularly genial one, his manner jovial and his wit ready, so that his companionship was most delightful and he was noted for the ease with which he kept his friends roaring with laughter and in a general good humor at all times. He was a man of the strongest religious beliefs and feelings, founded the Bethany Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, and was one of its trustees and elders until the time of his death. He was a member of a number of organizations, social and fraternal, among which should be mentioned the local lodges of the Royal Arcanum and the American Legion of Honor, of the latter of which he was commander for a period of some eighteen years.

On October 25, 1877, Mr. Keller was united in marriage, in New York City, with Cassie Jane Glassey, a daughter of William and Mary (Hutchinson) Glassey, and a descendant on the paternal side of an old French Huguenot family, while on her mother's side her ancestors were Scotch. Mr. and Mrs. Keller were the parents of four children, as follows: Edith, now deceased; Mabel Agnes, born

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W. H. Powell.

January 23, 1884, in Brooklyn; Lydia Frances, born May 3, 1892, in Brooklyn, a graduate of the Jamaica High School and later took special courses in Latin and Greek, a fine scholar and fine musician, and makes her home at the present time in Brooklyn; Adam, Jr., who married Ethel Houghtaling, by whom he has one child, Norman Adam, born June 21, 1911. Mrs. Keller was not only a faithful and devoted wife, but very much of a chum of her husband and shared with him his devotion to the home. She was a deeply religious woman, and possessed of a very considerable musical talent and a delightful voice, and when Moody and Sankey came to New York and Brooklyn to hold their famous revival services, she assisted them in the musical side of their services with her splendid voice. She was a member of the Brooklyn Cantata Society, and sang in the choir of the Bethany Presbyterian Church.

The chief faculty of the inventor is, without doubt, the same as that of the artist, the faculty of constructive imagination, the faculty which thinks of the various elements presented to it by consciousness in new and original combinations. It is of course desirable also that these elments should be as numerous and varied as possible and thus it is that memory is also most important. But these faculties were highly developed in Mr. Keller and the same may be seen again in his immediate family. In Mr. Keller it was combined with a very keen interest in the practical problems of his calling, which led him to consider them closely and for long intervals so that his talents naturally worked in their direction, and here again we have a splendid example of the fact pointed out at the beginning of this brief article, namely, the union of idealism and the practical in the German temperament. Its effect upon worldly success could not be more aptly illustrated than in Mr. Keller's career, in which his power of concentrated abstract thought was translated so directly into business prosperity and fortune. In addition to these important qualities, however, Mr. Keller's character was founded on those most fundamental virtues without which the greatest talents are rather dangers than aids. He was essentially honest in his outlook and not less courageous than honest. In his domestic life his conduct was beyond reproach, and he was a devoted and loyal husband and an affectionate father.

POWELL, William Henry,

Man of Artistic Tastes.

Any conflict waged on our planet between good and evil, ignorance and intelligence, belongs to the basic work of divine mind before it belongs to us. The "power not in ourselves that makes for righteousness," is more interested in the success of the good cause than we can be. The constitution of this moral universe is against the unaesthetic, the base, the untrue. The stars in their courses fight against Sisera. The thought should gird one with strength for mortal endeavor, knowing that he who advocates high ideals and who combats any of the gigantic errors under the sun has the support of infinite and invincible allies. Let the fact nerve the arm and cheer the spirit of each earnest worker for truth and beauty to the end of time, encouraging all to believe with Tennyson in that "one far-off divine event to which the whole creation moves." Such quest of beauty, such search for the good and uplifting in nature and art inspired the late William Henry Powell, of New York City, a man who was well and most favorably known in the world of art, and he therefore not only found life worth while, but was of inestimable value in pointing the way to better things to those with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Powell was born in New York City, August 25, 1866, and was a son of William Henry and Mary (Cowing) Powell. The mother was a representative of a fine old Southern family and was a lady of culture. The father was one of the famous artists of his day and generation in America, especially of historical scenes, among the most notable being his celebrated paintings entitled, "Perry's Victory of Lake Erie," "De Soto Discovering the Mississippi," "Washington Irving at Sunnyside," "Eugene Sue," "Alexander Dumas Pere," "Lamartine," (Alphonse-Marie-Louis de).

William H. Powell, Jr., attended private schools, it being his ambition to become an artist, but his father died when he was quite young, and he became clerk and librarian at Cooper Union and afterwards secretary to the late ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt. At the age of twenty he turned his attention to the art business, dealing with arts and lovers of fine paintings. He inherited his father's taste for art, and was an exceptionally good judge of all kinds of art work. He also handled all kinds of artists' materials, maintaining a well known and well patronized store on upper Sixth avenue, New York, for over thirty years. He was known for his industry and sound business judgment as well as his aesthetic qualities. He was a splendid example of a successful, self-made man.

Mr. Powell was married to Adelaide Henry, the accomplished daughter of Thomas H. and Emily (Keily) Henry, of New York. Educated by private tutors, and always deeply interested and evincing rare natural talent from early life in music and painting, she was of great assistance to her husband. She says Mr. Powell left her a rich legacy in the effectionate appreciation of his fine character by a large circle of friends. No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Powell. The latter has one sister, Josephine Redding, a noted writer and well known in New York City.

William Henry Powell, of this memoir, was a public-spirited man. He was an advocate of preparedness by the United States, for self-defense, and marched in the artists' division of the great preparedness parade of one hundred and sixty thousand people, in New York, May 13, 1916, the excitement attending it being perhaps the direct cause of his death, which occurred on that date suddenly and without warning. Mr. Powell left one sister, Mrs. Walter Lloyd, a well known painter of New York City. She is the widow of the late Captain Walter Lloyd, who was an English naval officer. His son, William Lloyd, is now a captain in the British army, and at this writing (1916) is at the front in France, having distinguished himself in active service. He is highly educated and an author of no mean ability.

Mr. Powell had a very wide acquaintance among artists of this land and past generations, and from his father he heard much of Albert Gallatin, Alexander Dumas and Washington Irving, who had sat for him, and of Lamartine and Eugene Sue, who were his friends. There was great sorrow at the news of Mr. Powell's death, for his kindly nature and unfailing assistance to young artists, to whom he often offered the hospitalities of his galleries for exhibition purposes, made him hundreds of friends.

The following editorial, entitled "A Good Man Gone," is from a New York art journal:

In the passing of William H. Powell, whose obituary we publish with sincere regret, a good man has gone from the New York art world. For many years the quiet little gallery and artists' material shop, conducted by William H. Powell, has been the mecca of New York artists, even of those who did not have studios nearby, and probably no man in the trade had as many acquaintances and warm friends among the artists of the city. He numbered also among his friends many a collector and art lover, who, like the artists, appreciated his kindly and lovable nature, his true knowledge of art and his taste and discernment. So the passing of William H. Powell is the passing of a friend, and one whose place in the Metropolitan art world cannot be filled. He died just after finishing his march as a patriotic citizen and a "Christian Soldier" in the preparedness parade last Saturday, and his end was peaceful. To his widow, also the artists' friend, we extend our sincerest sympathies and our every wish for her success in the carrying on of the work her husband so well conducted. The old Greek epitaph applies with peculiar fitness to William H. Powell:

Here wrapt in happy slumber—Cleon lies
Asleep—not dead—the good man never dies.

SCHUSSLER, Hugh Kenneth,

Accomplished Vocalist.

The late Dr. Hugh Kenneth Schussler, of New York City, was a man whom nature endowed with a diversity of talents, and no doubt he could have succeeded at nearly any vocation to which he might have directed his energies and attention. Such an intellect as he possessed is not often encountered—one that is quick to see and to seize, to clearly interpret life in all its phases and mould its issues to their best purpose. It seems a strange dispensation of providence that the lives of such men are usually short and that the breadth of life is vouchsafed to so many of the worthless and vile, those libels on society that cumber the fair earth, many of them for such a long time, maybe far beyond the allotted three score years and ten, the outmost milepost as set by the great psalmist of old. Yet such rare characters as Dr. Schussler accomplish far more in their brief span of years than the average individual does in a full lifetime. He was a successful physician, a great athlete, and above all a singer of unusual ability, and when he was called from earthly scenes at an early age, his passing was doubly sad in that such a talented man should die so young.

Dr. Schussler was born in Alton, Illinois, October 16, 1876. He was a son of the late Dr. L. F. and Mary Schussler. The father was a noted physician of the Middle West. Hugh Kenneth, the only child of these parents, was practically an invalid during his early boyhood, and believing that a change of climate would be beneficial they took him to England in his early youth. Being careful of his habits and taking a great deal of outdoor exercise, he outgrew his early physical weakness, finally developing into a strong athlete, well proportioned and of handsome presence. Among his accomplishments were boxing and marksmanship, finally becoming the champion pistol shot of the United States. After receiving his preliminary schooling, he entered the Hering Medical College at Chicago, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1897. He also took a special course in the Medical Department of Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, where he received another degree in 1903. He began the practice of his profession in Chicago in 1897, and continued there with success until 1909, when he located in New York City.

Dr. Schussler was a man of decided aesthetic qualities, and possessed an exceptionally good bass voice. Appreciating what nature had done for him he took great pains to properly train his voice and he became one of the noted singers of America. He was for some time soloist for the famous Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Professor Thomas, of Chicago. He studied under the great Oscar Sanger, of New York City, and by years of close application, persistent effort and the overcoming of many obstacles he became a noted and accomplished singer. He traveled extensively, singing in the highest class concerts, abandoning his large medical practice in order to do so, consequently he became known not only throughout the United States but abroad as well. He finally went in for grand opera, for which he was in every way well suited, and he sang in Berlin and Elberfeld, Germany, also at Trappan, Austria. He journeyed to Italy with his intimate friend, Putnam Griswold, and they sang together there during one summer. He also sang at private functions in Paris and London. He was well received wherever he appeared in Europe, his rare talents being at once recognized and duly appreciated, and compliments were everywhere showered upon him. Finally returning to America, he joined the Century Opera of New York City. He was always a student, always trying to climb a little higher, to gain an accurate knowledge of things worth while, and consequently he became a man of broad culture and of brilliant intellectual attainments. He sang equally well in English, German, French and Italian, mastering thoroughly all these languages. He took readily to the German language, as he was of German descent. His paternal grandfather, a native of Germany, became one of the great chemists of his age, but finally took up his residence in the United States on account of the political troubles in Prussia becoming obnoxious to him.

Dr. Schussler's principal hobby was angling, and he was one of the most expert fishermen in the country, and being of a mechanical turn, made a large portion of his fishing outfit, turning out higher class casting rods than he could purchase. He was a leading member of the Cotton Thread Club, a Long Island club composed of New York's expert fishermen. He also possessed a very high knowledge of modern photography, and had a splendid collection of outdoor scenes which he had taken in various parts of the world. He was a member of the Masonic order at Alton, Illinois, in which he attained the thirty-second degree.

Dr. Schussler was married on February 2, 1916, to Sibyl Conklin, in Brooklyn borough. She is a lady of refinement and rare accomplishments as a vocalist. She is a daughter of Judge Norman H. and Myra (Reese) Conklin, a prominent family of San Diego, California, where the father was for some time judge of the Superior Court and has long been one of the noted legal lights of Southern California. He has four children living, namely: Ralph, who is the present sheriff of San Diego county, California; Claude, engaged in the real estate business in his home city; Harold, a law student; and Sibyl, who married the subject of this memoir. Mrs. Schussler received her education in public and private schools in San Diego, later taking up the study of music in San Francisco, in which she had decided natural talent as a vocalist, consequently she made rapid progress in voice culture under private teachers, the best in the West. She subsequently came to New York City and studied under Oscar Sanger, developing a wonderful contralto voice. She has been a member of some of the leading church choirs of the country, has appeared in concerts of a high order and in celebrated oratorio. She also sang for

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Bradford Wyckoff Sherrerd

some time in grand opera abroad, in English opera with the Royal Carl Ross Opera Company, also in concerts in Berlin and Elberfeld, Germany, and was well received wherever she appeared. She sings equally well in English or German. Perhaps her most notable success was her appearance in the part of Princess Amneris in Aida. It is her intention to return to grand opera in the near future, in which she will no doubt become a world celebrity.

Dr. Schussler was summoned to his eternal rest, after a brief illness, on April 16, 1916, at the early age of forty years, when in the zenith of his powers and when life promised most. His untimely death was a severe shock to his wide circle of friends, who admired him for his talents, and his genial, obliging and sympathetic nature.

SHERWOOD, Bradford Wyckoff, A. M., M. D.

Physician.

There is no profession so little commercialized as that of medicine, and the efforts of eminent physicians whose time is valued very highly and in constant demand is freely given to the service of mankind to disseminate knowledge of the best methods to prevent disease and check the ravages of epidemics. No physician more fully appreciates his obligations in this respect than Dr. Bradford W. Sherwood, of Syracuse, who with all his force and influence has labored for properly safeguarding the city's water supply, for securing and properly locating a sanitarium for tuberculosis victims, and for strict dairy inspection. Neither has any physician ever seen better results follow his efforts for sanitary and precautionary laws and regulations. He is one of the men to whom the awakening of the public conscience is due and to whom the new sanitary code adopted by the city can trace its origin.

Dr. Sherwood traces his ancestry to Thomas Sherwood, who was born in 1585, near Sherwood Forest in Nottinghamshire, England, and arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, on the ship "Francis" in June, 1634. He settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, and there died in 1655, leaving male issue. From Thomas Sherwood, "the founder," came Amos Sherwood, who served in the Revolutionary army in Captain Bennett's company which was mustered into the service at Green's Farm, not far from the Sherwood farm in Fairfield. Amos Sherwood, after the Revolution, settled at Ballston, Saratoga county, New York, with his family. He was the great-great-grandfather of Bradford W. Sherwood, who is named after Bradford Sherwood, son of Amos Sherwood, the Revolutionary soldier. Bradford Sherwood in 1812 settled in what is now the town of Lafayette, Onondaga county, New York. His son, Samuel Adams Sherwood, was born in Ballston, New York, in 1803, was brought to Onondaga county by his parents in 1812, and lived in Lafayette where he married Lucinda Campbell, a daughter of Warren Campbell, of Lafayette, and a granddaughter of Colonel Jeremiah Jackson, an officer of the Revolution. Their son, Bradford (2) Sherwood, was born in Lafayette, Onondaga county, New York; his life was passed principally in Jamesville in the same county, the homestead there being one of the quaint and historic homes of the county owned in the family for over a century. Bradford (2) Sherwood was a man of prominence and influence in his community, widely known and highly esteemed. He married Adelaide Wyckoff, daughter of Henry Wyckoff, of Cayuga county, New York, whose father came to that locality from New Jersey. She was a descendant of the Dutch ancestor of the Wyckoff family who settled at New Amsterdam and at one time owned a goodly tract of land on Manhattan Island.

Dr. Bradford Wyckoff Sherwood, son of Bradford (2) and Adelaide (Wyckoff) Sherwood, was born on the ancestral farm at Jamesville, Onondaga county, New York, April 18, 1859. He began his education in the village school. He prepared in Syracuse Classical School, and after graduating in 1877 entered Hamilton College whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1882, his alma mater conferring the degree of Master of Arts in 1885. For six years after graduation he was principal of Rome Free Academy, at Rome, New York, then, carrying out a long formed plan, he entered Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1890. After a course of post-graduate study and work at the Philadelphia Lying-In Hospital, he located in Syracuse, New York, where since 1890 he has been continuously engaged in medical and surgical practice. Since 1891 he has been attending surgeon at the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, surgeon to the Homeopathic Hospital, 1897-99, and in addition has a very large private clientele.

Dr. Sherwood for many years has been known as an ardent apostle of the gospel of prevention of disease through sanitary precaution, and for several years was medical expert to the State Board of Health appointed in October, 1907. As a long time active member of the health committee of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce and twice its chairman, he led in the crusade for a pure water supply, and under his directions and with the assistance of another committee of the chamber, a new sanitary code was written and adopted by the City Council. That code has served not only its purpose in Syracuse, but has been copied from by other American cities and copies of the code applied for were sent to municipalities abroad. He also was identified prominently in the establishment of a tuberculosis sanitarium for Onondaga county, and in having it properly located, and to his efforts the present system of dairy inspection in Syracuse is largely due. In 1904, at the annual meeting of the New York State Homeopathic Society, Dr. Sherwood's paper on "State Inspection of Summer Resorts" aroused public attention with the result that the State Board of Health began that important work. On a part of the homestead farm in Jamesville he maintains a model dairy farm, and in its operation proves his theory that it is possible to profitably run a dairy under the most exacting sanitary conditions.

He is a member of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, its second vice-president in 1905, first vice-president in 1912, and president in 1913; member and ex-president of Onondaga County Homeopathic Society and of Medico-Chirurgical Society of Central New York; member of the American Institute of Homeopathy; New York State Homeopathic Medical Society; and Syracuse Academy of Medicine. He is highly regarded by his professional brethren and is recognized as one of the leading physicians of Central New York. He meets every demand made upon him with conscientious performance, and yields to no man in his devotion to private professional obligation nor civic duty. A lover of nature and the great out-of-doors, Dr. Sherwood is particularly fond of the mountain and lake region of his own State, and since 1881 has been a regular

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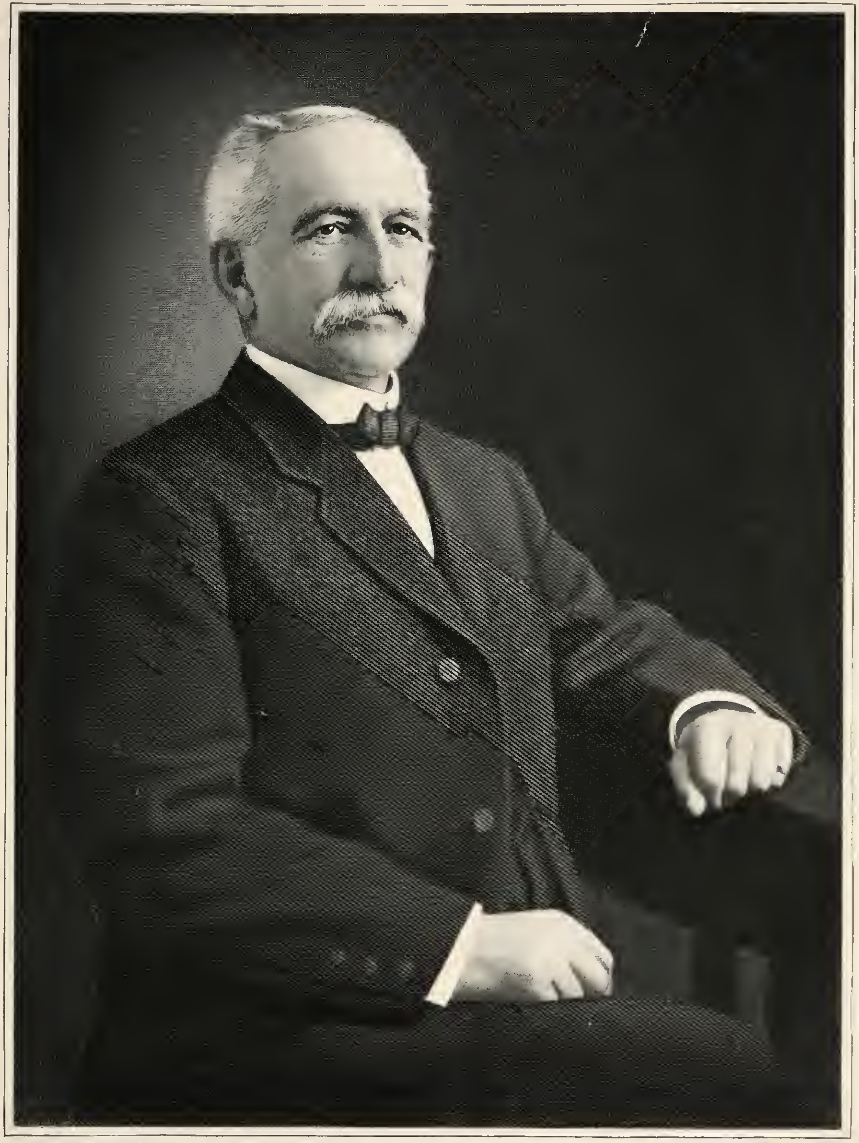

J Hull Browning

summer visitor to the Adirondacks, camping for years on Racquette Lake, and later on Seventh Lake. His more recent summer home has been on Fourth Lake of the Fulton Chain at Nepahwin. He was a director of the Chamber of Commerce, 1908-09; is secretary of Hamilton College Alumni Association of Syracuse; president of the board of trustees of Psi Charge Corporation of Theta Delta Chi fraternity, Hamilton College Chapter; belongs to the University Club of Syracuse; Sons of the American Revolution; the Masonic order, and Danforth Congregational Church. In political faith he is a Republican.

Dr. Sherwood married, November 1, 1883, Cora L. Poland, daughter of Lieutenant Edwin A. Poland, of Syracuse. They are the parents of: Esther G., born February, 1885, married the Rev. Walter L. Bennett; Edwin Bradford, born November 14, 1893; Adelaide Marie, February, 1898. Dr. Sherwood's office is at No. 1441 South Salina street, Syracuse.

BROWNING, John Hull,

Founder of Important Business.

One of the representative business men of New York City of a past generation was the late John Hull Browning, who devoted his earlier life principally to mercantile pursuits which grew to vast proportions under his able management, later becoming one of the prominent railway heads of the country. He was essentially a man of affairs, sound of judgment and far-seeing in what he undertook, and with scarcely an exception every enterprise to which he addressed himself resulted in gratifying financial returns to himself and associates. He possessed concentration of purpose and energy that laughed at restraint; keen foresight and the rare executive ability that made everything undertaken accomplish the purpose for which intended. To these qualities were added scrupulous integrity in all dealings with his fellowmen, and an honor in keeping with the ethics of business life, while behind all and controlling all were the great principles embodied in the Golden Rule, without which no man, however vast his wealth and however distinguished his name, can be truly successful.

Mr. Browning was born December 25, 1841, in Orange, New Jersey, and was a son of John Hazard and Eliza Smith (Hull) Browning, both natives of Connecticut, later locating in New York City, and each representing excellent old families. The father was one of the leading business men of his day and generation in New York and also California.

John Hull Browning received his education in the public schools and the New York Academy. When nineteen years of age he entered the service of his father, who trained him in the wholesale clothing business in his New York store. The ambitious young man, being wide-awake, faithful and of honorable impulses, advanced very rapidly, giving evidence from the start of possessing rare executive ability and keen perception, and it was not long until he had mastered the various phases of the business. Upon the death of his father he formed a partnership with his brothers, and they established a business which proved to be the founding of the great and widely known and phenomenally successful firm of Browning, King & Company, with stores in New York, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, St. Louis, Kansas City and many other leading American cities. About 1880 he retired from the company, selling his interests.

Mr. Browning was for some time president of the Northern Railroad of New

Jersey, but retired from that position and became a director in the company that operated this road when it was sold to the Erie Railroad Company. He was very successful in this field, but finally retired from the active railroad business. He was kept very busy during the remainder of his life as referee in business entanglements of various kinds, most of them involving large concerns and vast sums. He was a frequent executor and trustee in estates and other matters settled in and out of courts. He was selected in these capacities partly because of his widely recognized superior business ability and experience, and partly because of his fine sense of honor, integrity and fairness.

Although a very busy man, Mr. Browning found time for public affairs and for many years was a leader in the Republican party. Three times he was elected by the people as a presidential elector when McKinley and Roosevelt were chosen president by the electoral college. He served in official capacities on various charitable boards and societies, in fact, he was always deeply interested in charity work and very active in the same, giving large sums to worthy movements for the benefit of the needy and distressed. He was a man of exemplary character, was friendly and affable in his intercourse with the world, kind, obliging, approachable, and was therefore greatly admired and highly esteemed by all classes. He had the ability to see the bright and humorous side of life and scattered sunshine wherever he went. He was very fond of his home, and especially enjoyed his beautiful summer residence in New Jersey.

Mr. Browning married, October 19, 1871, in New Jersey, Eva B. Sisson, a daughter of Charles G. and Mary E. (Garrebrant) Sisson, a highly respected old family. Mrs. Browning is a lady of culture and high standing socially. She has one child: John H. Browning, a young man of unusual ability and promise, who is single and living at home. The death of Mr. Browning occurred October 26, 1914, after an exceptionally successful and useful life, one which might well be emulated by the ambitious young man standing at the threshold of his career.

LOCKWOOD, Henry Benedict,

Man of Affairs.

One of the well known and most representative business men and highly esteemed native sons of New York City, of a past generation, was the late Henry Benedict Lockwood, a scion of one of the prominent old families of Manhattan. His career designated in a positive way the strength of a strong and loyal nature, and to him was ever accorded unqualified confidence and regard, indicating the popular appreciation of his worthy life and worthy deeds. He gave to the world the best of an essentially loyal, virile and noble nature, and his standard of integrity and honor was ever inflexible. He was a citizen of high civic ideals, and ever manifested his liberality in connection with measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the public. He lived and labored to worthy ends, and was regarded as one of the sterling citizens and representative men of affairs of America's great Metropolis, so that his name merits a tribute of honor in this publication.

Mr. Lockwood was born in New York City, April 23, 1852. He was a son of LeGrand Lockwood, for many years one of the leading financiers of this country, familiarly known as the "King of Wall Street." Not only was he a potent factor in molding New York's business policies, but was influential in public affairs, and during the Civil War his loyal support of the government won favorable comment from high officials of the Nation. He equipped at his own expense a fine regiment of infantry for service in the Union army, also fitted out at his own expense the well known Hays Relief Expedition, which his son, the subject of this memoir, accompanied, although a mere boy at the time.

Henry B. Lockwood received his education in Lyon's Collegiate Seminary, New York City, and also attended Selig's Academy at Vevay, Switzerland. Through business and social relations and by traveling throughout the civilized world, he became an exceptionally well informed man and was a brilliant conversationalist, not only entertaining, but instructive, for he was a close and accurate observer. Upon his entry into the business world he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, which he subsequently sold, then went to California and devoted his attention for some time to agriculture and horticulture on an extensive scale, making a specialty of raising oranges. He finally sold his real estate holdings in the Pacific coast country, returned to New York and purchased another seat in the New York Stock Exchange, and again became active in financial circles, in which he remained a dominating factor until about two years prior to his death, during which period he was very closely associated with the leading financiers of the United States, among whom he was regarded as a man of rare business acumen and foresight, sound judgment and quick perception. He met with unusual and continuous success in his operations, and his counsel was often sought in important matters by the great financiers of the country. For they knew that he was not only a genius in such matters, but that he could be depended upon, that his word was as good as his bond, and that he was the soul of honor and integrity, worthy of implicit trust and confidence. No one who knew him well ever hesitated to accept his word in any kind of a transaction. He was very successful in his chosen career, seldom meeting with defeat, but when he did he never complained, endeavoring merely to get a lesson for future guidance from such adversities. His disposition was cheerful, modest, philosophical. Moreover, he was charitable, obliging, kind and companionable—a man whose friendship was sought and highly valued. He was also greatly admired for his fine intellectuality. He loved social life and was a most successful entertainer, in fact, was a leader for years in the best social and club life of his native city. He belonged to fourteen organizations, among them being Sons of the American Revolution, New York Club, New York Yacht Club, Chesapeake Club, Union League, and the Masonic order. In later life he resigned from most of the clubs he had joined in his earlier career, desiring to spend as much time in his own pleasant home as possible, where he was happiest. Although not in any sense a politician or a seeker after public position, he was deeply interested in the general amelioration of the masses and supported such measures as had for their object the general good. He was greatly interested in the discovery of the North Pole and in other important scientific subjects, also took an interest in clean athletic sports, being an athlete himself. He was a man of splendid and attractive physique. He was a veteran of the famous Seventh Regiment of Infantry of New York City.

Mr. Lockwood was married on August 19, 1885, to Rosa McCay, a daughter of J. P. and Emily Jane (Bestor-Gray) McCay, a prominent old family of Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. McCay was one of the well known business men of his generation. He was vice-president of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and a director in many other railroads, and was one of the best informed men in the country on railroads. He was very successful in his various operations and became a great financier. During the Civil War period he was in partnership with William T. Walters, and they were offered, but refused, the government banks.

Mrs. Lockwood is a lady of education and culture, and has long been prominent in New York's best social circles. She was graduated from the Georgetown Convent. She was of great assistance to her husband, her sympathy and counsel contributing in no uncertain manner to his great success in life. They were both always welcome in select society whereever they went. They worked together for charity, and Mrs. Lockwood still continues her work in this line in a quiet way. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood was blessed by the birth of one child—Violette McCay Lockwood, who became the wife of James I. McCallum, of Washington, D. C. She was a young lady of accomplishment and a favorite in the circles in which she moved, both in New York and Washington. She is now deceased. Mrs. Lockwood is of Scotch ancestry, while her husband was of English descent, his progenitors becoming very prominent in public life in America in the early days, among them being Governor Fitch, one of the early chief executives of the State of Massachusetts. Daisy, commonly known as "Emily" McCay, a sister of Mrs. Lockwood, married Percy Proctor, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Washington, D. C. However, they spend most of their time travelling. He is a representative of the noted Proctor family of Cincinnati. Florence Lockwood, sister of the subject of this memoir, married Charles Snowden Redfield, and they make their home in Glen Ridge, New Jersey.

The death of Henry B. Lockwood occurred on November 11, 1915, at the age of sixty-three years, when he was still in the zenith of his mental powers and influence, and the summons came as a shock to his host of friends, who felt his loss as a personal one.

HOUGH, Willard Parker,

Structural Engineer.

To eulogize the deeds and preserve the memory of our dead from oblivion is at once our privilege and our sacred duty. Since the dawn of civilization men have made expression at the death of their fellows, whether such dead were citizen, artisan, statesman or soldier. Realizing that "all flesh shall perish together, and man shall turn again unto dust," we are naturally inspired with the desire that we may be remembered after death; that after our earthly remains shall have been laid away to sleep throughout the silent centuries yet to come, awaiting the final day, we are fed by the hope that some human heart that yet beats may cherish a memory of us, may yearn for "one touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still." Prompted by such feelings we come to chronicle the lamented death, "in that he died so young," of the late Willard Parker Hough, of New York City, a fine example of a twentieth century, progressive, self-made man, who, although he lived but thirty-five years, won a brilliant reputation as a construction engineer.

Mr. Hough was born in Media, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1881, and was a son of Frederick and Isabel (Parker) Hough, both still living, Mr. Hough being a successful agriculturist in Pennsylvania. His family consisted of the following children: Willard P., subject of this biographical memoir; Frederick Lewis, Calvin C., and Leslie Seymour.

Willard P. Hough spent his boyhood on the home farm, and he received his early education in the common and high schools of Media, Pennsylvania. Very early in life he manifested a decided tendency toward structural engineering, and, having decided to follow it for a career, he entered the Williamson Trade School of Architecture at Williamson, that State, where he made an excellent record and was graduated with honors in 1900. Soon thereafter he took a position with the American Bridge Company at Edgemoor, Delaware, for the purpose of obtaining practical experience in engineering. Later he was associated with the Phoenix Iron Company, of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, holding the responsible position of checker and designer, although but twenty years of age. From there he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, and took a position with the Indianapolis Bridge Works, and six months later went with the Brown-Ketcham Company, structural engineers, of that city, remaining with the latter about six months. He remained a close student of all that pertained to his chosen vocation and, becoming an expert, his reputation spread all over the country and he was offered the responsible position of chief draftsman in the structural department of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, at Brooklyn, New York. Then was in the employ of the firm of Boller, Hodge & Baird, who were engineers for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, with which Mr. Hough held an important position, the company at that time being engaged in strengthening and reinforcing its elevated system. He remained in this position about five years. In 1909 he accepted a position with Pierson & Goodrick, structural building engineers, becoming chief engineer for the same. In 1911 he was placed in charge of steel designing work of the terminals at Montreal, Canada, for the Canadian Pacific Railroad, having been sent there by the Westinghouse, Church, Kerr Company, a large engineering concern of New York City. In 1912 he took a position with the New York Municipal Railway, a branch company of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which is now constructing the new subways in Brooklyn. Mr. Hough occupied the responsible position of assistant structural engineer for a period of eight years with this firm, and was in charge of the construction work at the time of his death. It was a great honor to be entrusted with so important and gigantic a task while yet a young man. The company reposed implicit confidence in his ability and fidelity, and his long retention in this important position would indicate that he gave eminent satisfaction to all concerned.

Mr. Hough was married on June 1, 1912, at Patchogue, Long Island, to Martha Blanche Edwards, a daughter of Dr. Lawrence and Addie J. (Saxton) Edwards. The family has long been prominent in that locality, the father being a noted physician there. Mrs. Hough has one sister—Marguerite, who married Richard Smith, and they reside in Brooklyn. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Hough was blessed by the birth of one child—Lawrence Edwards Hough, born in 1915.

Mr. Hough was a member of the Brooklyn Engineers Club, the American Legion, the Manhattan Terrace Field Club, the Exempt Volunteer Fire Department, of Patchogue, Long Island, Lodge No. 1323, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of that place, and the Gilbert Council, Royal Arcanum, of Brooklyn. He was a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Patchogue. He was deeply interested in the development of Long Island, and was a member of the Long Island Waterways League. He believed that the nation should take adequate steps to prepare for defense, and had signed to go to Plattsburgh Camp, New York, during the summer of 1916, to receive military instruction, with other business and professional men, under the supervision of United States army officers. He was a man of high Christian character and lived an exemplary life. He was popular with all who knew him, not only on account of his recognized superior ability as an engineer, but also because of his lovable personality, being kind, helpful, companionable and at all times a genteel gentleman, and when he was suddenly called from his earthly labors on May 8, 1916, while yet a mere youth, his untimely death caused widespread regret and sorrow, all realizing that had he lived to old age he would have been of inestimable service to mankind.

CRAFT, Herbert Arnold,

Insurance Actuary.

It was Robert Louis Stevenson, the great Scottish author, who said that a man who follows his own virtuous heart will be always found in the end to have been fighting for the best; that one thing leads naturally to another in an awakened mind, and that with an upward progress from effect to cause. The late Herbert Arnold Craft, for many years prominent in insurance circles of New York City, and a broad-minded, public-spirited citizen, was a man who had evidently "an awakened mind," and whose career was marked by an "upward progress." And since it is true that individual success is determined, in true measure, by what one has accomplished, his name is deserving of a high rank in the list of citizens of America's Metropolis of a past generation, who rose principally through their own efforts, often making stepping-stones of obstacles, to the top rung of the ladder of material success.

Mr. Craft was born in New York City, November 29, 1862, and was a son of Elijah Rosecrans Craft, now deceased, but for many years prominent in insurance circles of New York. During the Civil War he served with distinction throughout the conflict as major of the Fifth United States Artillery. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. His widow, who was known in her maidenhood as Julia M. Manchester, is living in Bayonne, New Jersey, at the age of seventy-four years. Her daughter, Julia Gertrude Craft, who was for a number of years a missionary in India, lives with her.

Herbert Arnold Craft, who was named after General Arnold, famous in American history, was of Holland descent, and evidently inherited many of the sterling characteristics of his ancestors. He received his education in the public schools of New York City and Bayonne, New Jersey, graduating from the latter, his parents having moved to Bayonne when he was a boy. However, his education did not stop here, for he remained a great student all his life and became an exceptionally well informed man along many lines. He followed in the footsteps of his father when he came to choose a career, and they became associated in the insurance business, with offices at No. 4 Stone street, New York City. He soon gave every evidence that he had rare natural ability in this line, and his rise was rapid and most satisfactory from the first, becoming very prominent in this field. The

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firm of Craft, Son & Company grew rapidly as a result of his industry and keen foresight. A general insurance business was conducted, including fire, marine, accident, etc., all kinds of insurance except life. Young Craft studied every phase of the insurance question and introduced a number of new methods and ideas, and was admired not only for his ingenuity in this line but for his sound judgment, high sense of honor and manly characteristics. In due course of time he became sole manager of the firm, owing to the failing health of his father, and continued to act as the executive head of the same. His word was his bond, and business men had the utmost confidence in him. He was an alert, thoroughgoing financier.

Mr. Craft was married on November 8, 1888, at Bayonne, New Jersey, to Florence Estelle Brush, a daughter of Dr. H. Mortimer Brush, for many years a celebrated physician and surgeon of New York City and Bayonne, New Jersey, now living retired. He is eighty years old, having been born in 1836 in New York City, which he has seen develop from a few hundred thousand population to over six millions. He joined the Sixteenth New York Volunteers, medical staff, in the spring of 1861, and saw service at the first battle of Bull Run, later served on the staff of the old Fourth Artillery of New York. For bravery and efficient service he was commissioned a major and was honorably discharged. Dr. Brush was graduated from New York University, medical department, in 1861. In later years he became quite successful in his profession. He was physician in charge of the Northeastern Dispensary of New York City for over six years. He was a member of the Citizens' Association, and he had charge of the sanitary situation of the nineteenth ward, from Forty-second street to Eighty-sixth street, and from Sixth avenue to the East river. He is a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity. His wife, who was known in her maidenhood as Annie Eliza Hutchinson, is now deceased. He has always stood for clean living, both in private and public life, and has performed well his part as a public-spirited citizen. His son, Frederick Mortimer Brush, is interested in the firm of Craft, Son & Company.

Mrs. Craft received her education in Public School, No. 1, Bayonne, New Jersey, and in Professor Sloan's School for Young Ladies. She is of Holland descent, and, like her late husband, is of Revolutionary ancestors, and she is entitled to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Major Van Tassel, an officer in that war, was one of her progenitors. The union of Herbert Arnold Craft and wife was blessed by the birth of one child, Harry Mortimer Craft, now (1916) twenty-six years of age. He had the advantages of a liberal education, and was graduated from Trinity School, New York City. He lives with his mother, and is now conducting the business of Craft, Son & Company, founded by his grandfather. He is carrying the same forward successfully along the same admirable lines inaugurated by his father. He is a member of the Naval Militia of New York, the First Battalion.

Herbert Arnold Craft was summoned to his eternal rest on May 13, 1916. He was a man who loved the outdoors, his home and his business, but cared little for club, social or public life, but yet was public-spirited and never neglected the duties of what he deemed constituted good citizenship. He was fond of baseball and other legitimate outdoor sports. He was admired and esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. He had a pleasing and attractive address, and was popular with all classes.

HOWE, Henry Joseph,

Business Man, Veteran of Civil War.

Henry Joseph Howe was prominently identified with the business interests in Syracuse, as proprietor of one of the largest jewelry establishment of Central New York. He was born in Otisco, New York, March 4, 1840, a son of Perley and Abigail (Cowles) Howe. The Howe family is of English descent. One of the ancestors, Robert Howe, lived in Hatfield, Essex county, England, and his son, James Howe, who was born in 1598, was the founder of the family in America, having settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1637. He later moved to Ipswich, that State, and by profession was a Congregational minister. One, Perley Howe, married a daughter of General Rufus Putnam.

Henry Joseph Howe, whose name introduces this review, was reared on a farm, and his early education was acquired in the district schools, this study being later supplemented by a course in Onondaga Academy. He remained under the parental roof until he attained the age of twenty years, but possessing considerable mechanical genius, he was ambitious for pursuits other than the farm. Accordingly, he went about through the country repairing clocks and so successful was he that he decided to make this his life work. He opened a small jewelry store and repair shop in Oneida, New York, and continued in that line until the outbreak of the Civil War, when on March 4, 1861, he enlisted in Oneida as a member of an independent company of volunteer cavalry. He was with the Army of the Potomac for three years, serving under General McClellan in the Peninsular campaign and was with General Grant at Petersburg. He was then detailed with Lieutenant-Colonel Ellwood as clerk in the mustering office, but when General McClellan began his Peninsular campaign he joined his army as courier and served as orderly with General Ingalls for two years. He was then sent as assistant to Adjutant-General Seth Williams, under whom he served until the expiration of his term of service in September, 1864, being at that time third sergeant.

Returning to Syracuse he resumed business as an employee of Tracy & Jordan, jewelers, being employed as watchmaker. He was subsequently with various jewelry firms until 1878, when he purchased the jewelry establishment of Frazer & Frazer, situated where the Onondaga County Bank building now stands. Mr. Howe met with good success in this undertaking and remained in business at that stand until 1895, when he removed to the White Memorial building, where he remained until his death. He owned and conducted the largest establishment of this character in Central New York, and the enterprise was developed from a small beginning until it employed twenty-five people. Mr. Howe also manufactured some of his goods, having a branch in the Everson building. Mr. Howe was a Republican in his political views, and in religious faith a Presbyterian, having been an elder in the church of that denomination, while he kept in touch with his old army comrades through his membership in Root Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Syracuse. He was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Possessing excellent business ability and mechanical ingenuity, Mr. Howe was well fitted for the work to which he devoted his time and energies and that he met with success in this undertaking was indicated by the fact that at the time of his death he conducted one of the largest and most important jewelry concerns not only of Syracuse but of the central part of the State.

Mr. Howe was married in 1868 to Emogene C. Gaylord, a daughter of Byron and Emaline Gaylord, farming people of Lisbon, Illinois. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Howe have been born two sons: Edward C., who is with the Tiffany Company of New York City; and Charles H., who is a graduate of Princeton College, and was employed with his father. Mr. Howe died May 30, 1916.

PALMER, Warren Benjamin,

Physician, Hospital Official.

It has not been so very long ago when a physician was supposed to do a little of everything when it came to looking after humanity as to its general physical improvement. Anyone whom the medical schools graduated and even many who never attended a medical school, were called upon in all kinds of physical needs and exigencies to dispense medicine for all the ailments to which flesh is heir, to look after all kinds of surgical operations and in many instances perform the work now embraced in the science of dentistry. In short, the family physician was a general doctor, druggist, chemist, dentist, bacteriologist, surgeon and other things. But that has all changed. Now we have departments in medical science and specialists in all departments. The field is so vast that the man who attempts to master all phases of this science only gets a smattering knowledge, and is never capable of effective work in any way. Realizing this fact at the outset of his career the late Dr. Warren Benjamin Palmer, while becoming familiar with the general phases of his profession, specialized in a few specific lines, and in due course of time took his position in the front ranks of capable and noted specialists of Brooklyn. Aside from his life vocation, he was a man of rare and commendable attributes along many lines and eminently worthy of our tribute here.

Dr. Palmer was born December 21, 1858, at Keansburg, New Jersey. He was a son of Dr. Warren W. and Weltha (Mason) Palmer, the father being a prominent, successful and well known physician at Keansburg.

Dr. Warren B. Palmer attended the Pennington Seminary at Trenton, New Jersey, after which he entered Albany Medical College, where he made an excellent record and was graduated with high honors. He took up the practice of his profession in Brooklyn, New York, where he spent the remainder of his life, and enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice, specializing in the treatment of the ear, eye and stomach, in all of which he was particularly successful and gained an envied reputation among his fellow practitioners, and he was frequently consulted on important and baffling cases, his advice being followed invariably with gratifying results. He not only possessed unusual natural ability as a physician, but he applied himself very assiduously to his studies and research work and left no stone unturned whereby he might advance himself. He came from a family of medical men. A brother, Dr. Charles A. Palmer, is successfully practicing medicine at Holmdel, New Jersey, and an uncle, Dr. Judson B. Palmer, now deceased, commanded a large practice in Brooklyn.

Dr. Warren B. Palmer was married in 1886. One child was born, Weltha Palmer, whose birth occurred March 21, 1888. When twelve years old she entered a convent school at Montreal, Quebec, from which she was graduated; also took a special course in painting and music. She is a young lady of decided artistic temperament, and to her the future holds much of promise.

The death of Dr. Palmer occurred at the family home in Brooklyn, January 7, 1916, he having maintained his home and office at No. 360 Hancock street. It is said that he sacrificed his life for his patients. Although he had been ill with pneumonia, when his services were badly needed he gladly went to the assistance of his patients and friends when he should have refrained from doing so. But that was a characteristic trait of the man—always unselfish, desirous of being of service to others. His kind heart and broad sympathy for suffering humanity never permitted him to say no. He was always gentle, patient, quiet and modest, devoting his life to the study and practice of his profession. He taught prevention of disease, and gave his patients excellent advice, it being his desire to keep them well if possible. His fame was widespread, and a number of patients from Long Island and New Jersey visited him as well as from all parts of Brooklyn and New York proper. For a number of years he was connected with Williamsburg Hospital, from which he resigned owing to his large office practice taking so much of his time. He was a man of religious convictions and a member of the Central Presbyterian Church. His daily life was exemplary and his home life a model. He was rated as one of the leading medical men of his adopted city, and his loss will be keenly felt not only in medical circles but by his vast number of friends. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. John F. Carson, pastor of Central Presbytrian Church of Brooklyn. Interment was made in a private cemetery on the family estate at Keansburg, New Jersey.

LANGSLOW, Stratton C.,

Business Man.

As a man and as a citizen, Stratton C. Langslow displays a personal worth and an excellence of character that not only commands the respect of those with whom he associates, but wins for him the warmest personal admiration and the staunchest friendships. With a mind and heart deeply concerned with the affairs of life, the interests of humanity in general, and those problems bearing upon the welfare of the race, he nevertheless possesses good business capacity and has become a highly successful man in the accepted sense of the term of gaining wealth, and is accorded a prominent place in the business circles of Rochester.

Stratton C. Langslow was born in New York City, July 3, 1857, son of Henry A. and Catherine M. (Cardiff) Langslow, and grandson of Captain Richard Langslow, a native of England, who for almost two decades served as a captain in the military forces of the East India Company. In 1817 Captain Langslow emigrated to this country, and during his extensive travels, which extended over a considerable portion of the United States, he kept a journal, which is now both curious and valuable and which graphically illustrates the pioneer life and notable scenes enroute, his means of travel being the stage, boat and private conveyance.

Henry A. Langslow, father of Stratton C. Langslow, was born in the vicinity of London, England, November 16, 1830, and was there reared and educated, leaving his native land in 1849 and settling in Nova Scotia, from whence he went to Prince Edward Island, almost immediately. Later he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he remained one year, and then removed to New York City, where he was engaged in various business pursuits for ten years, at the expiration of which time he changed his place of residence to Rochester, New York, this being in the year 1860, and was there mainly engaged in the furniture business

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until his decease. In 1875, fifteen years after locating in Rochester, he became connected with the furniture firm of Burley & Dewey, predecessors of the I. H. Dewey Furniture Company, of which he was vice-president until January, 1885, at which time he severed his connection with the concern. He married, in 1850, Catherine M. Cardiff, a native of Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, and their children, all born in New York City, were as follows: Henry Richard, deceased; Thomas Walter, deceased; Louis A. G.; Stratton C., of whom further; Helena M.

Stratton C. Langslow accompanied his parents to Rochester, New York, he then being only three years of age, and he was reared and educated in that city. He began his business life by accepting the position of traveling salesman for the firm of Burley & Dewey, with which his father was connected, that firm being succeeded by the I. H. Dewey Furniture Company, and he retained his connection with that furniture house until 1885, in which year his father and he, in company with P. A. Fowler, organized the firm of Langslow, Fowler & Company, the partners all being men of broad, practical experience in the manufacture and sale of furniture, the manufactured output finding a ready market in all parts of the country, it being noted for its excellence and durability, style and finish. Upon the death of the elder Mr. Langslow, his son became the successor in the business, and by his business ability, keen perception, conservative methods and far-sighted judgment, the business has increased exceedingly year by year and they give employment to more than four hundred and fifty hands, thus making it one of the profitable enterprises of that section of the State. Mr. Langslow possesses in marked degree the faculty of handling men in such a manner that he secures from them the best possible results, and he in his turn treats them one and all in an impartial manner, showing no favoritism, and thus has been enabled to win and retain their respect and confidence. The name of Langslow has ever stood as a synonym for all that is honest and upright in business, and the following old and time-tried maxims, "Honesty is the best policy" and "There is no excellence without labor," have constituted the working basis of the business.

Mr. Langslow married, in 1883, Mary E. Thompson, a daughter of John Thompson, of Ironton, Ohio, and they are the parents of two children: Harry R. and Helena M.

BAMFORD, Thomas Edwin,

Physician.

Thomas Edwin Bamford, one of the most distinguished physicians of Syracuse, New York, and indeed a leader in his profession in New York State generally, is of Welsh descent, his grandfather, Thomas Bamford, having been born in the town of Newton, Wales. This gentleman married Elizabeth Evans, of Llangollen, Wales, and came to this country. They died in New York City in 1876 and 1877, respectively. Thomas Bamford and his wife were the parents of the following children: Thomas, George, John Albert, who is mentioned below; Edwin, Price, Emma and Elizabeth.

John Albert Bamford, the father of Thomas Edwin Bamford, of this sketch, was born May 28, 1842, and died in March, 1890. He married, October 23, 1865, Margaret Groves, born October 15, 1840, and they became the parents of the following children: Thomas Edwin, whose career forms the subject matter of this sketch; George P., born May 31, 1868, and died in October, 1900; Adeline, born December 21, 1869, and died in 1908; Hattie, born November 11, 1871; Frank, born December 8, 1873; John Alfred, born November 28, 1875, and died in 1898. Mr. Bamford, Sr., was connected with the American District Telegraph Company in New York City, in the capacity of district manager.

Dr. Thomas Edwin Bamford was born November 11, 1866, in New York City. For his education he attended first the local public schools of his native place, where he was prepared for college, and later the medical department of the University of the City of New York. Dr. Bamford spared no pains to become a master of his chosen profession, and after completing his course at the latter institution, traveled abroad in order to pursue his studies there. For some time thereafter he attended various famous schools of medicine in Europe and studied at St. George's Hospital, London, at the Ecole Medical and the Hotel Dieu, in Paris, and then at the Asylum for the Insane in Munich. Returning to his native country, Dr. Bamford became identified with a number of important institutions on this side of the water and held at various times the following responsible posts. He was superintendent of the Long Island State Hospital, Flatbush Department, and first assistant physician at the Hudson River State Hospital of Poughkeepsie, New York. In the year 1901 he was selected as delegate from the State of New York to attend the Pan-American Congress at Havana, Cuba, and in 1900 represented the State at the International Medical Congress, held in Paris. In the year 1904 he came to Syracuse, where he established himself in his present most successful practice and rapidly worked his way to the prominent place which he at present holds in the medical profession there. In the year 1916 he was elected president of the staff of Crouse Irving Hospital, a position which confers distinction upon all who hold it and upon which in turn Dr. Bamford has shed additional lustre. He is a member of the New York State Medical Society and the American Psychological Association. Outside of his professional activities, Dr. Bamford is very active in the general social life of the community and is a member of many clubs and fraternal orders in Syracuse. He is particularly prominent in the Masonic order, having attained the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and is affiliated with Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 260, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; New York Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Royal and Select Masters; Knights Templar, and Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Shriners Association and the Citizens and Trinity Men's clubs of Syracuse. A Baptist in his religious belief, Dr. Bamford attends the Delaware Church of that denomination in Syracuse.

Dr. Bamford was united in marriage, September 2, 1903, in New York City, with Esther Doughty, a daughter of Joseph and Phoebe (Wixon) Doughty, of that city. Both Mr. and Mrs. Doughty come of old Dutchess county families and their ancestors served in the American Revolution. To Dr. and Mrs. Bamford two children have been born as follows: Thomas E., September 22, 1904, and Esther E., August 1, 1907.

Dr. Bamford is a man in whom the public and private virtues are admirably balanced. He is regarded in the professional world and in all his public relations as one whose principles are above reproach and whose strict ideals of honor and justice are applied to every detail of his professional conduct. Nor is it only in his associations with his patients that these characteristics are displayed, but with all those with whom he comes in contact in every other department of life. His courtesy and unfailing concern for the welfare of all makes him a highly popular figure in every circle and has established the esteem in which he is held upon the firmest kind of basis. In his private life these virtues have their analogues. A quiet and retiring character makes him a great lover of home and the domestic ties, and his never failing geniality endears him to the members of his family and to the friends of whom he possesses so many.

FLOY, Henry,

Electrical and Mechanical Engineer.

In most cases when young men start out in life, they are at a loss to know what to undertake, and the consideration of what they are best adapted for by nature is the last thing which they consider. They are apt to be guided by circumstances, choosing the undertaking or enterprise that offers itself most conveniently, or are governed by considerations of gentility, selecting something that is genteel, or so considered, or taking up enterprises or professions that seem to offer the greatest reward for the least effort, or that give the most promise for social or political position. The late Henry Floy, noted mechanical and electrical engineer, of New York City, selected a line of endeavor for which he was well qualified by nature, one that he liked, and, not being afraid of hard work, he forged to the front in a most praiseworthy manner, leaving no stone unturned whereby he might advance himself. He freely gave to humanity the benefits of his genius, and made a record of which his relatives and friends may well be proud.

Mr. Floy was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, September 19, 1866. He was a son of James and Sarah (Hoole) Floy, and a grandson of James Floy, a native of England, and a celebrated clergyman, who finally established his home in the United States. The father, who was a large real estate owner and a prominent man of affairs, is deceased. The mother survives and is still residing in Elizabeth, New Jersey, being now in her eightieth year. To James and Sarah (Hoole) Floy two sons and two daughters were born, namely: Henry, of this memoir; Dr. F. H., of New York City; Mrs. Stephen T. Mather, of Chicago; and Grace Floy.

Henry Floy received his education at Dr. Pingree's School for Boys, and at Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, from which he was graduated. He subsequently took a postgraduate course at Cornell University, Ithica, New York, in electrical and mechanical engineering. He made a brilliant record in both these universities, but knowing the vastness of the subjects of electricity and mechanics he continued a profound student all his life, an ardent investigator of whatever pertained to his chosen work, and he kept well advanced, in fact, it is not too much to say that he was in some respects ahead of his times, and his name became famous throughout the electrical world. After leaving the university he took a position with the Westinghouse Company for the purpose of gaining practical experience and furthering his knowledge in his chosen field of endeavor, and he remained with this noted concern several years, giving high-grade and most satisfactory service, his promotion being rapid. He then formed a partnership with Professor Carpenter, who is now in charge of the engineering department of Cornell University. Under the firm name of Floy & Carpenter they conducted a successful business in New York City for about two and one-half years, when the partnership was dissolved, after which Mr. Floy went into business for himself, and became one of the leading electrical and mechanical engineers in New York, and built up a large and successful business as a result of his industry, rare business ability and specific talents. He enjoyed the distinction of being the first person that ever successfully installed an underground cable for high-power extension of electrical force. He accomplished this notable feat in the face of great odds. Many of the country's greatest engineers have stoutly maintained that such a thing was not practical, none of them believing in his project. When he proved beyond a doubt that it was entirely feasible, he was the recipient of hearty congratulations from his professional brethren all over the world.

Although a very busy man with his manifold daily duties, Mr. Floy found time to devote considerable attention to authorship, being a writer of rare grace and power, at once entertaining and instructive—on his chosen work—contributing numerous learned scientific articles to the leading technical journals of the world, and three valuable books, which had a wide circulation, namely: "Colorado Springs Lighting Controversy," published in 1908; "Valuation of Public Utility Properties," published in 1912; "Value Rate Making," published in 1916. His services were in great demand toward the latter part of his career as a specialty expert and arbitrator for large companies and cities; and for some time he had confined his work to appraisals of electrical and mechanical properties. He appraised and arbitrated the work at Colorado Springs, Colorado, in 1907, and in 1915 he appraised and arbitrated in the matter of disagreement between the city of San Francisco and the Mt. Whitney Water Power Company.

Mr. Floy was married on October 23, 1899, in East Orange, New Jersey, to Alice Van Benschoten, the only child of the Rev. Sanford and Ellen Baker (Gulick) Van Benschoten, a highly esteemed family of East Orange. The father was a noted minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is now deceased, but his widow is living at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, now making her home in New York City. Mrs. Floy received her education in Purveyance School at Elizabeth, New Jersey. She is a lady of many praiseworthy accomplishments and was in every way a fit helpmeet to her distinguished husband. Their union was without issue. They were always companions and travelled together all over Europe and the United States, and spent the summer of 1915 in various parts of California.

Mr. Floy was a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Illuminating Engineers, the New York Electrical Society, also the National Jury of Awards at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904. He belonged to the Cornell University Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, the Bankers Club, the fraternity Psi Upsilon, also the Phi Beta Kappa, scholarship fraternities.

Mr. Floy was a broad-minded, learned, progressive man of affairs, and a cultured, sociable and companionable gentleman who made friends everywhere he went. He had a high sense of honor, and was not only truthful and reliable in all the relations of life himself, but despised those who were not, never having any use for the man whom he could not trust explicitly. He was summoned from earthly scenes on May 5, 1916, while still in the fullness of his physical and mental powers, every one who knew him or of his magnificent work feeling that the electrical and mechanical world had sustained a serious loss in his death.

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Arthur S. Hoyt

MOSSMAN, Nathan Ames,

Physician, Hospital Official.

Dr. Mossman was born in Chicopee, Massachusetts, on January 10, 1839. He was descended from the founders of the Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies, and his ancestors were all closely associated with the civic and military history of those colonies. He was directly a descendant of John Webster, governor of Connecticut in 1657.

Dr. Mossman began the study of medicine in Springfield. He later entered the Berkshire Medical College in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and after completing his studies there, continued them at the New York Homeopathic College from which he graduated in 1861. He became a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1869. He was lecturer on gynaecology in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women from 1879 until 1881, during the same time being visiting physician at the Ward's Island Hospital of that city. From 1890 to 1893 he was visiting physician at the Hahnemann Hospital in New York, and was alumnae trustee of the New York Homeopathic College and Flower Hospital. He was a member of the New York State Homeopathic Society, the New York County Homeopathic Society, the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Institute and the West Side Club.

In 1866 Dr. Mossman married (first) Mary E. Hill, of Norwalk, like himself a descendant of old Colonial ancestry. He had two sons, Albert and Howard. In 1899 he married (second) Adelaide Howell, a daughter of Albro and Achsah (Smith) Howell, of a family which fought throughout the Revolution. Dr. Mossman died in New York City, January 15, 1917. His widow and sons survive him.

HOYT, Arthur Sullivan,

Teacher, Inventor, Manufacturer.

Arthur Sullivan Hoyt, distinguished for the valuable inventions he has perfected and eminently successful as a manufacturer, was born February 9, 1855, at Mallory, Oswego county, New York. He was the son of Joseph Jefferson Hoyt, of New England ancestry, and Emily (House) Hoyt, of Dutch (Mohawk) ancestry, who was a grandniece, on her mother's side, of General Sullivan, of Revolutionary fame. Arthur S. Hoyt is of the ninth generation of the Hoyt family in America, the first being Simon Hoyt, whose earliest mention is in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1628. He came from England. Members of the Hoyt family have participated in all the wars of this country, and have assumed responsibilities in the building up of its government.

Joseph Jefferson Hoyt, who was a member of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers, in the Civil War, was a prominent agriculturist, merchant and inventor. He made drawings for an aeroplane in 1878. The early life of Arthur S. Hoyt was spent upon his father's farm and in attendance upon the public schools of his neighborhood. He pursued his studies further at the Pulaski Academy, later entering the Oswego State Normal and Training School, where he qualified as a teacher and graduated with honor. Later he pursued a special course of study at Syracuse University. While attending the Oswego Normal School, he was reporter and associate editor of the Oswego "Morning Sun." His record as a teacher was a most acceptable one. He was successively principal of the Brewerton, Onondaga county, school and of that at Cicero, in the same county, three years in each. During that period he became a charter member of the Onondaga Council, an organization of the principals of the schools of the county, holding its monthly meetings in Syracuse. His last pedagogical work was as teacher of English in the German Academy at Hoboken, New Jersey. Through his interest in chemistry, he experimented with a by-product in the manufacture of wheat starch and discovered a commercial use for it. This offered an opportunity for the realization of his early ambition—that of a business career. He gave up teaching and entered upon a business life in 1887. His principal activity has been the manufacture of wheat starch, and his business has steadily grown to its present proportions. He is now and for many years has been president of the Arthur S. Hoyt Company, starch manufacturers, director of the Atlantic Starch Works, Westport, Connecticut, and of the G. W. Carnrick Company of New York, manufacturing chemists.

His rise to prominence has been accompanied by a series of inventions, not alone serviceable to starch manufacturers, but to all factory owners, builders, laundrymen, shoe manufacturers and householders. Among the more valuable to his own business was the perfection of a process for making wheat starch without fermentation or the use of chemicals. Another valuable invention for which he received patents in the United States and foreign countries was a dry adhesive paste and starch for laundry purposes, in which the cooking is done in the process of manufacture before drying. These products are made ready for use by simply adding cold water and thus save the time of the consumer spent in cooking the starch under the old method, as well as the inconvenience. To the shoe manufacturer, his invention of a glue, made from the gluten of wheat, soluble in cold water, came as a boon and is used in large quantities for holding the lifts of the heels from checking while lying in stock under different climatic conditions. For this invention he received the highest award at the World's Columbian Exposition held at Chicago. About 1889, Mr. Hoyt, noting the necessity of a better interior substitute for paint than whitewash, then universallly used in factories, warehouses and similar buildings, began experiments to perfect a preparation that would not flake like whitewash and was less expensive than oil paints. The result was a cold water paint, in which his cold water glue was used as a binder instead of oil; this paint is being extensively used. This also led to the invention of a formula for a cold water kalsomine. Modern building has led to the use of a wall mortar that would harden more rapidly than the time-honored lime mortar which requires days to prepare and season and days to harden after application. The problem was to obtain a combination which would allow time to apply, straighten and prepare a surface for the finishing before hardening. Mr. Hoyt invented the first successful "retarder" with the result that quick setting mortar has come into universal use among builders.

Mr. Hoyt was the first to experiment on the by-products of wheat, and as a result found them most valuable in many ways. One of these by-products, which is known both in this country and in Europe, is the gluten of wheat. Mr. Hoyt was the first to make this valuable product into a flour for making gluten bread, which was accepted by scientists years ago as the standard. This has become a great aid to the medical profession in arranging the diet of patients when starchy foods and meats are to be restricted. Thus he has rendered a great service to mankind and to those afflicted with rheumatism, diabetes and like complaints. Mr. Hoyt has received awards on the gluten of wheat from many scientific organizations, among which is the French Academy of Sciences in Paris. One of Mr. Hoyt's recent developments is the organizing of the Texas Packing Company, at Houston, Texas, in which the canning department operates on the Thelen Process, putting the fresh raw meats from the bone directly in the cans, which are hermetically sealed and afterward processed, thus retaining the full nutriment and flavor, as well as the aroma of the meats. This process has been in use for sometime, and the product supplied to the United States army with great satisfaction, and the product has the backing of the United States government. His eminence in the field of invention and starch manufacture led to Mr. Hoyt's selection by the editors of the "Encyclopedia Americana" to write for that publication the article on wheat starch and its by-products, its history and processes.

For five years Mr. Hoyt resided at Westport, Connecticut, as manager of the Atlantic Starch Works. During that period he was elected president of the Street Car Company and inaugurated the change from the horse-power then used to an electric trolley system. He spent a part of two winters in securing franchises from the Legislature at Hartford and built the electric line connecting Bridgeport with Norwalk, completing the link in the chain of electric roads from New York City to Boston.

As a line of outside investment, Mr Hoyt chose land, and his activity in that particular was not confined to local points. He is president of the Merchants' Land and Development Company, president of the New York-Canada Farms, president of the Eastern Boroughs Land Company, and has private landed interests of importance. He is highly regarded by his business associates, his integrity, sound judgment and clear vision particularly distinguishing him. Business has claimed him to the exclusion of political ambition, but he is interested in all public questions, with well grounded opinions, and is broad-minded and liberal in all things. From youth he has been an ardent advocate of the cause of temperance.

At Mallory, New York, he was the chief officer of the lodge of Good Templars, a leading temperance order, national in its extent. He espoused the cause of constitutional prohibition and in Brooklyn was for three years president of the Prohibition Club, among the associates of the club being Dr. I. K. Funk, publisher of the "Literary Digest," George Scott, publisher of the "New York Witness," Freeborn G. Smith, manufacturer of pianos, and General Clinton B. Fisk, Prohibition candidate for president of the United States. Later Mr. Hoyt became convinced that local option was the true solution of the liquor problem, and believing the better way to secure that end was through one of the old established political parties, he became a Republican.

Mr. Hoyt's parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, but he could not bring himself to believe in nor subscribe to the doctrines of any denomination, his broad mind rejecting the idea of man-made religious creeds, but accepting the teachings of the Bible as the safest guide for men to follow. However, he has always attended churches of various denominations, and was active in Sunday school work for many years. He is a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, of the Hardware Club of New York City, of the Old Colony Club, and an honorary member of the old Connecticut Seventeenth Regiment. He has travelled considerably both in this country and in Europe.

Mr. Hoyt married, April 8, 1878, Emma L. Starr, daughter of Levi and Amanda (Baird) Starr. His home is in New York City. He is now president of the Arthur S. Hoyt Company, No. 90 West Broadway, New York. The main starch factory is located in South Brooklyn. He is still interested in the Westport plant and in a factory in Ohio. His career from farm to executive position has been marked with energy and close application. He has persevered in his intelligent, well-directed efforts and men rate his life an eminently successful one.

COVELL, Charles Augustine,

Electrotherapeutist.

The Covell name under various spellings, Covell, Cowell, Covill, Coville, appears in public records of New England as early as 1644. Sometime previous to this, several members of the family came over from England and Wales. The branch to which Dr. Covell belongs lived about Boston, Brookfield and Concord. Edward Covell commanded a company in King Philip's War, and Ebenezer Covell was a Revolutionary soldier, serving under Captain Joseph Cady of the Eleventh Connecticut Regiment Militia in 1776.

Joseph Covell, from Boston, settled at Chestnut Hill, Thompson township, part of Killingly, Windham county, Connecticut, in 1720. Joseph Covell, the grandfather of Dr. Covell, was born in Thompson in 1786. He married Susanna Chamberlain, and in 1812 moved to Urbana, Steuben county, New York. His son, Joseph E. Covell, was the father of Charles A. Covell, the subject of this sketch. Dr. Covell's mother was Vesta M. (Carr) Covell, the daughter of Miranda (York) Carr, of the York family of Pennsylvania, who moved to Pennsylvania from Connecticut just previous to the Revolutionary War.

Dr. Charles Augustine Covell, born November 19, 1866, in Pulteney, New York, is the oldest of three children. He was educated in the public schools of Steuben county, and was graduated from Penn Yan Academy. For some years he was engaged in teaching, after which he entered Syracuse University College of Medicine, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1894. He continued his studies in New York in 1896, and in Paris, France, in 1905. For twelve years he was instructor in chemistry at Syracuse Medical College, and for over ten years was on the active staff of the Syracuse Free Dispensary. For several years he was a member of the staff of the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, as electrotherapeutist, and an active member of the American Electrotherapeutic Association. He is also affiliated with local medical societies. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His clubs include the Anglers Association and the Citizens Club of Syracuse. In college fraternity he is an A. K. K.

Dr. Covell married Anna M. Hilton, in 1898, and has a son, Charles A. Covell, Jr., and an adopted son, Edwin V. Covell.

DEMING, Lucius P., M. D.,

Physician.

The profession and public accord to Dr. Lucius P. Deming a position of prominence as a practitioner of medicine and surgery in Syracuse. He was born within the classic shadows of old Yale, December 27, 1859, and traces his lineage back through several generations, being a member of one of the old New England families. Representatives of the name served in the War for American Independence, so that Dr. Deming is entitled to membership with the Sons of the American Revolution. His father was a prominent lawyer and the first judge of the criminal court of common pleas, being elected by unanimous vote for service on the bench in New Haven, Connecticut, where he is still living. His wife, Laura E. (Russell) Deming, died in that city, October 16, 1873. She was a descendant of Samuel Russell, one of the original founders of Yale University.

Dr. Deming was afforded liberal educational privileges, attended Yale University, and was graduated from the College of Medicine of Syracuse University. In 1882 he entered upon an active practice in Syracuse, where he has won an excellent reputation by reason of the breadth of his knowledge and his capability of correctly applying the principles of the science of medicine to the needs of suffering humanity. He was secretary of the Syracuse Free Dispensary, and one of the board of directors, in addition to attending to the duties of a large private practice, which has constantly grown in volume and importance. He belongs to the Syracuse Academy of Medicine, the Onondaga County Medical Association and the New York State Medical Association, and thus keeps in touch with the advance made by the medical fraternity through the interchange of knowledge and experience in the meetings of those societies. He has continuously been a student of his profession, carrying his investigations far and wide into the realms of scientific knowledge, and anything which tends to bring to man the key to that complex mystery which we call life is of deep interest to him. Dr. Deming manifests a public-spirited interest in matters pertaining to the general welfare and holds membership with the Chamber of Commerce and also with Plymouth Church, giving hearty endorsement and coöperation to many movements which have direct bearing upon the material, intellectual and moral development of the city.

Dr. Deming was married in 1885 to Frances Whipple, and they have one child, Frances, born May 13, 1898. Dr. Deming and his wife are prominent socially, the hospitality of many of the best homes being freely accorded them.

HANSMANN, Carl August,

Lawyer, Consular Official.

The object of the law is to secure for us life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—to measure, to define and protect our rights and afford redress for wrongs. It reaches and pervades every part of our social organization. It is over us, and around us, and its silent power is felt by all. Living, it protects us, and dying, it settles and distributes our estate. It recognizes no distinction among men; whether high or low, rich or poor, obscure or famous, all are alike amenable to its provisions and bound to obey it. The present perfection of the law was not accomplished in a day or years. It is the combined wisdom of the ages. It is said to be the perfection of human reason, and has been handed down to us by lawyers and judges of the long past. One of the ablest interpreters of the law of the New York bar in recent years was the late Carl August Hansmann, who had a keen legal mind and was exceptionally well versed in the basic principles of jurisprudence. His unusual talents attracted the attention of the leaders in national affairs, and he was chosen to fill offices of distinction and importance, and he served the country with commendable ability and fidelity.

Mr. Hansmann was born May 1, 1867, in Anamosa, Iowa. He was a son of Herman B. and Rosalie (Isar) Hansmann. The mother, who was a native of Stuttgart, Germany, is deceased, but the father is still living at the advanced age of ninety years, spending most of his time in Texas. He was born in Oldburg, Germany. These parents spent their earlier years in their native land, but immigrated to the United States prior to the Civil War and were married in this country. To their union four children were born, three sons and a daughter, namely: Carl August, of this memoir; Leopold, who lives in Chicago, Illinois; Theodore A., who resides in Missouri; and Emma, who is the wife of William Storey; they live in Denver, Colorado.

Carl A. Hansmann spent his boyhood years in Missouri, where he attended the public schools and the State University at Columbia, from which institution he was graduated, then attended a law school in Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated in 1893. However, prior to coming East, he taught school two years in Missouri. He was clerk in the office of the adjutant-general in Washington, D. C., for two years. Later he was in the United States consular service for over five years, first at Chemnitz and Kehl, Germany; then at Lyons, France; Ghent, Belgium; La Guany, Venezuela; St. Christopher, West Indies, and Ottowa, Canada. He gave eminent satisfaction in all these important offices, discharging his duties in a manner that reflected much credit upon his ability, diplomacy and soundness of judgment as well as his ripe scholarship, especially in legal affairs.

In the year 1894, Mr. Hansmann began the practice of law in New York City, becoming associated with the firm of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, which partnership continued until 1903, when the name of the firm was changed to Carter, Rounds & Schuman, and a year later it was changed to Hughes, Rounds & Schuman, and continued thus from 1904 until 1916. Mr. Hansmann was one of the leaders of the local bar during this period, and was very successful in the practice of his profession from the first, building up a large and lucrative practice, his name figuring conspicuously in many important cases in the higher courts for over twenty years. He was known not only as a careful, painstaking and learned advocate, but as an earnest, forceful, eloquent and brilliant pleader. He was a member of the New York City Bar Association and the New York State Bar Association; also the American Geographical Society, the National Geographical Society, and the MacDonnell Club.

Mr. Hansmann married, March 31, 1896, Bessie A. Cushman, a daughter of Henry Morton Cushman, deceased, and Sarah Elizabeth (Black) Cushman, who survives at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, still living in the old Cushman home with her daughters, Bessie A. and Abbie, and the latter's husband, Henry T. Fink. To Mr. and Mrs. Hansmann one son was born.

Personally, Mr. Hansmann was a man of exemplary character and a most companionable gentleman—kind, liberal, obliging and genial. He spoke ill of no one, was broad-minded and tolerant in his views of others. He remained a deep student all his life and was a brilliant scholar. In disposition, he was modest and retiring, never seeking the lime-light. He sought merely to do his full duty as a citizen, and to discharge the affairs of his clients as ably and fairly as possible. He associated with men of standing, recognized culture and intellectual attainments, and numbered among his close friends many men well known in national life, and they all were a unit in pronouncing him deeply grounded in the philosophy of the law, and a man whose interpretation of the law was clear and unbiased, one who loved justice and honor above fame or wealth.

The death of Mr. Hansmann occurred on January 9, 1916, and caused widespread regret and genuine sorrow. Among his warmest friends was one of his law partners, Charles E. Hughes, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, who upon hearing of the death of our subject, wrote as follows to Mrs. Hansmann:

February 20, 1916.

MY DEAR MRS. HANSMANN:

I do not wish to intrude upon your sorrow, but I cannot forbear writing you to express our very deep sympathy. I cannot realize that this tragic event has happened. When Mr. Hansmann was here with you but a short time ago, Mrs. Hughes and I were both impressed with his fine physical condition, and I pictured him as having many years in which to enjoy the fruits of his tireless labors. It was a great privilege to be associated with him, and I shall always remember him as a model of efficiency. Keen, careful, well poised, full of kindliness, with a broad knowledge of affairs, he had a rare equipment which assured success. It was a delight to work with him. as everything he did showed his passion for accuracy and thoroughness. I cannot bear to speak of this sudden disruption of the friendship I prized so highly. May you find consolation in your severe affliction as you train the son—whose coming so blessed your lives, and may he grow up to realize his father's ideals and to revere his father's name.

Mrs. Hughes desires to join me in this word. We both hope that you will have strength and courage.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES E. HUGHES.

MRS. CARL A. HANSMANN,
485 Manhattan Ave.,
New York City.

WALSH, John,

Man of Affairs.

There is a popular notion that the Irish people are the most romantic in the world, the most easily appealed to by the beautiful and pathetic, and that consequently they lack the stern practicality of certain other races, such as the Anglo-Saxon. If we stop short with the first half of this notion, there would be much justification for it, but surely nothing is further from the truth than the second half. It is a fallacy that is very common to-day to suppose that a man, because he is fond of the beautiful, must be incapable of grasping material affairs, that the artist is of necessity a poor business man. How absurd such a belief is there are any number of examples to prove, and none better than that of the Irish people themselves. There is no race more keenly alive than the Irish to practical things, none who apply to the affairs of life a more penetrating logic, none who more shrewdly gauge the aims and impulses of those about them than these same romantic Irish, and it is thus that they have been enabled to take so prominent a part in the development of this nation, which so many of them have adopted as their homes. There is no part of the United States in which we do not find them prominent in the affairs of the various communities where they have settled, in politics, in public affairs, in business, in the sciences, in art and letters. It was in the world of business principally that John Walsh, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief appreciation, wrought his notable success, identifying himself closely with the affairs of the city of Brooklyn, where his death, January 4, 1917, was felt as a very real loss to the community.

John Walsh was a member of a very old Irish family, which for many years had played a prominent part in the life of that country, and which was the possessor of a coat-of-arms. He was a son of John and Ellen (Maloney) Walsh, his father having been a successful farmer at a place called Johnstown, County Kilkenny, Ireland, where he lived, and died when his son was still a mere youth. Mrs. Walsh, Sr., after the death of her husband, came to the United States, where she finally died.

The John Walsh of this sketch was born at his father's home at Johnstown, Ireland, June 18, 1846, and there passed his childhood and early youth. After the death of his father, while still a lad of not more than fifteen years, he came to the United States and associated himself with Marsh, White & Company, a firm which was engaged in shipping grain in large quantities to various parts of the world from New York City, where the offices were situated. He remained for a period of ten years in this employ, learning all the details of the business, which was a very large one. At the end of this period he withdrew from the concern and entered the same business on his own account, a venture which from the first met with a marked degree of success and which was a great tribute to the abilities and intelligence of its young founder. He rapidly made connections in all parts of the United States, and soon was shipping large consignments of grain the world over. The business proved an extremely remunerative one and formed the basis of a large fortune which Mr. Walsh built up during the forty years that he was actively engaged in it. His insight into the conditions of trade the world over was great, and he made a very careful study of them, keeping himself posted on the state of the various markets where he dealt and directing the conduct of his business accordingly. In this manner he became an authority on the subject of supply and demand, and was recognized as such in the commercial circles of the city. His reputation as a business man was of the highest, and his integrity and probity were never impeached, so that he possessed in a marked degree the confidence of his associates and held an enviable place in the business world. He withdrew from active life in the year 1907, and for the last ten years of his life lived in a well earned retirement in his delightful home in Brooklyn. But while no longer taking part in business, Mr. Walsh continued to occupy a conspicuous place in the general life of the community, and was a well known figure in Brooklyn until the time of his death. He was a man of philanthropic instincts, and had a ready sympathy for all who were less fortunate than himself, and his charities, both those in association with benevolent institutions and those of a more private character, were very large. John Walsh was a staunch and devoted member of the Roman Catholic church and attended St. John the Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, most consistently for many years, and at the time of his death he was a member of St. Patrick's Church, Brooklyn. He was connected with most of the organizations associated with the Catholic church in Brooklyn, and for more than thirty years was affiliated with the Catholic Benevolent Legion in that city.

On September 19, 1875, John Walsh was united in marriage at St. Ann's Church, New York City, with Catherine O'Rourke, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Howard) O'Rourke, of a prominent Irish family. Mrs. Walsh was born in that country, July 30, 1855, and came to the United States in 1869, when but fourteen years of age. She settled in New York City and later met Mr. Walsh. To Mr. and Mrs. Walsh five children were born as follows: Helen, who makes her home with her mother at the present time; John J. A., who also resides with his mother; Elizabeth, who is engaged as a teacher in the Queens, Long Island, schools; Francis W. A., married Estelle A. Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hamilton, of Brooklyn, who has borne him one child, Francis Howard; Agnes V., who is engaged in teaching in the public schools in Brooklyn. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Walsh was in every respect an ideal one, and undoubtedly Mrs. Walsh was a very potent influence in her husband's life and in the development of his career. She is an excellent Christian and a devout Catholic, active in church circles and a member of church societies in Brooklyn. A faithful wife and devoted mother, she has transmitted to her children the qualities of loyalty and faithfulness so marked in both her race and her family as well as the great religion in which for generations their ancestors have been reared.

The influence which Mr. Walsh exerted in the community of his adoption was in every way a beneficent one, and his business record may well be held up as a model in an age when scrupulous adherence to the highest standards of honesty in business dealings is somewhat at a discount. His personality was a marked and lovable one, and he made a great number of friends, not only in the business world but in the more purely social relations of life. His tastes were all of them wholesome and in a large measure connected with outdoor life, and he was particularly fond of horses and was rightly regarded among his friends as an excellent judge thereof. He drove one of the finest teams in Brooklyn, and was the owner of one of the first horse trucks to pass over the Brooklyn Bridge. His fondness for animals included almost all classes of our dumb associates, but was particularly centered on his friend, the horse, for whom he claimed a high type of intelligence. He was generally the owner of a considerable number of these animals, among which were always included ponies for his children. He was a man of the strongest domestic instincts, and found his chief happiness in the intimate intercourse of his own household. His death was felt as a very severe loss in the large circle of associates which he had formed, and his funeral was the occasion of a very noteworthy gathering of his friends, among whom should be included all of those who were even remotely in contact with him, who came to pay a last tribute to one who had occupied so prominent a place in their affections, and among them were no less than fourteen priests.

NOLL, Joseph Jerome,

Surgeon, Man of Lofty Character.

It is a pleasure to write the biographical memoir of a man who forced his way up the ladder of professional success, having overcome obstacles that would have downed myriads of men of less sterling mettle. Dr. Joseph Jerome Noll was entitled to the large success he achieved as a physician and surgeon in New York City. From the start he applied himself with faithful and conscientious zeal, and no oracle, such as the ancient Greeks applied to when in doubt of the future, was required to forecast his professional success. He infused his personality, courage and conscience into his work, was active at his books every spare moment, was determined, and he had the strength of will for achievement. Habits of systematized thought, study and reflection invigorated his mind, and he had clear discernments of his profession, was comprehensive of its principles, and to points obscure to many of his professional brethren, the genius of their application.

Dr. Noll, who was of German descent, was born March 28, 1864, in New York City. He was a son of Joseph and Franziska (Ruff) Noll, both parents long since deceased. When a child he was educated by private tutors, then attended Columbia Grammar School and Columbia College, graduating from the latter. He then took a medical course in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1885. He was a profound student and made a brilliant record, becoming a great scholar, especially in medicine, surgery and the languages. He spoke French, German, Spanish, Swedish and English, and he was also familiar with the world's best literature in the five tongues which he mastered. He was a man of unusual intellectual attainments. He became an interne at the German Hospital, also the French Hospital. He began the practice of medicine in New York City, later specialized in surgery, and was widely known as one of the most skillful and learned as well as successful surgeons in New York in his day and generation. He was also a remarkable diagnostician. He had executive ability, poise, sound judgment, quick perception and keen foresight, in fact, all the requirements necessary to become a renowned surgeon. He was summoned on the most baffling and difficult of cases, and was very frequently consulted by younger surgeons, and his advice was always followed with invariably gratifying results. He was connected with Northwest Dispensary at Thirty-sixth street and Ninth avenue for about ten years, and he was visiting physician at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. He was a member of the New York County Medical Society, the Lotus Club, Hunters Fraternity, Athletic Club, the Camp Fire Club, and the Metropolitan Opera Club. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church, and was very religious and charitable, giving his services, advice and means freely to the poor, distressed and needy.

Dr. Noll married, July 8, 1886, Mary A. Black, a daughter of John H. and Mary (Dean) Black, of New York City. The mother survives, but the father passed away a number of years ago. Mary Dean's mother came from Mt. Kisco about the year 1826, sailing down the Hudson river to New York. General Greene, of Revolutionary fame, was a great-great-great-uncle of Mrs. Noll, and thus she is entitled to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her ancestry was English, French and Holland. The union of Dr. Noll and wife was without issue.

Dr. and Mrs. Noll traveled extensively all over the world, except in Russia and South America. He was a great lover of outdoor life and was an enthusiastic sportsman, but was an advocate of game preservation and never killed anything except for use. Fourteen superb deer heads may still be seen in the beautiful home of the family, skillfully mounted and decorating the walls. These were shot by Dr. Noll at different times when on hunting expeditions, the animals being used for food purposes. He owned a fine farm at Forest, Maine, where he and his wife spent the summers of 1914 and 1915. He was a lover of the beautiful in nature, which he could fully appreciate, delighting in the simple, unrestrained life close to mother earth. As might have been expected of such a man, he was a wholesome, whole-souled, unassuming character, kind, generous and obliging, always polite and considerate of the feelings and rights of others. Everybody had implicit confidence in him. He possessed a smil-

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Walter Kerr

ing, genial countenance that inspired trust. He was modest and retiring, fond of his home. He had a very tender feeling toward dumb animals. He loved clean, harmless stories, and was an admirable entertainer. He and his estimable wife were chums, it being his delight to share all good things of the world with her and his friends.

Dr. Noll was summoned to his eternal rest on October 17, 1915, when in the prime of life and usefulness. The following account of the funeral we quote from one of the New York newspapers:

> The funeral services of the late Dr. Joseph J. Noll were held Thursday, October 21st. The ceremony was a most impressive one, the Requiem Mass being celebrated by the Capuchin Fathers who were always so dear to him. The church was filled to its full capacity with mourners, who included noted surgeons and doctors, and many men and women in all walks of life, who had been cured by his medical skill. Among the mourners were many Sisters from St. Elizabeth's Hospital with whom he had worked for many years, who held him in highest esteem because of his noble character, intelligence and kind heart, ever ready to extend the benefit of his profession to those who were in need.

KERR, Walter,

President of New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.

Few men now active in banking circles can equal the record of Walter Kerr, who for a quarter of a century has been a figure in finance. Since 1872 he has been connected with the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, an institution unique in the business annals of the city. From the organization of the company in 1830, all corporate and public trusts were declined and active deposit accounts refused, the company desiring to serve individuals alone in every financial capacity, grant annuities, administer estates and manage property. No other trust company has been in continuous existence in New York City longer than the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company. For over three-quarters of a century it has been one of the leading institutions of the city, a cornerstone of New York's financial structure, and an inspiration to several generations of bankers. Few, if any, of New York financial institutions enjoy so high a reputation for conservative and capable administration over so long a period. To this institution came in 1872 Walter Kerr, son of a veteran banker, with two years' banking experience under his honored father. He began in lowly position, but in rapid succession passed to positions of responsibility and trust until on March 2, 1915, he was elected president of the company to succeed Henry Parish, resigned. To his high executive position he brought ripe experience added to natural ability, an intimate knowledge of the laws under which trust companies operate and a keen appreciation of the aims and traditions of the particular institution he had served so long. There is a strength and a stability in his character and, like his company, he has known but one location in his business life. No. 52 Wall street was the company's first home and though the orignal structure gave way to the present building in 1888, that has ever been the company's address. There Mr. Kerr began his connection and became part of the wonderful institution which he now serves. He has known no other interest and has grown with his company to a secure position in the world of finance, being recognized as a banker of marked ability and as an executive, possessing the qualities that command admiration and respect and instill confidence.

Walter Kerr is descended from one of the early Scotch immigrants, who located in New Jersey, where the family has since been prominent down to the present day. His ancestor, Walter Ker, born in 1656, in Scotland, was dispossessed and permanently exiled in 1685 for non-conformity with the usages of the Established Church. Coming to America he settled in the town of Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he died June 10, 1748, and was buried on a hilly point, one-half mile east of the present Tennent Church, formerly known as the "Old Scot's Church," of which he was the founder and the first elder. His wife, Margaret Ker, born in 1661, died in 1734. They had four sons: William, Samuel, Joseph and John. His daughter Margaret was the first child baptized in the First Tennent Church located on White Hill. Samuel Kerr, second son of Walter and Margaret Ker, married Catherine, daughter of Aaron Matthison, who was prominent in the Tennent Church, and with his brother-in-law, William Kerr, a member of the committee which built the First Tennent Church on White Hill. Samuel and Catherine Kerr had eleven children. The third son, Joseph Kerr, born in 1733, died in 1824. He married Elsie Hampton, born in 1734, died in 1796. Their fourth son was Jacob Kerr, born in 1771, in Freehold, died in 1855. He resided in Warren county, New Jersey, whence he removed to Ithaca, New York.

His son, George Washington Kerr, was born February 15, 1810, in Warren county, New Jersey, and died June 3, 1890, in Newburgh, New York. In youth he obtained a position in a branch of the Bank of Newburgh, which was established at Ithaca. In 1830, when the branch was withdrawn, and the Bank of Ithaca established, Mr. Kerr entered the new bank and remained there until October, 1831, when a position was offered him in the Bank of Newburgh, with the officials of which he had become acquainted through his connection with the branch bank. In 1836 Mr. Kerr was promoted to the position of cashier, and in 1854 he was elected president to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Chambers. In 1864 the Bank of Newburgh was reorganized under the National banking act as the National Bank of Newburgh. At that time it was the sixth bank organized in the State of New York and the eighth in the United States. Mr. Kerr was again honored with the presidency. He continued in that position until his death, having been cashier of the bank for eighteen years, and president for thirty-seven years. Mr. Kerr was a trustee and vice-president of the village in 1856, and a member of the Board of Education in 1852 and the years following up to 1854. For forty-seven years he was a vestryman of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, and for thirty-one years treasurer of the board.

Upon his death, the directors of the bank adopted the following minute:

> His sound judgment, perfect integrity, and eminent ability, have been long recognized in financial circles, and his excellence in all the relations of life will be long remembered in this community. By us, his immediate associates, and by all in any capacity attached to this bank, his memory will be cherished. He has left to his family and his community, where he has spent so many years of a long and useful life, a legacy better than earthly riches—a good name.

The vestry of St. George's Church adopted resolutions recording their very high esteem for his character and lifelong devotion to the church and her interests:

> It is with grateful feeling that we remember the steady consistency of his Christian walk, his uprightness as a business man, his value as a citizen, his zeal as a churchman. We owe him no slight debt for his faithful service as our treasurer for thirty-one years, during which time his

unflagging attention to the affairs of the parish has contributed essentially and in a large degree to its stability and prosperity.

Mr. Kerr married (first) Emeline Ross; (second) Margaret Ludlow Brown, daughter of Rev. John Brown, D. D., long the rector of St. George's Episcopal Church of Newburgh, and of ancient New York family. She died in 1877. There were twelve children of the latter marriage, of whom six daughters and two sons survive. The two sons are John B., vice-president of the Ontario & Western railroad, and Walter, of further mention.

Walter Kerr, second son of George Washington Kerr and his second wife, Margaret Ludlow (Brown) Kerr, was born in Newburgh, New York, June 9, 1852. He was educated in the public schools and Newburgh Academy, his studies selected with a view to a future business career. After leaving school he spent two years in the employ of the National Bank of Newburgh, of which his father was president, and then came to New York in pursuit of a career. His ideals were high, but he was prepared to start at the foot of the ladder and accepted a position as junior clerk with the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company in 1872. He never lost sight of the truism "there is plenty of room at the top" and he soon began the upward climb. There was nothing sensational about his rise, nor was it accomplished in a day, but by degrees he advanced to higher rank at the desk, then became cashier, director, vice-president and finally, when Henry Parish resigned the executive office to become chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Kerr was his logical successor. He was elected president, March 2, 1915, and in that office gives back to his financial *alma mater* the results of her years of training. That his task is no ordinary one, these extracts from the company's annual statement made January 1, 1916, will show: Deposits, nearly thirty-seven millions; annuity fund, two and a quarter millions; life insurance fund, three hundred and sixty thousands; surplus and undivided profits, but a little below four millions of dollars. The company's capital is one million dollars and since the panic of 1873 the gold reserve in its own vaults is one of the largest of any New York institution. During its long operation, 1830-1916, the company has served some of the city's most prominent families and now has supervision over the interests of many legatees, orphans, charitable and religious institutions. An interesting feature of the company's history has been previously alluded to, the fact that it has always been located at No. 52 Wall street. When the original structure was torn down in 1888 to make way for the present building, the first cornerstone was found and later was given place in the wall of the new building, a link between the past and the present. The old cornerstone bears the names of the company's first officers and directors worked out in the quaint lettering of nearly a century ago.

Mr. Kerr is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, although his American ancestors were Presbyterian. When on June 14, 1900, the beautiful structure of granite brought from Scotland, Ireland and New England, erected by the synod of New Jersey to commemorate the first meeting of a Presbytery and the first Presbyterian ordination in America, Walter Kerr, as a lineal descendant of Walter Ker, founder of "Old Scot's Church" and its first elder, was chosen to unveil the monument. This monument stands upon the site of the grave of Rev. John Boyd, first pastor of "Old Scot's Church," now "Old Tennent Church." It is believed that prior to his coming this ancestor of Walter Kerr, whose name he bears, conducted the services in the old church. Mr. Kerr is independent in political action, but beyond exercising his rights and privileges as a citizen, he takes no part in public affairs.

He married, in 1884, Anna Crawford, daughter of Richard A. Southwick, of Newburgh, New York. The family home is in East Orange, New Jersey, where Mrs. Kerr died in 1908.

SHEARS, George Peaslee, M. D.,

Surgeon, Hospital Official.

For a period of over a quarter of a century the name of Dr. George Peaslee Shears, one of the most skillful surgeons of the City of New York during the past generation, stood alone as an obstetrician, to which branch of science he devoted special attention. His marked success in this line was achieved by persistent and painstaking effort, and by an honorable and consistent course he rose to an eminent position among his contemporaries in the great city of which he was a native and where he spent his life. It is, nevertheless, a plain record, rendered remarkable by no strange or mysterious adventure, no wonderful or lucky accident and tragic situation—no epic breadth of expedients. For Dr. Shears was one of those estimable characters whose integrity and strong personality, coupled with rare natural skill, necessarily force them into an admirable notoriety, which their modesty never seeks, who command the respect of their associates and acquaintances and their posterity, and leave the impress of their individuality upon the age in which they live.

Dr. Shears was born in New York City, January 15, 1860. He was a son of Dr. Charles H. and Lois Martha (White) Shears, of Sharon, Connecticut, who were later residents of Amelia, New York. The father was a noted physician of those places. Dr. Shears' progenitors came to America on the "Mayflower."

Dr. Shears, of this biographical memoir, was educated in the public schools of Sharon, Connecticut, and a boarding school in New Haven. He began life for himself by teaching school in Norwalk and other places nearby in Connecticut, then completed his education by taking the classical course in Trinity College, Hartford, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Subsequently entering the medical department of the New York University, from which he was graduated in due course of time, having made an excellent record there. He was for some time attending physician at the City Maternity Hospital. He became assistant attending surgeon at the Mothers' and Babies' Hospital, and was also instructor in Cornell Medical College, department of obstetrics, also became professor of the New York Polyclinic School and Hospital, in obstetrics, and was attending obstetrician. He was senior attending obstetrician at the Misericordia Hospital, and visiting obstetrician to the New York City Hospital. He was universally regarded as one of the greatest experts and most reliable authorities in obstetrics in America, was very successful and wonderfully skillful in that line. He was a profound student and investigated every phase of the subject, and not only kept abreast of his professional brethren throughout the world, but it was said of him that he was in advance of his time. He became a noted lecturer on this subject in New York, and a famous contributor to the leading medical journals on his favorite theme, his articles on obstetrics always being eagerly read throughout the medical world, arousing widespread interest and discussion. He wrote a book on obstetrics, normal and operative, which now is being published after his death. Dr. Shears was a member of the West Side Clinical Society, the Benjamin Rush Society, and the New York County Medical Society. He was religiously inclined and was a member of the Episcopal church. His was a religion of service, which he brought into his daily life, his nobility of character being plain to every one who came in contact with him.

Dr. Shears was married, February 27, 1889, in Greenwich, Connecticut, to Susan Hobbs Moore, a daughter of Samuel Armour Moore, a well known merchant of Yonkers, New York, of English ancestry. She is a lady of education and culture, was graduated from private schools, and attended New York College of Music, and is a talented musician. The union of Dr. Shears and wife was blessed by the birth of three children, namely: 1. Jessica, unmarried, resides at home, is a fine musician, a great reader and lover of outdoor life; she attended the New York College of Music for about seven years. 2. Lambert Armour, graduated from Columbia College, is unmarried, and resides in New York; Columbia College conferred a fellowship on him. 3. Randolph Moore, unmarried, resides at home; he is a profound student and a great Latin scholar.

Dr. Shears was a profound student of many branches of science and literature, although a very busy man with his special field of endeavor. He was a poet of no mean ability and wrote many beautiful verses. He spoke and understood both German and French. He was familiar with the world's best literature. He was a lover of his home, and happiest when surrounded by his family, whose every want he delighted in supplying. He was charitably inclined, helping the poor by his services in a medical way, by advice and financially whenever opportunity presented; in fact, he became well known throughout New York as a result of his aid to the poor, but he always gave from a sense of duty and not to gain publicity, his gifts usually being very quietly made. He was summoned to his eternal rest on December 12, 1915, his death being a distinct loss to the medical world.

HUDDLESTON, John Henry, M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon, Tuberculosis Expert.

The life of the professional man seldom exhibits any of those striking incidents that seize public feeling and attract attention to himself. His character is generally made up of the aggregate qualities and qualifications he may possess, as these may be elicited by the exercise of the duties of his vocation or the particular profession to which he belongs. But when such a man has so impressed his individuality upon his fellowmen as to gain their confidence and through that confidence rises to eminence and to important public trusts, he at once becomes a conspicuous figure in the body politic of the State. The late Dr. John Henry Huddleston, physician, surgeon and tuberculosis expert, was one who, not content to hide his talents in life's sequestered ways, by force of will and laudable ambition forged to the front in a responsible and exacting calling, and earned an honorable reputation in one of the most important branches of human service. His life was one of hard study and research, and the position to which he attained was evidence that the qualities he possessed afforded the means of distinction under a system of government in which places of usefulness and honor are open to all who may be found worthy of them.

Dr. Huddleston, who was one of America's prominent physicians of the past generation, and for many years secretary of the New York Academy of Medicine, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 11, 1864, and was a son of Charles Henry and Susan Huddleston. The father was a merchant of Boston.

Dr. Huddleston received his preliminary education in the Boston public schools, high school and Latin school, then entered Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1886, *summa cum laude*. He was secretary of his class, and was exceptionally strong in mathematics. He then entered the medical department of that institution, from which he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Arts, standing among the highest in his class. He became interne in the Children's and McLean hospitals of Boston. In 1892 he came to New York and established himself as a general practitioner, but also performed minor operations. It was not surprising that he soon became remarkably successful in practice, for he was a great student of everything that pertained to his profession and was by nature a fine diagnostician, and he had a winning personality, having qualities that made him liked by all with whom he came in contact. He was the type of the perfect family physician—of splendid physique, handsome presence, firm will, courteous and modest, kind and sympathetic.

He went to Germany, Italy, France, Switzerland and England, visiting the great vaccine laboratories in each country, thereafter using the knowledge gained in raising to the highest point of efficiency the vaccine laboratory of the Health Department of New York City, of which he was a director for many years.

His industry and medical ability was soon recognized by his colleagues who elected him secretary of the New York Academy of Medicine in December, 1900, a position he held for thirteen years, when he resigned and was made a trustee of this important institution. He was one of the censors of the New York County Medical Society. He was also a member of the Climatological Society. As a result of his eminent standing among American physicians he was chosen secretary of the American commission to the Fourteenth International Medical Congress, which was held in Madrid, Spain, in 1903. He was instructor and chief of clinic at the University and Bellevue Medical School in 1895, and was visiting physician to the following hospitals: Workhouse and Almshouse from 1894 to 1896; St. Vincent's from 1898 to 1899, inclusive; Gouverneur Hospital from 1904 until his death; the Willard Parker from 1911 until his death; Riverside Sanitorium from 1906 until his death; he was consulting physician to the United Hospital at Port Chester, New York, from 1910 until his death, and to the Metropolitan Sanitorium, Mt. McGregor, from 1913 until his death. He was also captain surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard; was Carpenter lecturer at the New York Academy of Medicine from 1902 until his death; was a member of the American Public Health Association; the Military Surgeons of the United States; the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; the Society for the Study of Infectious Diseases; the American Medical Association; the New York Pathological Society; the New York Practitioners' Society; the New York Society of Internal Medicine and the Hospital Graduates' Club. He was a trustee of the New York State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis at Ray Brook from 1910 until his death; was a member of the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association and assisted in forming the Tuberculosis Clinics' Association, of which he became vice-president. He was also a member of the Century, Harvard and Barnard clubs. As permanent secretary of his class he was widely known throughout the country to Harvard men. At the time of his death he was president of the medical boards of Gouverneur, Willard Parker and Riverside hospitals. He was examining physician for Stony Wold Sanitorium; was a member of the advisory board of the city health department and consulting physician to the Messiah Home for Children. In 1913 he became a director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, and was also chairman of the welfare committee of that company. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

He was perhaps best known for his preventive work in tuberculosis, having given this subject very close attention for many years, and his research work in this direction attracted international attention. He was largely responsible for the erection by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of a sanatorium for its own tuberculous employees, and he became one of the company's principal advisors in this work, supervising the construction from a medical standpoint after he had selected a suitable site, and when the institution was completed becoming its medical counsellor and consultant. He greatly enjoyed his work as a medical teacher, being chief of Professor Hermann M. Biggs' clinic, and instructor in medicine at Bellevue, as before stated. Because of his excellent diction and pleasing personality he was much sought as a public speaker and presiding officer at public meetings. In spite of his busy life as a practitioner he also devoted his energy and rare intelligence to civic, philanthropic and sociological work, ever ready to lend a helping hand to all movements having for their object the general betterment of mankind. He was for many years an active member of the Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society and of the Committee on Health and Hygiene of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and of the Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine. In 1914-15 he was chairman of the Health Conference of all volunteer organizations interested in the health of New York City.

Although a very busy man, Dr. Huddleston found time to contribute many learned, instructive and interesting articles to the leading medical journals. He made researches of an exhaustive character on tuberculosis, tetanus and vaccines, and published reports on the same. Of his valuable contributions to scientific and popular medicine may be mentioned the following:

"A Study of One Hundred and Thirty-eight Cases of Pott's Paralysis," "American Journal of Medical Sciences," August, 1894. "The Sanitary Supervision of Tuberculosis as Practiced in New York," published in collaboration with Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, 1895. "Two Cases of Noma," "Pediatrics," October 1, 1896. "A Discussion of the Composition of Cream and a Consideration of the Desirability of Establishing a Standard," "Medical Record," September 11, 1897. "The Value of the Schumburg Method of Purification of Water for Military Purposes," "The Medical News," December 29, 1900. "The Method of Preparation of Vaccine Virus in the Vaccine Laboratory of the New York City Health Department," "Medical News," March 30, 1901. "The Freezing Point of Urine; its Determination and the Inferences Which May be Drawn from It." "The Philadelphia Medical Journal," June 29, 1901. "Generalized Vaccinia," "Medical News," September 7, 1901. The

Wesley M. Carpenter Lecture of 1902 (New York Academy of Medicine), entitled "On Relations of Physical Chemistry to Medicine," MSS. "Tetanus and Vaccine Virus," "American Medical Journal," December, 1903. "Municipal Control of Tuberculosis," "Yale Medical Journal," March, 1905. "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" "Journal of Outdoor Life," July, 1911. Harvard College Secretary's Report, No. VII., Twenty-fifth Anniversary, 1911. "Is the Economic Problem of the Sanatorium Graduate Being Solved?" Transactions of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, Ninth Annual Meeting, 1913. "Medical Work of the Tuberculosis Clinics," "Clinic Notes," April, 1915, volume ii, No. 2.

Dr. Huddleston was married at Raymond, New Hampshire, September 18, 1894, to Mabel Parker Clark, a daughter of Parker Hallock and Caroline (Kimball) Clark. She is of English ancestry as was also Dr. Huddleston. She received excellent educational advantages, and is a woman of commendable attributes of head and heart, prominent in the circles in which she moves. She is chairman of the local school board for the Fourteenth District of New York City, and is president of the Label Shop, also president of the New York branch of the Association of the Collegiate Alumnae. She is secretary of the Board of Managers of the Messiah Home for Children of New York. She is very busy attending to these and other duties, but finds time to court the muses and is the author of a short volume of verse, entitled, "Script of the Sun." She is a member of the Woman's Municipal League of New York City, of which she has been a director, treasurer, secretary and committee chairman. She is a wide reader and keeps well informed on diverse subjects. She received the degree of Bachelor of Arts and later Master of Arts from Bryn Mawr College, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, subsequently studying and taking post-graduate work at Columbia University. The union of Dr. Huddleston and wife was blessed by the birth of three children, namely: Margaret Susan, who is now attending Smith College in Massachusetts; Carrol Hyde, a student in Exeter Academy; and Jean Fuller, attending a private school in New York City.

The death of Dr. Huddleston occurred October 30, 1915, in his fifty-second year. We quote the closing paragraph of an account of his life and labors, which appeared in the "Medical Record" in its issue of November 13, 1915:

> Dr. Huddleston's gentleness with his patients, his kindness and sympathy for the lowly and unfortunate, and his devotion to his profession were among the qualities which made him the successful and beloved physician he became. He died altogether too soon, still in the prime of life and in the midst of labors not yet accomplished and dreams not yet realized, yet his life was in a sense complete, well rounded and beautiful and worthy of emulation in every respect. After all it is not the number of years of life which count, but the work we accomplish in the years during which we live. With John H. Huddleston's death a man passed from his earthly career whose high conception of religion was duty and service to his fellow men. As of old, well may it be said of him, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Commander Evangeline Booth, of the Salvation Army, in a letter to Mrs. Huddleston, said in part:

> The Doctor has been a great friend of the Army, and to the poor, especially in the valuable services he has so generously rendered in connection with our Women's Social Work.

CLARK, Elijah Delevan,

Educationist, Enterprising Citizen.

The name of Elijah Delevan Clark, who recently passed to the "pale realms of

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shade," recalls the history of the public school system in New York City with which he was connected for nearly forty-five years, and the successful development of which has been due in part to his untiring efforts and capable administration as principal of various schools. A man of enlightened views, he was eminently practical, while liberal in his consideration of the various propositions which enter into the scheme of modern education. His pupils and those who have been under his general care are, many of them, filling places of honor and trust in all walks of life in Greater New York and elsewhere. Some have been prepared in these schools for prosecution of their studies in higher institutions of learning in a manner which has reflected credit upon all concerned, while the great majority, whose period of tutelage ended with the completion of courses in the common schools, have found themselves well equipped on entering the "University of Life" to continue their progress in a manner which has given an insight into its lessons, enabling them to reach attainments in which they are not far behind the graduates of many colleges. Mr. Clark was not only great as an educationalist, but also as a business man, possessing rare executive ability along industrial lines.

Mr. Clark was born on April 10, 1850, at Manheim, New York. He was a son of Franklin and Charlotte (Timerman) Clark, both natives of the United States, but of English and Holland descent.

Mr. Clark, of this memoir, received his education in the public schools of Vernon, New York, graduating from the high school there, later from the Albany Normal School. When but a boy he decided to devote his active career to educational work, and he engaged in teaching for a period of eight years at New Brunswick, New Jersey, giving eminent satisfaction from the start. In 1872 he was selected by the Board of Education of New York City as one of the teachers in the city schools—No. 35, in Manhattan. The board was highly pleased with his services, and he spent the remainder of his life in educational work in the American metropolis, where he became one of the best known and most influential workers in this field. In 1889 he was selected for the principalship of Public School No. 60, in the Bronx (a part of Greater New York). However, he had previously taught in Nos. 1 and 31. In 1905 he became principal of No. 37, in the Bronx, and there remained until his death. He preferred that section of the city to any other, and he selected a home site in the Bronx, near "Pudding Rock," the shadow of the great rock in a strange land under which the Huguenots camped in the earlier days, and he continued to reside in this picturesque home on Trinity avenue for over thirty years.

His long retention in this school would indicate that his services were eminently satisfactory to all concerned, and that he was popular with both pupils and patrons. He remained a close student and kept fully abreast of the times in all that pertained to his work, introducing new and improved methods from time to time and keeping the school under a superb system. He was greatly admired by his pupils, who loved him not only for his ripe scholarship and advanced methods, but also for his kindly, helpful, congenial and gentlemanly nature. He was considerate of each one's best interests and did much to inspire his pupils to put forth their best efforts and to lead upright, useful lives. He was even-tempered, and exercised fortitude and tact in his intercourse with his associates in all walks of life. He was honest, careful in his habits and lived by the Golden Rule.

Mr. Clark was also a business man of great ability and foresight, and was very successful in this line of endeavor. He organized the New York and Suburban Building & Loan Association, and was its first president, and continued in this responsible position for a period of thirty years, during which time he managed the affairs of the company in an able, faithful, honest and satisfactory manner, in fact, its pronounced and continued success was due to his keen business acumen and innate talents. He was by nature a great executive, and his plans were always wisely laid and promptly executed. He was very thorough and systematic. He was always the executive head of the company. All who knew him reposed implicit confidence in him, both as to his ability and integrity. He was firm when he knew he was in the right, but was always kind and gentle, and charitable to the needy and distressed. As head of the large concern which he organized he came in contact with not only the home builders of his city but the great financiers and captains of industry as well, and was admired by all and popular with all. He was a director in the company all the while. He became an expert in home construction and also as to real estate values. Mr. Clark was treasurer of the Bronx Automobile Club from 1907, also a member of the Round Table in the Bronx. He was a member of the Masonic order at New Brunswick, New Jersey, a Knight Templar and belonged to the Scottish Rite lodge. He could have become a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, as his forefathers fought during the American Revolution for freedom from the yoke of England.

Mr. Clark married, July 28, 1875, Mary Brown, a lady of culture, and a daughter of Matthew R. and Barbara Ann (Bradshaw) Brown. She is of Scottish ancestry and eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Clark is a very religious woman and is active in church work. She is a good, kind, gentle, firm though fair woman. Two children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, namely: Edna, a graduate of public, grammar and high schools of New York City, and is at home with her mother, and Ralph Randle, who is at home; he was graduated from the public, grammar and high schools of New York, also graduated in architecture from Pratt Institute; he has been for over ten years associated with the Public Service Commission of the State of New York, as its architect, and has given eminent satisfaction in this responsible position.

Elijah Delevan Clark, who was known as the "Dean of the Bronx," was summoned from earthly scenes on June 25, 1916. The following memorial is self explanatory:

> WHEREAS, In His Divine wisdom, a merciful Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst our dearly beloved and esteemed principal, Elijah D. Clark, be it
>
> *Resolved,* That, we the teachers of Public School No. 37, the Bronx, while bowing in humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, do, at the same time deeply deplore the fate that called him away at this time; and be it
>
> *Resolved,* That, as principal it will be hard to find a firmer friend and a wiser counsellor to his teachers, and one who was a more conscientious worker in upbuilding his school and in trying to inculcate into the minds of both teacher and pupil that the dominant factors of life's success are obedience, truth, honesty, justice, industry and frugality; and be it
>
> *Resolved,* That, we believe that as an organizer, a principal of schools and a born teacher, he had but few equals, and as a man of probity he ranked among the highest, and be it
>
> *Resolved,* That, as a small token of the esteem and respect in which he was held by us, we have these resolutions engrossed and a copy presented to the family.
>
> CHARLES W. P. BANKS,
> MARY C. ROSE,
> JOSEPHINE S. GIBNEG.
> Committee.

The above memorial was also signed by fifty-six other teachers of School No. 37.

CRAWFORD, Charles Gorham,

Business Man.

One of the business men of New York City, of a past generation, who stamped his strong individuality upon the minds of all with whom he associated in a manner as to render him one of the conspicuous characters of his locality was the late Charles Gorham Crawford, who had a somewhat varied career as a man of affairs. Faithfulness to duty and a strict adherence to a fixed purpose, which always do more to advance a man's interests than wealth or advantageous circumstances, were dominating factors in his life, which was replete with honor and success worthily attained. He had in him the blood of sterling Scotch ancestors, many of whose winning and commendable traits of head and heart he evidently inherited as his daily life clearly indicated. He was a splendid example of a successful self-made man, having ascended the ladder of industrial success solely by his own efforts.

Mr. Crawford was born on January 29, 1839, in Hudson, New York. He was a son of Rev. John and Margaret (Tompkins) Crawford. His ancestry may be traced back to Quinton Crawford, in 1716. The father was for many years one of the prominent and influential ministers in the Methodist Episcopal church in the New York Conference. He was self-educated, and became widely known and most highly esteemed. He was profoundly versed in the Scriptures, and was one of the noted pioneer preachers of the Empire State.

Charles G. Crawford had little opportunity to obtain an education. He attended the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, in early boyhood, and left school when only eleven years of age to begin a business career, but being ambitious he continued a close student during his spare hours and eventually became a well informed man. He was also by nature a very keen observer and obtained a vast fund of knowledge first-handed from the world. At the age mentioned above he began working as office boy for William P. Martin, and later worked in a large shirt manufacturing establishment. When twenty-one years old he opened a printing shop in partnership with a friend. He had learned the printer's trade by actual practical typesetting. By the usual hard knocks of experience he became well qualified to conduct an establishment of his own. In due course of time he became an expert at his trade, and upon dissolving the above mentioned partnership he accepted a responsible position in the large printing establishment of Martin B. Brown, giving eminent satisfaction to his employers. Later he became a partner in the firm of Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Company, a well known corporation doing a large printing business, maintaining a modernly equipped plant, the steady growth of which was largely due to his able management and industry. He remained as one of the principal stockholders and as vice-president of the same for over twenty-five years. He was a man of rare soundness of judgment and foresight, firm, conservative, prompt, and scrupulously honest not only in the business world but in all the relations of life. He was truthful, conscientious and just. He was the possessor of rare executive ability. He studied every phase of his business and kept fully abreast of the times in all that pertained to the "art preservative." He was loyal to his business associates, and they always reposed implicit confidence in him. Men of large affairs in New York and elsewhere honored and trusted him. He knew the value of patience and self-control. He was religious in his nature and loved to attend church. He was kind, helpful and charitable, often giving in his quiet way to the sick and needy. He was a plain unassuming gentleman, who avoided all forms of publicity. He never cared for social or club life, preferring to devote his attention exclusively to his business and his home. He was a lover of art, was a good judge of fine paintings, also loved the outdoors and often took long walks for recreation. He was a member of the Union League Club of New York, the Arkwright Lunch Club (for business men), and the New York Historical Society. Fraternally, he belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons, Anchor Lodge, at Plainfield, New Jersey, in which city was located the Crawford summer home.

Mr. Crawford was married on September 7, 1864, to Vandelia Baker, a daughter ot Halsey H. and Cynthia M. (Greene) Baker, both natives of New York.

Charles G. Crawford was summoned to his eternal rest on July 11, 1916, at the age of seventy-seven years, his long life having resulted in much good to himself, his family, his associates and friends. His funeral was attended by a large number of New York's leading business men, and among their number were the following honorary pall-bearers: Harry Hallenbeck, president of the Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Company, of New York; F. Y. Robertson, of Pelham Manor, New York, general manager of the United States Smelting Company; Alexander S. Thweatt, New York, eastern passenger agent for the Southern Railroad; William J. Sedgman, of New York; Charles E. Quincey, of the New York Stock Exchange; Thornton Edwards, of New York; Edward Patterson, a noted attorney of New York; B. O. Bowers, well known commission merchant of New York; Fred Freeman, of the Guaranty Title and Trust Company, of New York. The funeral services were conducted by Dr. A. H. Tuttle, of East Orange.

LOWETH, Alfred,

Real Estate Expert.

During his residence in New York City and vicinity of half a century, the late Alfred Loweth figured as one of our most enterprising business men. He was by no means an idle spectator to the phenomenal growth of the metropolis of the western hemisphere. He had the sagacity to foresee the great future of the same when he came here as a young man from a foreign strand and he never lost faith in her great destiny, and no one took a greater pride in seeing the great mart advance along all lines than he, and he profited in a legitimate way by that advancement, being a business man of keen discernment. He was a fine example of a successful self-made man, having started out with little capital when he landed on our shores, and by judicious management and honorable methods forged to the front in large undertakings. Mr. Loweth was an advocate of right living, not only in private but in commercial and public life as well, and he was recognized as an upright citizen, square and honest in his dealings with his fellow-men, and as one that could be relied upon when called to perform any of the duties of a faithful citizen.

Mr. Loweth was born on September 8, 1849, at Yaxley, near Peterboro, England. His father, Richard Loweth, married Sarah Ann Seton; they were both natives of England, where they grew up and established their home, each representing old Anglo-Saxon families. The father is remembered as an honest man and a gentleman. He was owner of a large flouring mill. In addition to Alfred, Mr.

and Mrs. Loweth were the parents of eight children: Joseph, resides in Yonkers, New York; Walter, resides in New York City; Fred, Thomas, Isaac, Harry, Mrs. Lucy Morris, and Mrs. Sally Banige, all residing in England.

Alfred Loweth spent his boyhood in England, where he received some education, but his principal schooling was obtained in the world of experience and by miscellaneous home reading; however, he became an exceptionally well informed man. It was in 1867 that he immigrated to the United States, locating in Westchester county, New York, where he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and later engaged in selling meat in West Farms, now a part of New York City, remaining in that line of business with ever-increasing success for a period of about twenty years, when he sold out and engaged in buying and selling real estate in New York City and Long Island. In this field he also met with pronounced success, and was regarded as one of the best informed men on real estate values of the city and its environs that could be found anywhere. He made many large and successful deals, both for himself and others. His advice was frequently sought by others in the same line, and his sound, conservative and unbiased advice was invariably followed with gratifying results. He deserved a great deal of credit for the splendid success that attended his efforts, having had to fight his way unaided up from a modest beginning.

Alfred Loweth married (first) Catherine Bailey, by which union two children were born: 1. Alfred, Jr., a draughtsman in the service of the city of New York, which responsible position he fills most commendably; he married Hermine Elizabeth Thatcher, and to their union seven children have been born, as follows: Alice, now sixteen years old (1916); William, fifteen; Richard, twelve; Jack, eleven; Catherine, nine; Ethel, three; Lucille, one. 2. Alice, married August E. Thatcher, and to their union two children have been born, namely: Alfred, now seven years old; and June, aged three. The death of Mrs. Catherine (Bailey) Loweth occurred in January, 1908. On July 7, 1910, Alfred Loweth married (second) Katherine Horner, a daughter of William H. and Annie E. (Thwaits) Horner, both now deceased; the father was born in New Jersey, and the mother was a native of New York. Mrs. Loweth is a woman of education and high Christian sentiments, a devoted home woman. Her union with our subject was without issue.

Alfred Loweth was for a period of twenty-five years treasurer and junior warden of Grace Episcopal Church, New York, and was active in the work of the church. He was a man of decided religious convictions, was an every-day Christian, and led a blameless life. He was industrious, always a hard worker, yet found time for the higher culture of life; read extensively of the world's best literature, and was therefore broad-minded and well-versed on a great variety of topics. He was no lodge or club man, preferring to devote his spare hours at home with his family. He was of a sunny and optimistic disposition, hardships and discouragements never subduing his genial smile. He was even-tempered, firm and loved the truth. He avoided all men of bad character, especially those whose word could not be relied upon. His wide circle of warm friends deeply mourned his loss, when, on July 15, 1916, he was summoned to his reward in the "Silent Land."

MASON, John James, M. D.,

Physician, Specialist.

The man who devotes his talents and energies to the noble work of administering to the ills and alleviating the sufferings of humanity pursues a calling which, in dignity, importance and beneficial results, is second to none other. If true to his profession and earnest in his efforts to enlarge his sphere of usefulness, he is indeed a benefactor of his kind, for to him more than any other man are entrusted the safety, the comfort and in many instances the lives of those who place themselves under his care and profit by his services. Of this class of useful men was the late Dr. John James Mason, of New York City, one of the most scholarly scientists and renowned nerve specialists America has ever produced, in fact, he stood for many years with few peers and no superiors among the medical men of the world. He also established a sound reputation for uprightness and noble character in all the relations of life. He realized early in his career that to those who attain determinate success in any worthy field of endeavor, especially along professional and scientific lines, there must be not only given technical ability, but also a broad human sympathy which must pass from mere sentiment to be an actuating motive for helpfulness. So he dignified and honored the sphere of his specific activity by his able and self-abnegating services which, through long years of close application, he attained notable distinction and unqualified success, his useful life as one of the world's talented workers being one of devotion, almost consecration, to high ideals, and well did he merit the high esteem which he won.

Dr. Mason was born at Thompson, Connecticut, February 8, 1842. He was a scion of a sterling old American family, a descendant from prominent New England ancestors, members of which performed conspicuous service for their country during the Revolutionary War. His father, William H. Mason, was a man of importance in his community. Young Mason received his early education in private schools at Worcester, Massachusetts, and later was graduated from Harvard University, also Harvard Medical School, with high honors. Even in his youth he was known as a brilliant scholar and he remained a profound student all his life, delighting especially in research work along scientific lines for which nature had well adapted him with peculiar talents.

After practicing medicine for one year following his graduation, he decided to specialize on nervous diseases, and in order to become better equipped he went abroad, studying for some time in the great medical schools of Vienna, Berlin, London and Paris. During his sojourn in the European capitals he became acquainted with the most eminent medical men of the age, many of whom remained close friends thereafter, for they were quick to recognize the genius of the young American student. In due course of time Dr. Mason became an authority on the nerves and their disorders and he wrote extensively about them, his books and special articles in the leading medical journals of this country and Europe attracting widespread attention and most favorable comment among physicians and scientists, his fame encircling the world.

Perhaps the most noteworthy achievement of Dr. Mason was his famous photographic plates of the human nervous system, which have since been used by the instructors in the medical department of Harvard University, being by far the most comprehensive and valuable of their kind ever made. He continued his investigations along this line, becoming an enthusiastic photographer in his special field, and finally brought colored glass works to a high state of perfection. Through his photographs, lectures and writings he made a very distinct and valu-

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J W Frankland

able contribution to science. He collected one of the largest and best libraries of medical and scientific works ever known in this country. He spent the major portion of his time in his library and laboratory, leading a quiet life. However, the last twenty years of his life he gave up active work, spending much time in outdoor recreation, but remained a deep student. He traveled extensively, spending long periods in Paris, London and Berlin. He owned homes in this country in New York City, Newport, Rhode Island, and Washington, D. C. He also lived in Rome and Egypt awhile.

Dr. Mason belonged to the Newport Reading Club, the Newport Yacht Club, the Metropolitan Club and various medical associations. For many years he was connected with Bellevue Hospital, New York.

Dr. Mason was married on November 11, 1893, in New York City, to Florence Angell, the accomplished daughter of Frank and Annie B. (Jackson) Angell, a prominent family of Providence, Rhode Island. Mrs. Angell was related to Senator Anthony, Governor Jackson and other noted men of her time. Mr. Angell published the Providence "Journal" for many years. He was known as one of the leading editors of New England and under his management the "Journal" wielded a wide and powerful influence. The union of Dr. and Mrs. Mason was without issue. Mrs. Mason was always helpful and sympathetic, being of very material aid to her distinguished husband in his chosen lifework. They studied, worked and traveled together.

Personally, Dr. Mason was a man of exemplary character, of high religious sentiment and a helpful, companionable, genial gentleman whom it was a pleasure and a privilege to meet. His loss to the world was universally regretted when, on November 22, 1916, he was called to his eternal rest, from the family home in New York City, in his seventy-third year.

FRANKLAND, Frederick William,

Insurance Actuary.

Mr. Frankland was born in Manchester, England, April 18, 1854. He was the eldest son of Sir Edward (K. C. B., F. R. S.) and Sophie Jeanette Christiana (Fick) Frankland. His father, whose ancestry runs far back in the annals of Great Britain, was a scientist of international renown, being one of the brilliant circle of scientists formed by Herbert Spencer, Lord Kelvin, Tyndall, Huxley and Darwin.

Young Frankland attended, after a careful preparatory course, University College School, London, from 1866 to 1869; University College (London University) from 1869 to 1872; Royal College of Chemistry (Government School of Mines), London, 1873-74. He was head boy and winner of chief prize (Cook Memorial Prize) at the University College School (mathematical exhibitioner), standing second in the honor list, University of London, in 1870. He remained a close student all his life and became a profound scholar. When a young man he went to New Zealand, where he was appointed in 1878 Registrar of Friendly Societies, government actuary and statist of that country in 1886, and Government Insurance Commissioner of New Zealand in 1889. In 1893 he came to New York, as associate actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, to inaugurate that company's department for insurance of under average lives, remaining in this country until 1901, when he returned to London, England, on account of the death of his father. In life insurance his knowledge was encyclopaedic, embracing a profound acquaintance with the mathematical, the financial, the historical, the legal, the medical and the organizational phases. He returned to the United States in 1904, but three months later sailed for New Zealand by way of Japan, and remained there until 1910, when he returned to America, and spent the remainder of his life in New York City. He became widely known in New Zealand, where he first entered the Civil Service in 1876. In 1891 he represented that country in the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography at London. In 1909 he was agent for negotiating the sale of New Zealand forest properties to American, British and European capitalists. He was for a number of years prominent and influential in public affairs of that country, whose interests he had very much at heart and sought to promote, and he did much for the general welfare of the same.

In 1914 he was engaged by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to advise professionally on some of its actuarial and business problems. In every position of trust and responsibility he discharged his duties most ably, conscientiously and commendably. He was a man of broad culture, wise foresight and executive ability. His chief service to life insurance lay in the leading part he took in the inauguration in the United States of the insurance of under average or impaired lives, a work in which he was absorbed from 1893 to 1899.

Mr. Frankland traveled extensively in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, all Scandinavian countries (including Iceland), Italy, Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, Egypt, India, China, Japan, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Polynesian Islands, Brazil, Canary Islands, Australia and New Zealand. He was a close observer and he gained much of his vast fund of information by actual contact with the world.

Politically, he was a Progressive Republican (with Socialistic leanings). He was a member of the Episcopal church, a profound Bible scholar and a man of deep religious convictions. He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Royal Statistical Society of London, Actuarial Society of America, Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland, American Mathematical Society, National Geographic Society of Washington, Mathematical Society of Palermo (Italy), Royal Colonial Institute of London, and the Imperial Institute of London. He was also a member of the West Side Republican Club and the Circumnavigators' Club, both of New York; the Royal Societies Club, of London, and the Wellington Club, New Zealand.

Mr. Frankland was an author of great ability, his style being of such a superior quality that the scholars of the English-speaking world delighted in doing him honor. He was at once clear, forceful, logical and entertaining. He wrote voluminously on mathematical, metaphysical, theological and sociological subjects. He was author of the following works: "Thoughts on Ultimate Problems" (fifth edition, Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, and David Nutt, London), 1912; "The Synoptic Problem," 1913, and "The Johannine Problem," 1909, and numerous professional papers. In these works Mr. Frankland expounds an original theory of non-miraculous Christian philosophy based on new metaphysical principles. He also endorses much of the Biblical exegesis of New Haven Perfectionism and the advanced sociological speculation which historically resulted (at Putney, Vermont, and at Oneida, New York) from this exegesis. He collected on his travels anthropological corroboration of some of the social views referred to. In metaphysics he is chiefly known for his theories of objective idealism, of the directness of time and space, and of time as essentially a logical concatenation. His deepest intellectual interest was in the ultimate problems—those which lie just beyond the reach of the demonstrating intellect. On the chief of these, the question whether the essential elements of the universe are material or spiritual, he reached a conclusion while still a young student. With the sensible Berkeley and the brilliant Clifford, he decided that the "stuff" of the universe is "mind-stuff;" from that decision he never swerved, and every line of his own thinking started from the postulate of Pan-psychism. On February 1, 1915, he issued in pamphlet form a brilliant answer to a circular letter, written by Rev. H. E. Wright, a well known Methodist minister of White Plains, New York, in which he explained the modern tendency of religious indifference and the drift from the church, and other similar questions.

Mr. Frankland was married at Wellington, New Zealand, April 30, 1879, to Miriam Symons, who was born May 8, 1857, in New Zealand. She is a daughter of Charles Henry and Miriam (Nash) Symons, of New Zealand, but natives of England, where they spent their earlier years, leaving the mother country in 1840 to help colonize New Zealand. There they established their future home and were well known and highly esteemed, and there Mrs. Frankland grew to womanhood and was educated. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Frankland, namely: Octavia, born in 1880, deceased; Frederick Herston, born in 1882; and Charles Edward Harold, born in 1897.

F. Herston Frankland attended Berkeley Military School, New York City, after he had received his primary training in New Zealand, his native land, having attended private schools there and in England, and is now associate engineer in charge of the New York office of Waddell & Son, consulting bridge engineers. Charles E. H. Frankland attended Columbia University for two years, taking the business course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Commerce, and also attended University College School, London, England, and Wellington College, New Zealand. Like his distinguished father, he is a close student, and no doubt future years have great things in store for him.

Mr. Frankland's warm-hearted and sympathetic nature endeared him to a very large circle of friends, who not only admired his exceptional gifts, but also his lovable personality, one feature of which was his power in intercourse with others of drawing out the very best that was in them. He possessed in a very remarkable degree the power of lucid exposition, and never grudged time or trouble in endeavoring to clear away the difficulties of others, quite irrespective of their intellectual plane. He had a wonderful memory, and in his brilliant conversation was able to draw upon his vast resources of erudition. Mr. Frankland's death took place at his residence in New York City on July 23, 1916, at the age of sixty-two.

MINOR, William Judson,

Progressive Man of Affairs.

There is always valuable lessons to be gained in perusing the life histories of such men as the late William Judson Minor, for many years a progressive man of affairs of New York City during the generation that has just past. His life forcibly illustrated what energy, integrity and a fixed purpose can accomplish when animated by noble aims and correct ideals. Wherever he was known Mr. Minor held the unequivocal esteem of those with whom he came in contact, for he was a man whom to know was to trust and admire, owing to his many commendable attributes of head and heart, and when "the reaper whose name is Death" gathered him in his sheaves he was greatly missed by a wide acquaintance. Whether as a business man, sportsman or churchman he was always the high-minded, straightforward and genteel gentleman, adhering strictly to the sublime precepts of the Golden Rule; therefore he merited the high esteem in which he was universally held.

Mr. Minor was born at Cairo, Greene county, New York, November 13, 1844. He was a descendant of two excellent old families of the Empire State, being the son of Oliver P. and Laura Eliza (Lennon) Minor, of English and Irish ancestry. The father devoted his active life to general agriculture pursuits.

William J. Minor received his early education in the common schools of Cairo, growing to manhood in his native community. In later life his education was greatly enlarged by wide miscellaneous home reading and by contact with the business world. During the Civil War he offered his services to the government, becoming a member of a military organization and remained ready to lend what assistance he could to the Union. When a boy he assisted his father with the work on the farm, the elder Minor dying when the subject of this sketch was twenty-two years old, whereupon the latter left the homestead and went to New York City where he secured employment in an undertaking establishment and there learned the embalming business. later engaged in the business on his own account at No. 112 East Twenty-ninth street, remaining in the undertaking and embalming business until his death, being very successful and becoming one of the best known men in his line in New York, maintaining an extensive and modernly equipped establishment.

For many years Mr. Minor was closely identified with the Church of the Transfiguration, the famous "Little Church Around the Corner," of which Dr. Houghton is pastor. It is located on Twenty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue. He was the official "sexton" of this wealthy Episcopal congregation, and as such had charge of all entertainments, weddings and funerals there. He was active in the general work of the church and took a deep interest in religious affairs. He was well versed in the Bible and his daily life was that of a man of high religious sentiments. He was charitably inclined and took delight in assisting the needy and helpless. He was personally acquainted with many of the noted men of the country during his day and generation, and everyone always reposed implicit confidence in him, knowing him to be a man of high principles. He was quiet and unassuming, yet a genial, companionable man who made friends easily. He never was known to meddle, always attending strictly to his own business.

Mr. Minor was a prominent Odd Fellow and Mason, the former lodge presenting him with a very fine regalia and a beautiful loving cup. He belonged to Warren Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also the encampment and veterans of this order; also Excelsior Lodge, No. 1905, Free and Accepted Masons; Amity Chapter, No. 160, Royal Arch Masons; the United States Council, Royal and Select Masters; Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar; Mecca Temple, Azim Grotto, No. 7, M. O. V. P. E. R.; Masonic Veterans, Masonic Club, and he was a member of the Greene County Society, Nassau Driving Club, New York Driving Club, Road Drivers' Association of New York City, the New York State Driving Club, and the Undertakers' Society.

On November 21, 1909, Mr. Minor was married in New York City by Dr. Houghton in the Church of the Transfiguration, to Elizabeth Wood, a daughter of Laurin and Elizabeth (Cole) Wood, of English ancestry and Revolutionary stock. Mrs. Minor's progenitors came to America on the "Mayflower" in 1620. She was of great assistance to her husband in his work, at the same time has always been active in church affairs and is a deep Bible student. She is a charity worker and known to a large circle as a helpful, kind, generous and noble character. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Minor was without issue.

The death of William J. Minor occurred after a brief illness, on Sunday, December 3, 1916, in his seventy-third year. Among the many tributes to his memory was the following letter of condolence received by Mrs. Minor from W. Gartrell, secretary of the Nassau Driving Club:

> MINEOLA, New York, December 29, 1916.
> MRS. W. J. MINOR:
>
> Be it and it is hereby resolved, That the members of the Nassau Driving Club on the ninth day of December, mourn the loss of a brother, W. J. Minor, and tender their deepest sympathy to the bereaved widow, trusting that she will be able with Divine help and strength to bear the sorrow with fortitude and patience, and assuring her that the virtues of the deceased will ever be cherished in the memories of the members of this club.

Mr. Minor was an expert amateur driver and his hobby was fine horses. He won ten cups as prizes on the speedway. We quote, in part, as follows from an article on the death of the subject of this memoir, which appeared in one of the leading turf publications of America:

> The death of William J. Minor, last Sunday afternoon, after a short illness, came as a distinct shock to his many friends in light-harness circles in this city (New York), and the news of his demise brought much sadness and regret to all those who had valued his friendship as a fine gentleman, a good fellow-sportsman and a keen lover of the light-harness horse.
>
> For a number of years Mr. Minor's health had been slightly failing, and during the past year he had given up driving in the matinees on that account, but it did not prevent him from taking an active interest in local light-harness affairs.
>
> For many years Mr. Minor has been a notable figure in local amateur racing in this city, and with his favorite pacer, "Hiram Abiff"—a horse that he loved as much as any man can love a horse—he started in various races on the New York Speedway, the Parkway track, at the Empire track and finally at the Mineola track. Although during the last ten years of his activities as an amateur driver, (Mr. Minor was more than seventy years old) his skill as a reinsman was as keen as that of a professional driver of younger years, and many of the ribbons and cups that he won were secured as much through his ability as a reinsman as through the merits of the horses he drove.
>
> While Mr. Minor owned a number of fast horses, his pacer, "Hiram Abiff," was his favorite, and although the son of "A. L. Kempland," he had had an extensive racing career before Mr. Minor secured him, his speed abilities and his endurance never waned. Like his departed master, "Hiram Abiff" was on the firing line at all times, never willing to give up the battle right to the wire. Mr. Minor used him to drive summer and winter and there was never a time when both were not ready for a spirited race.
>
> Other horses that Mr. Minor owned were as follows: "Starmoor," a handsome black stallion with which he won many ribbons on the Speedway and other horse shows, and "Nellie R.," a former Speedway cup winner.

THURSTON, Colonel Nathaniel Blunt,

Prominent Officer of National Guard.

Success in life is the fruit of so many diverse conditions and circumstances, so opposed, it often seems to us, that one may well be tempted to despair of finding any rule and criterion of the qualities which go to its achievement. There is one thing of which we may rest assured, however, and that is that despite appearances, real success, success honestly worth counting as such, is never the result of fortuitous elements in the environment, but must depend upon some intrinsic quality of the man himself. Admitting this, however, and we still have a field, wide enough in all conscience from which to select the possible factors of success, and he is wise who can adequately do so. It may be said in a general way that the qualities that make for success can be grouped as the result of native talent on the one hand and of high education and training on the other. Nor is this, as it seems at first sight, in controversion of the former proposition that true success must depend upon the individual himself, for high education and training itself is only attainable by those able to master it. If we look about us we shall see successes in great numbers depending on both of these situations, some won by nothing but quick wits and cleverness and others the result of special training without any apparent gift beyond the average as a foundation. It is where these two elements are found in combination, however, that the most brilliant results follow, such as in the case of Nathaniel Blunt Thurston, whose career forms the material of this brief notice.

The career of the late Colonel Nathaniel Blunt Thurston, which came to an untimely and abrupt close at his quarters at Camp McAllen, Texas, January 15, 1917, is typical of all that we think of in connection with the good soldier and the capable officer. He was a picturesque and conspicuous figure, both in the New York National Guard of New York City, with which he was identified for so many years, and with the fire department of New York City, with which in the past he has been most closely associated. Colonel Thurston was born April 12, 1857, in New York City.

The connection of Colonel Thurston with the National Guard began in the year 1877, when, August 6th he enlisted as a private in Company E, Twenty-second Infantry, New York National Guard. He showed such a profound interest in the service from the outset and such an aptness in all military matters, that he almost at once began his long series of promotions, being advanced to the position of corporal on April 3d of the year following. He was commisioned second lieutenant in 1880, and a few months afterward was made first lieutenant in his company. He was detailed July 15th to 22nd, 1884, instructor of guard duty at the camp of instruction with the First Provisional Regiment of Infantry, and held similar posts for two or three years. He was raised to the rank of captain, December 20, 1886, and was again detailed as instructor, holding various positions with this rank for about ten years. He was also detailed for duty in department rifle practice and as inspector of drills at camp of instruction. He became a major, July 28, 1896; lieutenant-colonel, May 14, 1898, and was mustered into the United States service, May 24th of that year, in the Twenty-second New York Volunteer Infantry upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. He was appointed to the staff of the major-general commanding on January 1, 1899, with the grade of lieutenant-colonel, and the duties of inspector of small arms practice and ordnance officer. He was made lieutenant-colonel in the Ordnance Department, January 30, 1908, and given special duty under brevet, with the rank of colonel, and assigned to the command of the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command, June 15, 1914. He was relieved from this post on December 11, 1915, and immediately after the call of President Wilson, upon the National Guard for service on the border and in

Mexico during our recent troubles with that country, he was placed in temporary command of the Fourteenth Infantry, New York National Guard. This was early in the month of June, and on the 27th day of that same month he was assigned to the command of the Seventy-fourth Infantry, a Buffalo regiment, which he took to Pharr, Texas, where it remained until January 15, 1917, when it joined the rest of the New York National Guard forces at McAllen, and it was here that he met his death.

Colonel "Peggy" Thurston, as he was popularly known among his associates, was a very well known figure in military circles and enjoyed the friendship of a large number of officers, both in the regular army and the National Guard of various States. He was particularly well known on account of the long connection which he had with rifle practice, which he had done much for, and had reflected great credit upon the service by his association therewith. He was himself a remarkable marksman and was a familiar figure at Creedmoor and at the State, National and International matches at Sea Girt, New Jersey; Camp Perry, Ohio; Jacksonville, Florida; Bisley, England; Ottawa, Canada.

Colonel Thurston had played a very prominent part in the public life of New York City during his long residence there, and was appointed first deputy police commissioner by Mayor Seth Low during the latter's first administration and he was recently appointed by Commissioner Adamson honorary battalion chief of the fire department for his valuable service in drilling firemen. He was an enthusiastic admirer of the department, extremely interested in all its affairs, and was president of the organization known as "fire fans." Colonel Thurston had a fire alarm installed in his room and it is said that he never missed a two-alarm fire while in the city, but generally arrived there about the same time as the fire apparatus.

Colonel Thurston was a member of many important organizations in New York City, among which should be mentioned the following: Society of Founders and Patriots, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of Sons of the Revolution, Society of 1812, Society of Foreign Wars, Society of American Wars, Lafayette Camp, Sons of Veterans (War of the Rebellion), associate member, John A. Dix Post, No. 135, Grand Army of the Republic (War of Rebellion), Naval and Military Order, Spanish-American War, Military Service Institution, member of Army League, life member of National Rifle Association, United States Revolver Association, Defendam Association, Thomas Hunter Association, Army and Navy Club, New York Fireman's Cycle Club, associate member, International Association of Chiefs of Police; associate member, International Association of Fire Engineers; vice-president, Association of American International Riflemen; Society of American Officers; member of George D. Russell Camp, U. S. N. Y., No. 43, National Guard Association, State of New York, Veteran Firemen's Association, City of New York, honorary member of Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Association, honorary chief officer, New York Fire Department, City of New York; June 28, 1915, S. O. 115, Fire Department New York, honorary member of Chief Officers' Association, Fire Department, City of New York. Major-General O'Ryan issued an order to the National Guard, announcing the death of Colonel Thurston. The services were attended by Governor Whitman and his staff, all the principal officers of the New York Militia and many city officials, particularly those connected with the fire and police departments. The honorary pall-bearers were: Major-General John F. O'Ryan, Major-General Charles F. Roe, Brigadier-General Louis W. Stotesbury, former Adjutant-General Nelson H. Henry, Brigadier-General Henry DeWitt Hamilton, Major-General Daniel Appleton, Brigadier-General George W. Wingate, Brigadier-General O. B. Bridgman, Commodore Robert P. Forshaw, of the Naval Militia; Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, ex-Fire Chief Edward Croker and Fire Chief John Kenlon.

The funeral was a military one and there was present at it a detachment of the Twenty-second Engineers of the First Field Artillery and of the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command, in all of which Colonel Thurston had served as commanding officer for a time.

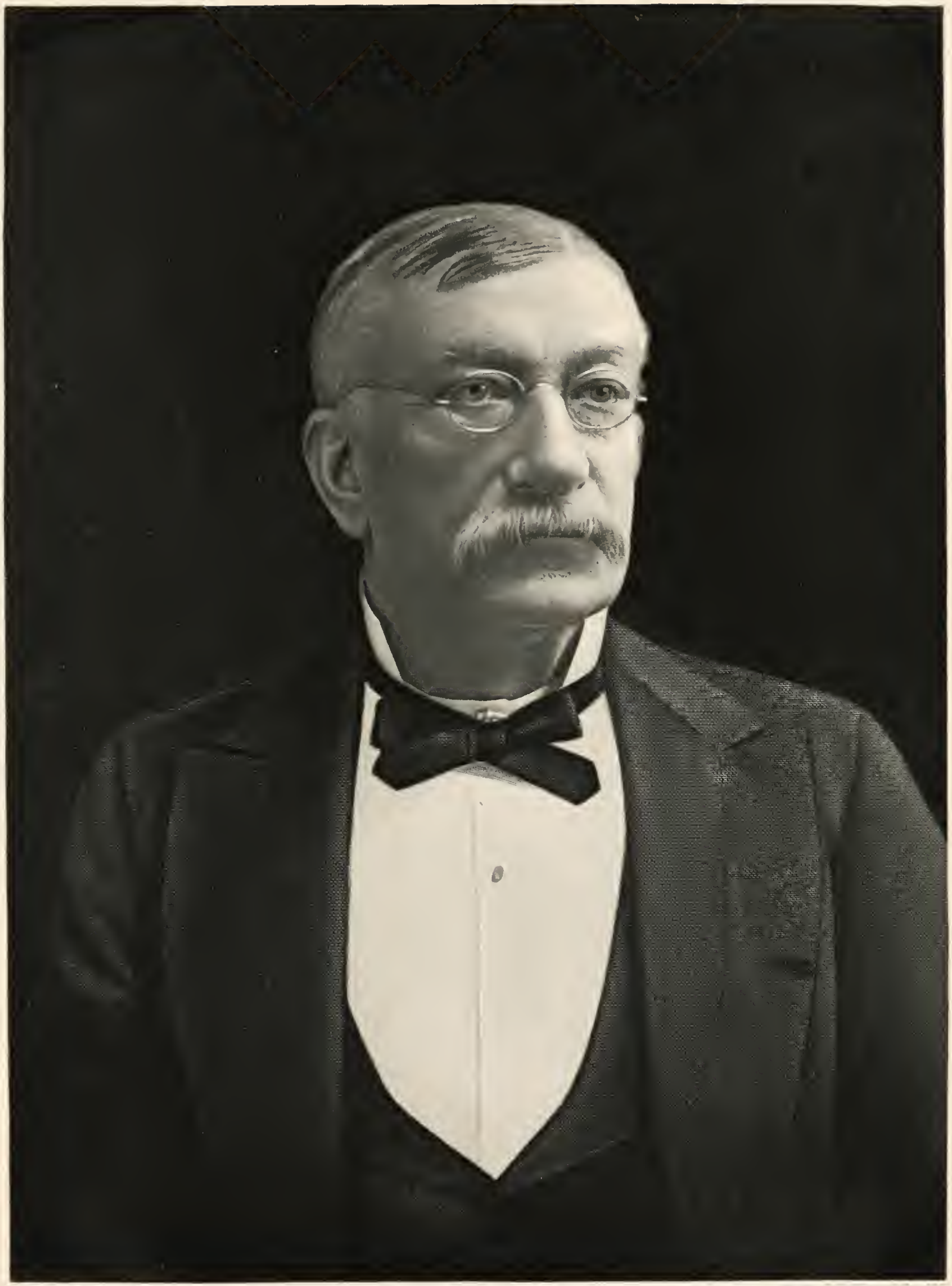
The greatness and worth of a community are not, in the final analysis, measured by the geniuses which it produces, but by the character of the men which form the great mass of its members, the men whose achievements in the aggregate mould the course of events and determine the general character of its institutions. That the records of these many careers are worthy of remembrance is undoubted, for each, though of the type, is individual also, with its own struggles and difficulties, its own triumphs and successes, its obstacles surmounted, its battles won, and last of all, its own lesson to teach and examples to offer for the guidance and encouragement of those who may recognize their problems and haply the solution of them therein. The task of recording and setting down for perusal the lives of all the many who go their way and contribute to the life of even a smaller community would, however, be an herculean one, but fortunately it is saved us by the fact that there are always to be found certain ones who, while leaders among their fellows, seem to be of the same mould, so that they may well act as representatives for them to interpret them to the understanding and sympathy of posterity. It cannot but be interesting to trace in the lives of such men who are of the people, save that they are cast in a slightly larger mould, the tendencies and impulses that have swayed and influence a community in any given period, to measure its accomplishment and gauge the part it has played in the action of the world.

SHULTZ, George S.,

Business Man.

In the following biographical memoir is strikingly illustrated the force of well-directed energy, steadfast purpose and never ceasing effort for the accomplishment of noble ends, and the successful overthrow of those obstacles which beset the progress of every young man who, unaided and alone, starts out to combat life's stern realities and hew his way to distinction and fortune. It is the story of a successful life, and from the study of such a record the discouraged youth may gain lessons of ultimate value, lessons that are calculated to inspire new zeal in his faltering heart and new courage in his darkened spirit. It shows that it takes grit, perseverance and honesty to win life's battles, rather than the help or wealth or influential relatives or friends. In other words, it is better to rely on ourselves and map out our own paths, as Mr. Shultz did, than depend upon others and follow a career dictated by others.

The late George S. Shultz was for many years a successful business man of New York City, where he proved that one could be honest and conscientious and at the same time win out over adversity and accumulate a comfortable competency. He is remembered as a man of fine char-



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in all its relations indicated that he tried to live up to the high precepts of his favorite order, in fact he was a man who lived his religion—it was with him no vague theory, but a practical guiding principle. He was also a member of the Building Material Exchange, the A. B. C. Club, the Gulick Boat Club, the Turtle Club, and the Baxter Hop Club, all of New York City. He was an excellent judge of horses and loved fast, blooded horses. He drove and raced (amateur) on the famous speedway in New York. He owned a stable of noted horses, some of the better known being "Bricks," "Harry" and "George." He enjoyed fishing and hunting and outdoor life.

Mr. Shultz was retiring in disposition, unostentatious, never seeking publicity, but he always sought to be of service to someone in need, delighting especially in helping deserving young men get properly started in life, and many are they who can testify to his kindness, charity and helpfulness. He was open-hearted and hospitable, always considerate of the rights of others, and was broad-minded. He was not critical and never complained when things went awry. He loved good music and always took pleasure in the company of young people. He was truly a splendid and fine character, and when he was summoned to his eternal rest on April 30, 1916, in his seventy-third year, his many acquaintances felt that one of their very best and noblest friends had gone to his reward. As an instance of the esteem in which he was held, all the barges on the river carried flags at half mast on the day of his funeral.

An indication of how highly Mr. Shultz was held by some of his personal friends may be gained by perusing a few of the letters of condolence, which were written to Mrs. Shultz after her husband's death:

New York City, May 2, 1916.

Dear Madam:

The officers and directors of the Greenwich Bank have learned with deep regret of the passing away of your late husband, and their esteemed depositor, Mr. George S. Shultz, and they beg to extend to you and your family their sincere sympathy in this hour of your bereavement.

Respectfully yours,
F. D. Ives, Mgr.

Haverstraw, N. Y.

My Dear Mrs. Shultz:

Please accept my great sympathy for yourself, Madeline and George, in the loss of your dear husband. I regret much my inability to attend the funeral of my dear friend, with whom I have been associated for the past forty-five years. We shall all miss him, and no one can take his place in your home. Please accept my kind regards, and believe me, I am,

Yours sincerely,
H. N. Wood.

(Mr. Wood is president of the National Bank of Haverstraw.)

The following letter is from the Building Material Exchange of New York City, with offices in the Woolworth Building:

New York, May 1, 1916.

Mrs. George S. Shultz and Family,
New York City:

Dear Madam:

At a meeting of this Exchange, held this date, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have learned with profound sorrow of the death of our esteemed fellow member, Mr. George S. Shultz, and

Whereas, In his death this Exchange has lost one of its esteemed members, and those who are best acquainted with him, one of their dearest friends and business associates, his loss will be keenly felt by all, therefore, be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy and heartfelt condolence be extended to his family, in this, their hour of bereavement.

Very truly yours,
George A. Molitor,
Secretary.

WHEELER, Charles Barker,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Charles Barker Wheeler, judge of the Supreme Court of New York and one of the most eminent attorneys of the State, comes of a very old and distinguished family, which was founded in the New England colonies as early as 1634 by one who bore that name and who came from England, the original home of the Wheelers. In an exceedingly interesting paper read by him before the Cayuga County Historical Society, Charles Barker Wheeler has set down the records of his branch of this family from the time of the immigrant ancestor to the close of his father's life. It is from this authentic source that such information as is contained in this brief notice concerning the early Wheelers is derived.

John Wheeler, the first of the name to come to America, was one of the earliest of those liberty-loving Englishmen who made their way into the wilderness of the new world rather than submit to religious and civil oppression at home. He sailed with his wife Ann in the good ship "Mary and John," which arrived on the shore of Massachusetts in 1634, only fourteen years after the "Mayflower" voyage. John Wheeler was one of the original settlers of Newbury and afterwards of Salisbury, Massachusetts, but subsequently returned to Newbury in the same colony, where his death occurred in 1670. In his will are mentioned eleven children, one of whom, Henry, was the ancestor of the Wheeler family with which we are concerned. From this Henry Wheeler the line runs through James, who married the daughter of Philip Squire, of Boston, and who settled at Rehoboth; James (2); Jeremiah; Jeremiah (2), and Cyrenus Wheeler, Sr., the father of Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr., and the grandfather of Charles Barker Wheeler, both of whom are mentioned below.

Cyrenus Wheeler, Sr., married Thirza Dillingham Evans, of Bristol, Massachusetts, a daughter of Robert Evans, who fought in the Revolutionary War. Immediately after this marriage he settled at Seekonk, a short distance from Rehoboth, where he engaged in the occupation of farming for many years. He was a brother of Dexter Wheeler, one of the industrial leaders of his time, and an inventor of genius. Among other of his inventions was a machine for spinning cotton yarn by horse power and this he afterwards modified so that it could be operated by water power. With these devices he established a cotton mill, and in 1813, in association with his cousin, David Anthony, organized the first company for the manufacture of cotton cloth at the place which has since become Fall River, Massachusetts. An account of this interesting concern appears in the paper of Mr. Charles Barker Wheeler, already referred to above, and which we quote:

> In March, 1813, the Fall River Manufacturing Company was organized with a capital of forty thousand dollars. This was the very beginning of the manufacture of cotton cloth in that now famous city (Fall River). The original company is still in existence, but the industry thus begun has grown from one of fifteen hundred spindles to nearly two million spindles, and from an industry representing an investment of forty thousand dollars in 1813, to one representing in 1890 thirty-two million, one hundred and eighteen thousand, six hundred and seven dollars, and an annual output of over five hundred million yards of cotton cloth. In addition to manufacturing cloth, Dexter Wheeler also engaged in the manufacture of cotton machinery at Fall River, and here in 1822 my grandfather (Cyrenus Wheeler, Sr.), leaving his farm, joined his brother Dexter and became associated with him in his business and enterprises.

At the time of the removal of Cyrenus Wheeler, Sr., to Fall River, his only child, Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr., was then but four or five years of age. His childhood and early youth were passed in Fall River and it was there that he received his early education. It was at that time but a small village, and the educational advantages offered by its schools were decidedly meagre. Mr. Wheeler did not remain long at these institutions, but received from them nevertheless an excellent grounding in the fundamental educational subjects. He was of the kind, however, who learn readily from experience, and it is probable that he also read much in his young manhood and thus supplemented what he had gained in the Fall River School. He was still little more than a lad when he entered the factory of his father and uncle, and there applied himself to what proved to be very congenial work. He had a natural gift for mechanics and proved so apt a pupil that when he was but seventeen years of age he was able to operate all the machinery necessary to convert the raw material into the completed cotton cloth. It is probable that he might have remained connected with this concern at least for many years, had it not been that the failing health of his uncle obliged the elder man to dispose of his various manufacturing establishments and turn his attention to an outdoor form of life. He decided to take up farming in the West, or what was then known as the West, and purchased from one Monmouth Purdy a farm near Venice, Cayuga county, New York State. As soon as the purchase was completed, Dexter Wheeler returned to Fall River, with the intention, however, of taking up active operations there the following spring. This project, however, he was unable to carry out as his death intervened shortly afterwards. The event, however, caused his brother, Cyrenus Wheeler, to become the owner of the Cayuga county farm, whither he went in 1835 with his son, Cyrenus, Jr., then a youth of eighteen years. The young man was left in charge of the property while his father returned temporary to the east for the purpose of bringing the other members of his family to the new home.

Upon reaching his majority, Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr., became the possessor of a farm of his own, which contained one hundred and fifty acres of land, and which adjoined that of his father, and here he very shortly began experiments in agricultural methods, in which he met with a remarkable degree of success. His mind was far too original to allow it to rest content with old and accepted methods anywhere, and he was among the pioneers who attempted to devise a scientific sequence for rotation of crops. He also tried new grains and new fertilizers, and in course of time brought his farm up to a pitch of very high cultivation. But though he took a keen interest in these operations, his mind really turned most naturally to mechanical subjects and this taste first found expression in the fitting up of a carpenter shop on his farm, which he afterwards equipped with a lathe and other tools. The combination of mechanical taste and the necessity of continuing with his agricultural activities had the natural result of turning his mind toward the improvement of farming implements, and he soon commenced that long series of inventions which have done so much toward developing modern agricultural methods. Among other devices which he originated or improved were feed cutters, corn planters and hay forks, but while these were all valuable in a way, the first of his really great contributions came with his invention of a reaping machine. There had indeed been reaping and mowing machines on the market before this time, but they were of the crudest and most primitive types, and it was Cyrenus Wheeler who first made them applicable to the practical needs of the farm. An account of how he came to invent this device is contained in the paper of Mr. Charles Barker Wheeler, already referred to, as follows:

As early as 1833 Obed Hussey, then of Cincinnati, had patented a machine for reaping grain, and in July, 1837, a public exhibition of its operation was given under the direction of the trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society. In 1834 Cyrus H. McCormick, of Virginia, patented a reaper which was improved in 1845 and again in 1847, and received a medal at the World's Fair in London in 1851. Other inventors had made alterations and improvements from time to time; but the best machines in operation in 1852 were very imperfect and crude implements, although embodying in the rough many of the essential features of the mower and reaper of to-day. At that time mowers and reapers had not been generally introduced and comparatively few farmers had even seen a mower or a reaper.

As in the case of many other inventors, my father's attention and study of mowing and reaping machines was turned to the subject by a comparatively trifling circumstance. In the summer of 1852 there was held at Geneva, New York, the first public trial of mowers and reapers ever held in this State. A neighbor of my father's was present, and on his return reported what he had seen and the result of his observations. The trial had not been entirely satisfactory and this neighbor expressed the opinion that a mowing machine could never be successfully operated owing to the difficulties inherent in the character of the grass, the fact that the cutters of necessity would have to travel in close proximity to the surface of the ground, and the difficulty of keeping the cutters sharp enough to do the work. He named the further difficulty of following the surface of the ground close enough to mow the grass satisfactorily.

At the same time the "Country Gentleman," a farmers' journal, published an account of the Geneva trial, with cuts of some of the machines. This added to the interest. My father's mind became thoroughly aroused. He reflected on the difficulties to be overcome. The subject possessed him. The more he studied, the more he became convinced of his ability to overcome the objections raised, and he resolved to undertake the invention and construction of the machine that would meet all requirements. Prior to his own inventions and improvements, to use his own language, mowing machines had been constructed with rigid finger beams for carrying the apparatus. In this form of construction, the beam that carried the cutters projected laterally, from the frame of the machine, to which it was rigidly connected as in the "Ketchum" type; or was supported at both ends of the beam by a frame work, as in the "Manny" type. In both these types or styles of machine, the beam and cutting apparatus in all positions when in use stood at right angles to the main supporting frame and driving wheel, the wheel tipping laterally, according to the changing position of the outer end of the beam. My father constructed his machine with two wheels for supporting the main frame and gearing of the machine, thus giving it a broad base of support, and instead of attaching the finger beam carrying the cutters rigidly to the main frame, he connected it to the corner of the frame by double hinges. This connection permitted the outer end of the cutter bar to rise and fall, independent of the inner end, by reason of the oscillation of the main frame on its axis. The second hinge was at right angles to the other, and was so arranged as to permit the finger bar, or cutter beam, to be rocked on its axis for the purpose of raising or depressing the points of the guard fingers. Levers for raising, as well as for rocking the cutters, were also provided and by this arrangement and mode of connecting the cutter bar to the main frame of the machine, the bar could be raised and folded alongside of the machine when not in actual use in cutting grain, and was especially convenient in traveling from field to field. This was but one of many important inventions which appeared from time to time between 1852 and 1882, during which period Mr. Wheeler devoted practically all his time and attention to his mowing and harvesting machinery, and during which time he had to overcome many very great difficulties. He lived on a farm some sixteen miles from Auburn, the nearest city, and was not only out of touch with other minds interested in the same line of activity, but also had to transport from that distance all the material used by him in his experiments. However, his patience and perseverance triumphed over all these obstacles, and eventually he established companies for the manufacture of the devices for which he had been granted patents by the United States Government. These met with a very high degree of success but, though successful, in no way measured the immense advantage which has accrued to the country from the immense saving in time and labor occasioned by the use of his inventions. In 1882 Mr. Wheeler, after having devoted thirty years to his inventions and the great manufacturing enterprises which had grown out of them, finally disposed of his interest in the manufacturing concern of D. M. Osborne & Company and retired entirely from that field of action. He did not, however, altogether give up his experiment, a thing which was rendered impossible by his active mind, and it is true that even at the time of his death, when eighty-two years of age, there was pending in the patent office applications for patents on devices invented by him.

Another department of life in which Mr. Wheeler was perhaps even better locally known, though the influence of it may not have been extended so far, was that in connection with his public career. He was a man entirely unambitious in this line and never sought public office of any kind. However, he stood for so much in the community where he dwelt that the demand on the part of his neighbors for him to take some responsible post in the community became very strong, and he eventually yielded to the wishes of his neighbors. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace, while still residing on his farm in Venice, and served in that capacity for twenty years. He also held the position of supervisor of the town, and was for one year the school inspector there. After his removal to Auburn, for a number of years it became impossible for him to give any of his time to public affairs as the growth and development of his industrial interests were such as to claim all his attention and energy. Later on, however, after the disposal of his interests in these lines, he was nominated for mayor of Auburn, and elected to that office on four different occasions. During his administration he devoted the most painstaking attention to the needs of the community, and left behind a record for successful and efficient service never surpassed in that region. Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr., was active in almost every department of the community's life, and was particularly prominent in connection with the work of the Central Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member. For more than thirty years he was actively associated with this church, and in 1868 was elected one of its trustees. He contributed liberally to its work and did a great deal to advance its cause in the community. At the time of his death the following memorial was adopted by his associates on the board of trustees of the Cayuga County Savings Bank:

> It is with a deep sense of personal bereavement as well as the irreparable loss to the institution with which they are connected, that the trustees of the Cayuga County Savings Bank place upon its record this feeble tribute to the memory of its late president, Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr. The position held by him as president evinces the estimate placed upon his high personal character, business integrity and ability by his associates. His loss brings sorrow not only to them but to every beneficiary of the institution.
>
> The week that has removed by death from our city Dr. Henry M. Booth and Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr., will be one of long and sorrowful remembrance to the whole body of our citizens. * * *
>
> Although the unusual term of more than eighty years of life had been given to him, time had not lessened his mental energy, diminished his love of business nor abated his unselfish interest in every good work. His presence was unfailed at all meetings of this board, and every duty of his office was faithfully discharged. His life in all of its relations was such that even under the shadow of our present great bereavement, we should thank the Giver of all Good that Mr. Wheeler was spared so long, to bless our institution, and so many others in our city, with his loving kindness, great ability, and untiring personal devotion.

Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr., was married three times, his third wife being Jane Barker. Charles Barker Wheeler is a son by this marriage.

Charles Barker Wheeler was born December 27, 1851, at Poplar Ridge, Cayuga county, New York. His youth was spent largely at Auburn, where he attended the local school and where he was prepared for college. He later matriculated at Williams College, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1873, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Forty years later, in 1913, he received from his *alma mater* the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. While still attending college, Judge Wheeler had decided to take up the law, and with this end in view, after his graduation, entered the office of Sprague & Gorham, later Sprague, Gorham & Bacon, attorneys of Buffalo. Here he pursued his studies to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar in 1876. Immediately thereafter he opened an office in Buffalo, and there commenced the practice of his profession. For a time Judge Wheeler was a partner of the firm of Bowen, Rogers & Locke, and eventually became universally recognized as one of the leaders of the bar of Erie county. It was in November, 1906, that he was appointed by Governor Higgins to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Court bench caused by the resignation of Justice Daniel J. Kenefick. Upon the expiration of this term in 1907, he was nominated by both parties and elected for a regular term of fourteen years. Since that time Justice Wheeler has occupied this important and responsible office in a manner which has shed lustre not only on his own reputation as a learned and competent jurist, but upon the bench and bar of his State. For a number of years Justice Wheeler was a member of the local Civil Service Commission and for eight years served as president thereof. He is at the present time a member of the University Club of Buffalo and of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, which he entered while in college.

On June 28, 1883, Justice Wheeler was united in marriage with Frances Munro Rochester, a daughter of Thomas F. Rochester and great-granddaughter of Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, the founder of the city of that name.

HART, Louis B.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Louis B. Hart, the well known and popular surrogate of Buffalo, New York, comes of good old New York stock, and all his life has been associated with the traditions and affairs of that State. He is a son of Edward and Hannah Hart, his father being a very well known man in Orleans county in his day. Mr. Hart, Sr., made his home in the town of Medina, in that county, where for many years he carried on a successful mercantile business and was regarded with the highest respect by the community in general. During the Civil War he served in the Union army and rose to the rank of captain in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment of New York Volunteers, seeing much active service.

Born on March 30, 1869, at Medina, Orleans county, New York, Louis B. Hart, son of Edward and Hannah Hart, passed the early years of his childhood at his native place. He received his education, or rather the preliminary portion thereof, at the Lockport public schools. He had in the meantime, however, decided to follow the law as his career in life, and with this end in view, upon completing his studies at the Lockport High School, matriculated at the Buffalo Law School. Here he took the usual course, and was admitted to the bar, April 30, 1891, and began practice at Buffalo, New York. But although Mr. Hart's talents and abilities qualified him admirably for success in his profession, his tastes were even more strongly directed toward the realm of public affairs and political life, and it is perhaps in this connection first of all that he is well known in the community where he has elected to make his home. The beginning of his career may be said to have been his appointment as private secretary to Senator McMillan at Albany, New York, in which capacity he served in the two years, 1887 and 1888. In the latter year, however, he received the appointment of stenographer to the grand jury of Erie county, New York, and came to Buffalo to take up his new tasks. Since that time he has made his home in this city and has grown more and more into prominence in its life. He continued to hold the above position until 1896, when he was appointed clerk of the Surrogate's Court, over which Judge Marcus presided. Upon the retirement from the bench of Judge Marcus, Governor Higgins, of New York State, appointed Judge Hart to succeed him for the unexpired term. This was in the year 1905, and in 1906 Judge Hart was elected to that position for a term of six years. Upon completing this term, he was reëlected for a similar period in 1912 and is at the present time (1917) still serving this term. From the outset of his political career, Judge Hart has been a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and at the present time his voice is an influential one in the councils of its organization in Erie county. He is a man of strong opinions and beliefs, and does not hesitate to support those issues in which he believes with an emphasis and power most effective. He is a man of genial personality, however, and his friends are not confined to any party and he owns many who take their place among the ranks of his political opponents. In his religious belief Judge Hart is an Episcopalian, and an attendant at divine service in St. Paul's Church, Buffalo. He is a prominent figure in club and fraternal circles, and is affiliated with a large number of important organizations in Buffalo. While a student at the Buffalo Law School, he became a member of the Phi Delta Phi, legal fraternity, and he is now a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is particularly prominent, however, in Masonic circles, having taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and is a member of Landmarks Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Adytum Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Ismaila Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In addition to his fraternal affiliations, Judge Hart is a member of a number of prominent clubs, among which should be mentioned the Saturn Club, the Country Club, the Buffalo Club and the Park Club, all of Buffalo. He is extremely interested in the development of educational advantages in his adopted city, and is a trustee of the Grosvenor Library of Buffalo.

Louis B. Hart was united in marriage, April 19, 1897, with Emilie Monteath Weed, a daughter of Hobart and Hattie (Monteath) Weed, old and highly respected residents of Buffalo.

There is a certain quality about the duties and functions connected with the meting of justice, whereby a vast amount of litigation is settled through his advice and counsel, that appeals from the court's decision are infrequent. It is the proud distinction of Judge Hart, of this article, that he well deserves the reputation for an appreciation of humanity and its weakness, displaying throughout his career all those qualifications which are of the essence of justice and fit a man for the performance of duties so nearly touching the foundations of social life.

MEYER, George J.,

Business Man, Financier.

Leaders, men who initiate movements of any sort, whether in the political, financial or industrial worlds, men who show

Geo. J. Meyer

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their fellows the way to the accomplishment of any given result, are of course comparatively rare, yet it seems probable that the conditions of life in America are such as to encourage and promote this kind of initiative, for there can be little doubt that here, as perhaps nowhere else in the world, men naturally tend to outgrow the conventional forms and methods and establish their own standards of life and action. Nowhere is this more obviously the case than in that great realm of business in which America has certainly proved her preëminence over all the other nations of the earth. A preëminence unquestionably due to this ability and willingness to devise and attempt the new. It is particularly conspicuous in some of our great industrial centers where manufacturing enterprises of great size and importance spring into sudden development, and perhaps no better example of such a community could be found than the city of Buffalo, New York. Buffalo has certainly been fortunate in the men who have taken the lead in its industrial enterprise, and in a list made up of the names of such men as that of George J. Meyer, president and treasurer of the George J. Meyer Malting Company, director of the German-American Bank and a potent factor in the management of other large concerns, would figure prominently. He is a son of Stephen and Cecelia (Hauser) Meyer, his father having been an engineer of Buffalo, in which city he resided the greater part of his life.

Born April 9, 1864, in the city of Buffalo, New York, with the business affairs of which his subsequent career was to be so closely associated, George J. Meyer obtained his education, or rather the elementary portion of it, at St. Michael's Parochial School, where he was prepared for college. He then entered Canisius College ot Buffalo, where he remained for a short time. He was unusually precocious as a boy, and was but fourteen years of age when he abandoned his studies to begin the more serious business of earning a livelihood for himself. His first position was with the Curtis Malting Company of Buffalo, which he entered in a very humble capacity, but rapidly rose in rank as his employers discovered his industry and adaptability to whatever new tasks were given him. As he rose in rank he lost absolutely no opportunity to familiarize himself with every detail of the work, so that by the time he had completed his twenty-nine years of service there, and risen to the office of vice-president and manager, he was one of the authorities on practical malting in the city and already recognized as an influence in that industry. There are few men to-day in the United States who have such a complete mastery of the whole business of malting as has Mr. Meyer, who, besides his practical familiarity, has given the closest study to its theoretic aspects and deserves to be ranked high among the commercial chemists of the State. In the year 1906 Mr. Meyer withdrew from the Curtis concern, feeling a strong desire to found and operate a malting plant of his own. With his usual energy and promptness, he at once set about the realization of this desire and in the same year was organized the George J. Meyer Malting Company, which has grown to such enormous proportions during the decade that has followed and of which he is the sole owner, holding himself the double office of president and treasurer. It will be interesting in this connection to quote from the "Mercantile and Financial Times," which, in 1913, published the following comment on the condition of the malting industry in Buffalo, in general, and on Mr. Meyer's great enterprise in particular:

One of the most important industries of the city is its malt business, and this is shown in that the sixteen concerns here are employing some four hundred persons, with an invested capital of fifteen million four hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars, and the value of the yearly output is seven million and ninety-five thousand dollars. Buffalo concerns do sixty-five per cent. of the malt business of the entire State of New York, and are widely known the country over. Thus Mr. Meyer, as one of the largest maltsters here, is justly entitled to special mention in the business annals of the city. * * *

The growth of this business (Mr. Meyer's enterprise) during the time it has been established, has been one of the interesting features of Mr. Meyer's entire career. Starting in a comparatively small way, he placed his entire ability and determination into his work, and within a short time became a power in the malting industry. This was due in no small degree to a new process which is used by his company, by which it is possible to make malt at any time, and which also results in a superior quality product. Within the past three years, the business grew to such a point that the original plant was inadequate, and a handsome and modern establishment now operated at 1314 Niagara street was then erected. This is second to no plant in the country as regards up-to-date equipment, labor saving facilities, etc., being operated by electric power throughout. The present business of the company totals some two million five hundred thousand bushels a year with substantial increased demands being made upon it. Some of the largest and best known users of malt in this country are served by this company, and, while the greater portion of the business is confined to the states of New York, Pennsylvania and the New England section, the George J. Meyer Malting Company is also widely known in the Middle West, where it does a substantial business.

The George J. Meyer Malting Company was not built for a day, and its founder has taken three of his sons into the plant, these being George H. Meyer, Leo P. Meyer and Eugene J. Meyer, all of whom are learning the business from the ground up, as was done by their father, so that when the day comes that Mr. Meyer decides to rest after his busy life, the interests of the company will be continued in capable hands.

Although it would seem that the management of a concern as great as this, particularly during that period when its development was most rapid, would prove a sufficient task for any man, Mr. Meyer has not confined his energies to it, but, while it is undoubtedly his chief interest, has also found time to think and plan in other directions. It has already been mentioned that Mr. Meyer is a director of the German-American Bank of Buffalo, and in addition to this he is connected with a number of other leading business and financial concerns in this city.

Entirely outside of business interests, Mr. Meyer has identified himself very closely with the political situation in New York State, and is regarded as a potent factor in the local organization of the Democratic party in Erie county, with which he is most closely identified. Although he has consistently refused to run for public office, despite the earnest representations of his friends and colleagues, he has disinterestedly filled many important positions in the organization itself. He was Democratic county chairman for two years and was appointed a member of the Niagara Falls reservation committee by Governor Martin Glynn, in 1914. He was elected delegate-at-large from New York State to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in 1916 which nominated President Woodrow Wilson for his second term. On July 3, 1916, he was appointed postmaster of Buffalo by President Wilson, and is at the present time occupying that responsible and important office. Mr. Meyer is a prominent figure in the social and fraternal life of the community, and is a life member of the Orpheus Club, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Buffalo Club, the Buffalo Country Club, the Automobile Club, the Buffalo Canoe Club, the Buffalo Yacht Club, and the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago. As

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Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ogden

a member of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, he has done much to promote the general development of the community and attract to the city industrial and business enterprises of all kinds. In his religious belief Mr. Meyer is a Roman Catholic and attends St. Michael's Church of that denomination in Buffalo.

George J. Meyer was united in marriage on July 11, 1888, at St. Michael's Church, Buffalo, New York, with Mary Jane Killinger, a native of this city, and a daughter of Anthony and Mary (Timms) Killinger, old and honored residents of this place. To Mr. and Mrs. Meyer the following children have been born: Mary, May 19, 1889, who became the wife of a Mr. Frauenheim; George Henry, December 10, 1890; Leo Peter, February 28, 1893; Eugene John, September 6, 1894; Alexander Curtis, August 11, 1899; and Irene Hildegard, July 31, 1903.

In speaking of the place occupied in the community by Mr. Meyer, we cannot do better than once more quote the "Mercantile and Financial Times," which in the course of a long appreciative article, has the following:

> In commenting upon the ever-growing importance of the city of Buffalo, and making a study of the underlying causes thereof, personal mention must be made of certain leaders in various lines of activity here, and by explaining their part of the work it is possible to show why Buffalo has made such substantial progress.
>
> It is in this connection that brief mention is made concerning George J. Meyer, one of the leading business men of Western New York, who, on account of the size and importance of the interests with which he is connected, has taken an active part in the spread of the fair name of the city of Buffalo. * * *
>
> In short, George J. Meyer is a man of whom Buffalo has every reason to be proud, and if ever a complete history of the city is written, the part occupied by him will not by any means be the last portion of it, for Buffalo owes much to men of the calibre of George J. Meyer.

The general tone and character of any community is unquestionably the result in a large measure of the careers of those enterprising, progressive men, such as George J. Meyer, whose successes, through their appeal to popular imagination, have caused them to be instinctively set up as models to be copied and their examples cited as worthy of imitation by the young. By this means it is inevitably brought about that the quality of ideals and ambitions held in common by the people of any place are brought into conformity with a certain type or types, at the root of each of which appears some striking personality or group of personalities responsible for its origin. There can be no question that some such process as this has been one of the chief elements in the formation and crystallization of the industrial standards and ideals of the modern world, standards and ideals which have within the past hundred years completely replaced the old military ideals and practically revolutionized the basis and constitution of society.

OGDEN, Herman Bradner,

Business Man, Inventor.

Great men and great events everywhere should be held in everlasting remembrance, and any celebration that will rejuvenate the memory of them and transmit it to posterity is highly commendable. It has been well and truly said that as we can measure the altar but not the sacrifice, the house but not the home, the rose but not its fragrance, so we can measure a man but not his influence. We can easily reckon a man's age, height, weight, wealth, rank, learning and business ability, but we can never calculate his influence, for that is subtle and abiding. It survives even death itself. So, strictly speaking, when a man like the late Herman Bradner Ogden passes from earthly scenes, he does not die—the forces for good he set in motion continue to pervade the lives of those of his former associates — encouraging, inspiring and uplifting them. His entire life was spent in the city of Brooklyn, New York, where he became widely and favorably known and ranked among the leading business men and public-spirited citizens.

Mr. Ogden was born in Brooklyn, May 31, 1851. He was a scion of two old and honored American families, and was a son of James Bradner Ogden, founder and the first president of the Russell Irving Company, manufacturers of builders' hardware, which established a large manufacturing plant at New Britain, Connecticut, also operated a large store in New York City. The pronounced success of both these vast enterprises was due very largely to the able management and wise foresight of James B. Ogden, one of the progressive business men of his day and generation in the East. He was a descendant of Jonathan Ogden. The immigrant ancestor came to the New World from Sheffield, England, shortly after the landing of the "Mayflower," which was in the year 1620. From that remote day to the present time the Ogdens have been prominent citizens in the various localities where they have settled in America. The mother of the subject of this memoir was Anna Conkling before her marriage. She was a relative of former United States Senator Conkling of the State of New York. She was a woman of old-time Christian fortitude, and she took great pains in rearing her only child, Herman Bradner. She was summoned to her eternal rest in 1904, at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

Herman B. Ogden grew to manhood in his native city, and when a child studied under private tutors, later took a course in the Polytechnic Institute, of Brooklyn. He learned rapidly, in fact, never ceased to be a student, and was therefore a man of fine intellectual attainments. When a young man he became associated with the Russell Irving Manufacturing Company's great store in New York City. He was ambitious, alert and faithful, and soon had a comprehensive knowledge of the business. In due course of time he was placed in charge of inventories and looked after all the business of the firm, which was indeed quite considerable, outside of New York City. His duties in this connection often made it necessary for him to take long trips. He was associated with the company for about eighteen years, then retired, upon his father's death, devoting the major portion of his attention during the remainder of his life to the management of the large estate left by the elder Ogden and also to his own private affairs. He was known to be strictly square in all his business dealings and therefore enjoyed the confidence and good will of all who knew him. He was a director in a number of banks, clubs and other organizations.

Mr. Ogden was a member of the Hardware Club of New York, the Larchmont Yacht Club, the Huguenot Yacht Club of New Rochelle, New York, and the New York Athletic Club. He was fond of wholesome outdoor recreation and was a splendid yachtsman. He was a man of patriotic impulses, and was a staunch advocate of "preparedness," and wrote President Wilson not long before his death, commending the nation's chief executive for the stand he had taken in preparing for the adequate defense of the Union. He was an inventor of much ability.

Mr. Ogden was married in New York City, on August 2, 1893, to Pauline Troy, the ceremony being performed in the

Episcopal church by Dr. Rainsford. Mrs. Ogden is a daughter of Paul August and Katherine Elizabeth Troy. The father was extensively engaged in the shipping business, which he carried on in all parts of the world, and was captain of his own vessel. Mrs. Ogden was born in Cardeness, Cuba. She is a lady of education and culture—a favorite in the best circles in Brooklyn and New York. She received a liberal education in a convent school in Havana, Cuba. She speaks fluently English, Spanish, French and German. When a child she had the best private tutors obtainable. It was her custom for years to spend the winter months at her home in Cuba and the summers in New York. She is an active member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Brooklyn. She is a broad-minded, intelligent woman, well advised on the current topics of the day as well as familiar with ancient and modern history. She is not an advocate of woman suffrage. She is not active in public life, preferring the sancity of her beautiful home.

Herman B. Ogden was called to his eternal rest on June 6, 1916, when still in the prime of life and usefulness, and his passing occasioned genuine regret to all who knew him.

VAN ALLEN, George Washington,

Retired Manufacturer.

One of the old Knickerbocker families that has maintained a high position in the regard of the community throughout the history of this part of the world, and won distinction in the persons of its various representatives, is that of Van Allen, whose residence in New York has continued from the early Colonial period to the present, and in the course of which those that bear the name and the name itself have come most closely to be identified with the life and traditions of the City and State. The Van Allen family was founded in this country in the year 1650, when they came from Holland and settled in the old Manhattan colony with which they have been so closely identified ever since. It would be difficult indeed to find a house with whom the traditions of old New York are more intimately associated or which values these traditions more highly at the present day. About the early development of New Amsterdam and New York there has grown up what is perhaps the most individual atmosphere possessed by any of the colonies in America. This is probably due in part to the genius of Washington Irving, who has made famous the early legends and history of the region, but it is also beyond question the result of the more cosmopolitan character of the settlement of the fact that here, more than anywhere else, different races and different classes met and rubbed elbows. Here too, in New Amsterdam and later in New York, some of the most stirring events in our Colonial and National history took place, so that there is a body of tradition quite unique and altogether delightful which has grown up about the region. With all these things the Van Allen family, in spite of its unusual conservatism, is closely related, so that even to-day among its members we still feel the effect of their relations with the past.

The representative of the Van Allen family in the past generation was George Washington Van Allen, whose death on January 14, 1917, at his home in New York City, was felt among his large circle of friends and associates as a profound loss. George Washington Van Allen was a son of Andrew and Henrietta Elizabeth (Hart) Van Allen, residents of New York City, and was born September 23, 1834, at Nyack, New York, at his father's summer home. His mother was a member of an old Pennsylvania family which had its origin in Holland and had settled in this State at an early day. The childhood of Mr. Van Allen was passed in New York City and at Nyack, where the family spent its summers on the charming country estate. His education was received at private schools in New York, and upon completion he began his business life in the employ of Hoe & Company. Here he learned the business of the manufacture of printing presses and became familiar with all the details of that complicated process. After a period spent with this concern, Mr. Van Allen severed his connection with it and established the firm of G. W. and W. H. Van Allen for the manufacture of printing presses. After some years it became the firm of Van Allen & Boughton and did a very large business both in the making of new machines and the repairing of old. There were large machine shops situated at No. 59 Ann street and Nos. 17-23 Rose street, where the work was carried on, and the standard of its product was especially high. Mr. Van Allen remained in this business for a period of forty-six years, and eventually withdrew from it in 1913, from which time until the close of his life he lived in retirement. This, however, only applies to the great industry which he had built up, for he continued to maintain an office at No. 135 William street, New York City, where with the aid of a secretary he looked after his own large interests and estate. During the time in which he was actively engaged in the industrial world, Mr. Van Allen was president of the Huber & Hodman Printing Press Company of Taunton, Massachusetts, one of the large concerns of that great industrial region. For a number of years, beginning with the early "seventies," Mr. Van Allen was president of several Brooklyn street railways, among them the Nostrand avenue line and Greenpoint and Lorimer street line, and under his able presidency some lines were extended, thus adding to the comfort and convenience of their many patrons. One of Mr. Van Allen's chief interests was his magnificent country estate, "Van Allen Grange," near White Lake, Sullivan county, New York., which consisted of over four thousand acres and which he had developed to a wonderful state of cultivation. Great masses of flowering shrubs and plants of all kinds made it beautiful, and he had planted above eight thousand gladioli alone there.

On August 16, 1859, Mr. Van Allen was united in marriage in New York City with Sarah Stone, a daughter of Jabez and Elizabeth (Thornton) Stone.

Mr. Van Allen was a self-made man in the best sense of the term. Through his own efforts he developed a large business and became one of the most prominent figures in the industrial world of this region. It is always difficult, if not impossible, to estimate the effect upon their environment of such characters as that of Mr. Van Allen, characters the influence of which depend, not so much upon actual deeds they do, as upon the subtle force which communicates itself unseen to all about from a strong and gracious personality. But although any actual gauge is difficult we are surely justified in valuing such influence very highly. In Mr. Van Allen's case his tastes and instincts were blended in so fortunate an admixture as to seem predestined for the gain and redistribution of knowledge. It would, perhaps, be difficult to say whether art with its more direct emotional appeal, or science, whose voice is for the intellect, ranked higher in his tastes, but certain it is that he loved both and was able to gratify his craving for both extensively. Yet love

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John M. Slattery

them as he did, he never allowed them to interfere with the practical duties of life nor with the normal degree of intercourse with his fellows so essential to healthy, wholesome human life. Indeed he never enjoyed himself more thoroughly than when the dispenser and recipient of those amenities that a man knows only in his own home and in the bosom of his own family. It thus came about that the knowledge and the enlightenment that he gained in his excursions into the realms of experience and of books was again given out to those fortunate enough to meet him in an intimate relationship, and thus directly and indirectly influenced the community in the direction of refinement of taste and general culture. His taste in reading led him naturally to many subjects, literary and historic, and in all of these he was well versed. How pure and well judged, how discriminating were these tastes is well exemplified in his home, which reflects these qualities in every detail. His spirit was essentially youthful, and to the end of his life he found in the young most congenial companions. If it is difficult to estimate accurately the influence for good of such a man, it is at least easy to set it very high.

SLATTERY, John Mitchell,

Building Contractor.

Through close attention to business and unswerving industry, the late John Mitchell Slattery, well known building contractor of New York City, met with a larger degree of material success than falls to the lot of many of our foreign-born citizens. He came of sturdy Irish family, his lineage on both sides going far back into the annals of the Emerald Isle. So he had in him many of the elements that always win in the battle of life, no matter where fought out, and while Mr. Slattery was fortunate in coming to a country of unlimited opportunities, where, as the poet, Mackay, his noted countryman, wrote over a century ago, "The humblest may gather the fruits of the soil, and a man is a man if he's willing to toil." Yet Mr. Slattery no doubt would have succeeded in his lifework no matter where he may have located, for he was ambitious, industrious and far-seeing. He was a splendid example of a successful, self-made man.

Mr. Slattery was born November 25, 1864, in Partumna, County Galway, Ireland. He was a son of John and Anne (Mitchell) Slattery, natives of Ireland, where they grew up, were married and established their permanent home, never coming to the United States. The mother died a number of years ago, but the father, who has devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits, is still living there at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Mr. Slattery spent his boyhood in his native county in Ireland, and there attended the public schools. Having heard much of the splendid chances for the young man with grit in the New World, he bade farewell to his ancestral hills, when only seventeen years of age, and set sail for the great city of New York, where, in order to further equip himself for a career, he attended night school and a commercial college. It was his desire to become a building contractor, and in order to gain a thorough knowledge of this line of endeavor he began at the bottom of the ladder, first learning how to lay brick properly. His rise in his chosen field was steady and continuous, and he became an expert in the same in due course of time, and owing to his efficiency, ability in general, and his honesty, he was appointed building inspector of New York City by Mayor John P. Mitchell, uncle of the present Mayor Mitchell, and he discharged the duties of this important office for a period of nine years, when he resigned in order to devote his attention exclusively to building contracting for himself. His record as building inspector is a most commendable one, for he was faithful, vigilant and honest, in fact, it has often been said that the city has never had a more capable and trustworthy incumbent of this office. No one ever questioned his high sense of honor. He promptly and decisively refused all graft money and everything like it, had no favorites and conducted the affairs of the office with as great care as he ever did his own business. He derived great pleasure from the fact that he ever served the public conscientiously and to the best of his ability. He became a very successful building contractor. Among the principal buildings which he constructed might be mentioned the American Woolen Building, the Burgfelt Building, Hotel Lucerne, and many others of note. Toward the latter part of his life he constructed two buildings of his own. He was an expert constructing engineer, and, having remained a close student and keen observer, kept fully abreast of the times in his chosen line.

Mr. Slattery has been loyal to the institutions of his adopted country, and as soon as he became of legal age took out naturalization papers, and remained a public spirited, patriotic citizen of the great western Republic to the end of his days. He never spoke disparagingly of anyone, was a kind, obliging, helpful, self-respecting and congenial gentleman at all times, and was admired and respected by all who knew him. He loved the truth, despised sham and deceit, and was a man of sound religious convictions.

Mr. Slattery was married in New York City, May 9, 1906, to Kathleen Murphy, a daughter of Matthew and Anne (Thompson) Murphy. The latter, now deceased, was a native of England. Mr. Murphy, who was born in Ireland, is also deceased. When seven years of age he removed with his parents to England. He was a great lover of horses, was an excellent judge of a horse, and owned some very fine blooded ones. Mrs. Slattery was born October 24, 1882, and grew to womanhood in England, where she received good educational advantages; she came to the United States in 1905. She is a devout Christian and is a lover of home life, preferring to give her attention to her household rather than to clubs and society. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Slattery was blessed with five children, all living, namely: Cecilia, born 1907; Kathleen, 1909; Anastasia, 1911; John M., 1912; and Edward W., 1914.

Mr. Slattery was also a great home man, being ever solicitous of the comfort and welfare of his wife and little ones, to whom, as well as to his host of friends and acquaintances, his untimely death, on June 30, 1916, came as a severe shock. But he left behind him a record of which they may always be proud—that of a life well lived.

JACOBSON, Nathan, M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon.

The late Dr. Nathan Jacobson, who at the time of his death held a position of leadership in his profession, was known throughout New York State as a physician of great ability and a surgeon of rare skill and good judgment, and he possessed in abundant measure all those qualities that go to make a great practitioner, medical learning, long practice, devotion to the ideals of a noble profession and high character.

Dr. Jacobson was born in Syracuse, New York, June 26, 1857, eldest son of

Israel and Mary (Sulsbacker) Jacobson, natives of Germany, parents of five children. Israel Jacobson in early life moved to England and about 1850 came to the United States and settled in Syracuse, New York, where his marriage occurred. He died in Watkins, New York, August 19, 1874, aged forty-seven years, being survived by his wife, a resident of Syracuse, and their children: Nathan, now deceased; Henry H., Samuel and Emanuel, engaged in business in New York City as importers and cutters of diamonds under the firm name of Jacobson Brothers; and Harriet, who resides in Syracuse, wife of Henry Danziger.

Dr. Jacobson received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city and was graduated from the Syracuse High School in 1874. He then commenced the study of medicine with the late Dr. Roger W. Pease, of Syracuse, and also entered the College of Medicine of Syracuse University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in June, 1877. He was then only twenty years old and immediately went abroad where he pursued a post-graduate course in the Allgemeines Krankenhaus in Vienna, paying special attention to surgery and the kindred branches. Returning to Syracuse in September, 1878, he began the active practice of his profession and met with instant success. For several years he devoted his time largely to general surgery, and while still a young man became known as one of the leading surgeons in Central New York. He began his career when modern surgery was in its infancy and grew up with the profession, and as a result he was known wherever there were progressive surgeons, particularly for his literary contributions on the subject of advanced surgery and medicine. While he kept pace with the great strides being made in the surgical profession, he was always conservative, and he was never inveigled into trying out any new fad, and was never induced by any consideration whatever to perform an unnecessary operation. He appreciated his responsibility as a surgeon, and he never forgot that he was dealing with human life. In all his long career he never had a case where he permitted himself to be influenced by pecuniary considerations, and on the other hand he had hundreds of cases where he sacrificed himself to save the life of a person who had no means to pay him.

Dr. Jacobson was deeply interested in Syracuse University, and it was owing to his endeavors in a great measure that the College of Medicine there rapidly advanced until it now ranks high among institutions of its kind. In September, 1885, he was appointed instructor in surgery in the College of Medicine, and it was in connection with his duties as teacher that he wrote many articles for the medical journals, which were eagerly read by the profession and were quoted with flattering frequency by men of science. His contribution to Bryant's Surgery, "Tubercular Peritonitis," is considered standard. On June 11, 1888, he was made lecturer on Clinical Surgery and Laryngology, and in June, 1889, he was elected to the Chair of Laryngology and Clinical Surgery, but subsequently resigned from the first named position and held the Professorship of Clinical Surgery alone. As a member of the faculty of the College of Medicine, as well as in his previous capacities of instructor and lecturer, his efforts were characterized as conscientious, able and valuable. He was recognized as a teacher of note and had he chosen to leave his native city many chairs of surgery were open to him in medical colleges throughout the United States. Dr. Jacobson's deep interest in the hospitals of the city took up a great portion of his time. He was surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital and consulting surgeon to the Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children. Besides doing a vast amount of work in these institutions he contributed freely to their support when they found themselves in financial trouble.

Signal honor was paid to Dr. Jacobson when he was elected a member of the American Surgical Association, composed of the greatest surgeons in North America, and few surgeons in Central New York have been given that distinction. Dr. Jacobson was also identified with other great medical organizations of this country. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine of New York City, the Central New York Medical Association, and was a member of the advisory board of the Bureau of Health of Syracuse and of the Onondaga County Medical Society and the Syracuse Academy of Medicine, having served as president of the two last named organizations.

Dr. Jacobson married, January 3, 1883, Minnie Schwartz, daughter of Leopold Schwartz, a prominent merchant of Buffalo, New York, who survives him, as does also his two children: Emma May, wife of Dr. Joseph Wiseman, and Gerald Nathan Jacobson, of New York.

Dr. Jacobson died September 16, 1913, at Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children, whither he had gone to visit his patients. Memorial services were held at May Memorial Church, the arrangements in charge of a joint committee representing the Onondaga Medical Society and the Syracuse Academy of Medicine, and practically every physician of note in Onondaga county was present at the services which were held in the Temple of the Society of Concord. A temporary halt was called in the activities of the city of Syracuse during the time of the funeral services, men and women of every station in life, of all creeds and races pausing to do homage to a departed friend. The brief services were marked by the noble simplicity which characterized the life of Dr. Jacobson. Rev. Dr. Adolph Guttman, rabbi of the Temple, and a lifelong friend of Dr. Jacobson, read the Twenty-third Psalm, and also delivered a fitting eulogy, and this was followed by an effective eulogy by Chancellor Day.

The Syracuse "Post-Standard" and the Syracuse "Herald" printed eloquent testimonials to the character and worth of Dr. Jacobson, the various societies of which he was a member passed resolutions of sympathy and regret, and numerous letters and telegrams were received by the family, all testifying to the appreciation in which he was held by his many friends and professional comrades. The following poem was written by one of his patients:

One of God's Noblemen, he made
His life a sacrifice to his fellow-men.
To us, healed by his powerful, skillful hand
His presence seemed a tower of strength, hope-fraught,
Wherein we rested safe and unafraid.
It mattered not by whom or where or when
His help was sought; none from his mercy banned
By creed, and none too poor to claim his thought.
"When shall we see his like again?"
We ask with saddened hearts and tearful eyes,
A royal soul in a simple surgeon's guise
What is our loss is Heaven's gain.

The following poem was recited by Charles F. Ayling at the memorial service at May Memorial Church as being applicable to Dr. Jacobson:

And, has he not high honor?
The hillside for his pall;
To lie in state, while angels wait,
With stars for tapers tall;
And dark rock pines, like tossing plumes
O'er his bier to wave;
And God's own hand, in that lovely land
To lay him in his grave.

In that deep grave, with such a name;
Whence comes his uncoffined clay
To break again, most wondrous thought
Before the Judgment day;
And stand in glory wrapped around
The hills he never trod;
And speak of the strife, that won our life
With the Incarnate Son of God.

Oh, lonely tomb, in Moab's land
Oh, dark Beth Peors Hill;
Speak to these curious hearts of ours
And teach them to be still.
God hath his Mysteries of Grace;
Ways, we cannot tell;
He hides them deep, like the secret sleep
Of Him he loved so well.

GERAGHTY, James Vincent,

Lawyer, Inventor.

Every human being either submits to the controlling influence of others or wields an influence which touches, controls, guides or misdirects others. If he is honest and successful in his chosen field of endeavor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the way along which others may follow with like success. Consequently, a critical study of the brief life record of the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this paragraph may be beneficial to the reader, for it was one of usefulness and honor and indicates how one may advance himself to a position of importance in his locality, while yet young in years, if he directs his energies along proper lines and is controlled by right ideals. The late James Vincent Geraghty, of New York City, was a man of varied talents; he had decided, natural ability as an inventor, penetrating into the baffling realm of electricity, and he also possessed a legal mind of rare depth and clearness. He had made notable progress along the highway of life when cut off in his prime by the "Reaper whose name is Death," of whose ruthless scythe our greatest poet sang.

Mr. Geraghty was born in New York City, November 5, 1872. He was a son of Patrick G. and Mary (Merrins) Geraghty, of Irish ancestry. For many years the father was successfully engaged in the real estate business in New York City, and, having accumulated a comfortable competence, he retired from active life several years prior to his death. His family consisted of the following children: James V., Richard, Ennis and Mary. They are all now deceased.

James V. Geraghty received his education at Saint Lawrence's Academy, and in the public schools of his native city, where he also attended a private normal school, and later Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1893. Soon thereafter he was admitted to practice and entered the law office of Charles Miller, a noted New York attorney, and remained with him about two years, during which time he got a good start and gave promise of attaining a very high rank at the local bar, but failing health compelled him to give up his practice, which was rapidly growing, and retire from the law. Although a serious disappointment, he did not permit this circumstance to crush him, and upon regaining his health he occupied himself for the most part by looking after his father's estate until his death. He also remained a close student and could usually be found during his spare moments with his own books at home, or among the reference books in the city library, his investigation being confined principally to electricity, in which he became very deeply engrossed and made notable progress. He was of an inventive turn of mind, and shortly before his death the government issued from Washington papers to him on a patent electrical sounding device to be used on electrical cars to prevent wheels from slipping, and to prevent rails from corrugating, thereby preventing many accidents, delays and annoyance. There was also another patent pending on an electrical brake for cars, which patent was granted some months after his death. Had he been spared, no doubt he would have been a great blessing to humanity through his wonderful inventions. He was ambitious along this line, not for pecuniary gain or fame, but solely because of his desire to accomplish something worth while for the benefit of the race—to make life easier, safer and happier for the masses. Of a quiet, retiring, unobtrusive disposition, he never sought publicity. He was not interested in politics further than to assist in putting honest, capable men in the various city, State and National offices. He was an advocate of honorable, wholesome living in all walks of life, private and public, and his own life was a splendid example in this respect. He was very enthusiastic in whatever he undertook and had much zeal and courage. His hobbies were golf playing and walking. He took long strolls alone in the parks and byways, during which his mind was always busy with some important problem.

Mr. Geraghty was married on June 6, 1900, in New York, to Julia M. Maher, a daughter of Edward A., president of the Third Avenue Railroad, and Jane (Tierman) Maher, formerly of Albany, this State, where Mrs. Geraghty was born. She was educated at the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Kenwood, near Albany, and is a model home woman. She has three brothers and three sisters, namely: 1. Thomas A., married Seraphine Monahan, a daughter of Dr. Eugene and Mary Monahan, and they have two children: Edward A. and Ruth. 2. Edward A., vice-president of the Third Avenue Railroad, married Frances Gilroy, a daughter of ex-Mayor Thomas and Madeline Gilroy, and has two children: Edward and Francis; lives in New York City. 3. John, married Dolorita O'Gorman, a daughter of James O'Gorman, the present United States Senator and a former chief justice of the Supreme Court of New York; John Maher resides in New York City, and has one son, Stuart Maher. 4. Jane T., married Oscar Allen Craine, now deceased; she lives in New York City, and has one child, Robert C. 5. Kathleen, married C. Otto Heydt, private secretary to John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; they live in Montclair, New Jersey, and have one child, William. 6 Florence G., is single and lives with her father.

Mr. and Mrs. Geraghty have four children, named as follows: Miriam, Lulu M., Florence, Inez. These bright, promising daughters are attending Holy Name School in New York City.

Mr. Geraghty was happiest when surrounded by his family, they always being the object of his chief care and solicitude. He was a member of the Tu Alpha Club, in connection with Columbia University; he was also a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club of New York. He was popular with all who knew him, being kind, helpful, genial, indulgent, companionable, yet of a serious turn. His untimely death, which occurred February 28, 1916, at the age of forty-three years, brought sorrow and genuine regret to the hearts of his many friends and acquaintances.

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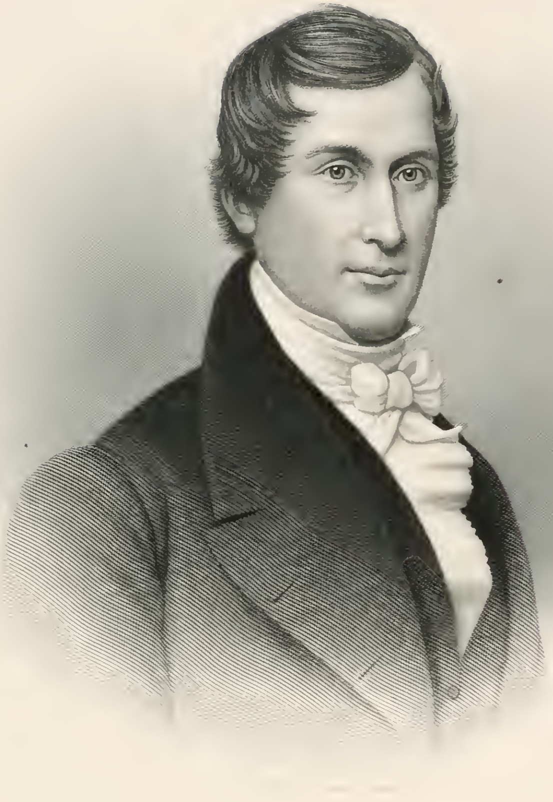


Conway Whittle

WHITE, Canvass, William C., and W. Pierrepont,

Leaders in Transportation Development.

The history of the White family in Oneida county begins with Hugh White, the pioneer settler of Whitestown, who was fifth in descent from Elder John White, one of the first settlers of Cambridge and Hadley, Massachusetts, and of Hartford, Connecticut. From Hugh White, a quartermaster in the Revolutionary army, a justice of the peace and county judge, sprang eminent descendants who have figured largely in the history of the county and State. He died April 16, 1812, and on an eminence overlooking the Mohawk Valley in Whitestown cemetery he is buried, his tombstone bearing this inscription:

> Here sleep the remains of
> Hugh White
> who was born 5th. Feb. 1733 at Middletown,
> in Connecticut and died April 16, 1812.
> In the year 1784 he removed to Sadaquada now
> Whitestown, where he was the first white
> inhabitant in the state of New York west of the
> German settlement on the Mohawk.
> He was distinguished for energy
> and decision of character and may be justly
> regarded as a patriot who led the children of
> New England into the wilderness.
> As a magistrate, a citizen and man, his
> character for truth and integrity was proverbial.

A hundred years after Judge White's settlement in Whitestown, the Oneida Historical Society erected on the village green a granite shaft to commemorate the first settlement of Whitestown by Hugh White and family. Among the eminent descendants of Judge Hugh White was his grandson, Honorable Hugh (3) White, son of the Revolutionary soldier Hugh (2) White. He was born December 25, 1798, a graduate of Hamilton College, class of 1823, Congressman three terms, a born business man, intimately connected with manufacturing and with the development of the water power of Cohoes, on the Mohawk river. In 1830 he moved to Cohoes, and there resided until his death, October 6, 1870. He was president of the Saratoga County National Bank, a lifelong Presbyterian, a liberal benefactor and promoter of public enterprises. He married Maria Mills Mansfield, a woman of education and refinement, who died in 1888. They had two children: William Mansfield White, of further mention; and Isabel, married W. W. Niles, an eminent lawyer of New York City.

Another son of Hugh (2) White, grandson of Judge Hugh White, the pioneer, was Canvass White, an elder brother of Hon. Hugh (3) White. The following narrative of this eminent man is adapted from "Lives and Works of Civil and Military Engineers of America," by Charles B. Stuart, C. E., 1871:

The most conspicuous of the grandsons of Pioneer White was Canvass White, also a son of Hugh White above mentioned, and an elder brother of Hon. Hugh White, just above spoken of. He was born in Whitestown, Oneida county, September 8, 1790. His mother was Tryphenia Lawrence, of Canaan, Connecticut, of Puritan descent, and from his Puritan parents he derived those traits of integrity, indefatigable industry, and purity of character of which his public life was so distinguished an example.

Canvass White had a feebleness of constitution that caused his early years to be a constant struggle between disease and health. His mother was a delicate lady unused to the rough exposure incident to pioneer life, and died when he was ten years old. At an early age he began to display a talent for invention and a genius for improvements that resulted in the construction of several domestic and agricultural implements which were in use for many years on the paternal homestead and in the neighborhood. His minority was spent mainly on his father's farm, with such advantages only for acquiring an education as the very limited common schools of that period afforded; and it was not until the winter of 1813 that an opportunity occurred for him to pursue those studies essential to success in the profession he had chosen. In February, 1803, he entered Fairfield Academy and there studied mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, mineralogy and surveying until he completed the course, after which he continued these studies under Dr. Josiah Noyes, of Clinton, New York. At the age of seventeen he became a clerk in the store of Colonel Carpenter, where he remained until the spring of 1811, during which period he gained the entire confidence of his employer and became a general favorite with all his acquaintances. At this time his health became precarious, and a sea voyage was advised as a means of restoration. He therefore shipped as supercargo on board a merchant vessel bound for Russia, and did not return until October, 1812. The captain while in Russia, remained ignorant of the declaration of war and commencement of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, and took in an assorted cargo and sailed for Hull, England. He was unaware of the war until they entered the English port, when they were made prisoners and their ship and its cargo seized. For some unexplained reason the captain and crew, however, were released, permitted to discharge their ship, take in another lading, and continue their homeward voyage. The ship had scarcely cleared the mouth of the Humber when a violent storm and high tide drove them ashore, leaving the vessel, when the tide receded, sixty rods from the sea. An inspection of the bottom of the ship disclosed the fact that much of the planking was completely rotten. Young White advised that new planks be substituted and a channel opened through the sand that would admit the tide to the stranded boat. A few days later the ship was on her way to New York, where she arrived in the latter part of September.

Mr. White's health was materially improved by the voyage, and on his return he again entered the employ of his former patron and friend, Colonel Carpenter, where he remained until the spring of 1814 when, having raised a company of volunteers, he was commissioned lieutenant in Colonel Dodge's regiment, and took part in the assault and capture of Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo. While in occupation of the fort with his command, he was severely wounded by a shell fired from the enemy's redoubt, half a mile distant. Soon after his recovery an opportunity occurred for revenging himself on the enemy. A reconnoitering party from the British camp was discovered in an adjacent wood, and Lieutenant White was sent with his command to capture or disperse them. He succeeded in capturing the whole party, killing and wounding several before they surrendered. He remained with his regiment until the expiration of its term of service, when he returned home and resumed his studies.

In the spring of 1816, Judge Benjamin Wright was forming a corps for prosecuting the surveys of the Erie Canal. Mr. White solicited a position, and was engaged by Judge Wright as one of his assistants. During this and the succeeding season he was employed in taking the levels westward from Rome. In this duty he acquitted himself so well that he very soon won the esteem of the chief engineer, between whom and himself there ever afterward existed a firm and unbroken friendship. About this time he made the acquaintance of Governor De Witt Clinton, who was highly pleased with his personal qualities and professional abilities. At this early day the knowledge of canal construction among the engineers of the country was very limited, and Mr. White, at the earnest solicitation of Governor Clinton, determined to visit England for the purpose of examining public works and procuring the most improved instruments in use. In the autumn of 1817 he carried out this determination, and made a careful examination of the canals of the United Kingdom, traveling for this purpose more than two thousand miles on foot. He returned the next spring, bringing instruments and accurate drawings of the most important structures on those works, and much valuable information for the benefit of the State in the construction of its canals. About this time there was much discussion on the subject of lock construction, some favoring wood and others stone, or a combination of the two. It was finally decided, however, to build stone locks, using quick-lime mortar for the masonry, and pointing the joints with hydraulic cement, then imported at great cost from England. Mr. White soon discovered a valuable lime rock near the route of the canal in Madison county, which, after repeated experiments, he converted into a cement equal to the imported, and at much less cost to the State. For this discovery he obtained a patent, but permitted its use under the promise of the canal commissioners that a just compensation should be allowed, not only for it, but for his expenses and services while abroad. The commissioners, however, failed to obtain the necessary authority from the Legislature to fulfill their promise, notwithstanding the recommendations of the Governor and other officers of the State. Governor De Witt Clinton, in a letter to a committee of the Legislature in 1824, said "that Mr. White had been of great use in his operations as an engineer, and that his skill, industry, and integrity in that department furnish strong recommendations to the favorable notice of the State." Judge Wright stated before the same committee: "I have no hesitation in saying that the discovery of hydraulic cement by Mr. White has been of incalculable benefit to the State, and that it is a discovery which ought, in justice, to be handsomely remunerated." Mr. Flagg reported from the same committee, "that Mr. White, a principal engineer, had made this discovery after repeated experiments and received a patent in 1820, and that he introduced it at great expense amidst the doubts and fears which operated against its use."

The Canal Commissioners in their report of February, 1820, say: "Between the Seneca and Genesee rivers, Canvass White, engineer, had the charge of a party which has been engaged for several months in leveling over and surveying different routes for the canal line. These labors he performed much to our satisfaction, and having presented a view of them to a meeting of our Board held in October, at Utica, we thereupon decided in favor of the route originally explored between these rivers in the year 1816." The canal through and eight miles east of Utica was completed in the fall of 1820, Canvass White being the resident engineer. In 1820 Messrs. Wright (principal) and White (acting) engineer, explored the country thoroughly from Little Falls to the Hudson, and pronounced impracticable the route from Schenectady connecting with the Hudson at Albany, and located the line *via* Cohoes and Troy. This location was finally fixed upon by Messrs. Wright, Geddes, and White. Early in the spring of 1822, Canvass White was sent to lay out the Glens Falls feeder, and in that year he planned and directed the building of the lock and dam between Troy and Waterford until the 8th of June, when William Jerome took charge. Judge Wright, in a letter to Dr. Hosack in December, 1828, says:

> Here it is proper that I should render a just tribute of merit to a gentleman who now stands high in his profession and whose skill and sound judgment, as a civil engineer, is not surpassed, if equalled, by any in the United States. The gentleman to whom I refer is Canvass White, Esq., who commenced as my pupil in 1816 by carrying the target; he took an active part through that year and through 1817. In the fall of the latter year he made a voyage to England on his own account, and purchased for the State several leveling instruments, of which we stood much in need. He returned in the spring and brought with him much valuable information, which he has usefully developed, greatly to the benefit of the State of New York. To this gentleman I could always apply for counsel and advice in any great or difficult case, and to his sound judgment in locating the line of the canal, in much of the difficult part of the route, the people of this State are under obligations greater than is generally known or accepted.

Simon Guilford, who was Mr. White's assistant civil engineer, related the following incident:

> When that portion of the canal along the Mohawk River between Little Falls and Canajoharie was completed, and the supply of water was turned in, owing to the very porous soil over which a considerable portion of the canal

was made, the supply proved inadequate, which was fully realized as the first boat passed. The question was as to how the difficulty was to be overcome. Mr. White replied, "A feeder must be obtained from the river at this place" (a few miles above Fort Plain), and on being asked how long it would take to build a dam across the river, 900 feet long, so as to raise the water nine feet above the ordinary surface, he replied, "A few weeks." The dam was completed in 60 days, inclusive of a side-cut and bridge connected with it.

Mr. White's professional success, scrupulous integrity, and modest demeanor, in all transactions of life, won for him the enduring esteem of all with whom he was associated. For these admirable qualities of mind and heart he became widely known, and as a consequence frequent and urgent offers were tendered him for engineering services in other States. He continued, however, in the active discharge of his duties as an engineer on the Erie Canal until it was so nearly completed that his place could be supplied from his assistant engineer, when he succeeded Loammi Baldwin as chief engineer on the Union Canal in Pennsylvania. He continued in that position until the latter part of the summer of 1826, when in consequence of a severe illness contracted while conducting the surveys of the canal west of the Susquehanna river, he returned to Philadelphia and resigned his connection with the company. Meanwhile he had been called to New York to examine the sources of supply for pure and wholesome water for the city. He reported that, for the present need of the city, and its probable requirements for twenty years thereafter, a sufficient supply could be obtained from the Rye pond and the Bronx river in Westchester county, "but after the city should extend to one-third the surface of Manhattan Island it would be necessary to add the Croton river to their other sources." The report was accompanied with full details and strongly impressed the city government with the importance and feasibility of the project.

While engaged upon these two enterprises he was solicited to take charge of the works of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, which were then in course of construction. After making a rapid survey of the ground and the plans of the company he suggested alterations and recommended the employment of Captain Beach as their chief. Mr. White continued as consulting engineer until the work was completed, and was at the same time consulting engineer for the Delaware & Chesapeake Canal, Judge Benjamin Wright being the chief engineer. The success and reported profits of the Erie Canal gave an impetus to canal construction in that day that would have resulted in a system of artificial internal navigation as universal as our present railroad system could the capital necessary for the purpose have been obtained. Projects were started in various parts of the Union, and a pressing demand was made upon the time of the few engineers then in the country. The citizens of Hartford conceived the project of improving the navigation of the Connecticut river, and the Windsor locks were built by Mr. White as chief engineer. Careful financial men were led away by the prevailing spirit of the time, and large amounts were expended upon impracticable enterprises. Among these was the Farmington Canal, constructed from New Haven to Farmington and thence up the Farmington river, "as money could be found to prosecute the work." Mr. White was applied to for plans and surveys and for an opinion of the value of it when completed; he furnished the former, and remained consulting engineer during the construction of the work, but frequently expressed an opinion adverse to the success of the canal, which ultimately proved correct. In the spring of 1827 he was appointed chief engineer of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and resumed the construction of a canal along the Delaware river from Easton, Pennsylvania, to navigable waters below. This project had been inaugurated in 1825 for the purpose of increasing the company's facilities for shipping coal from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia, and a canal one mile in length, with five locks and a large basin at Mauch Chunk, had been built. Mr. White prosecuted the work with such diligence that the first boat passed through the canal in

July, 1829. At that time the Lehigh Canal was the most capacious work of the kind yet undertaken in the country, and was considered a bold project. In the summer of 1825, Mr. White was appointed chief engineer of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. He organized a party for preliminary surveys and placed it under the immediate charge of John Hopkins, one of the most trusted assistants. This work was discontinued in the fall after the location of about twelve miles, and was not resumed again until the spring of 1831. The construction of the canal from the Delaware to the Raritan rivers was attended by many difficulties and met many obstructions, all of which were successfully overcome. In the prosecution of this important work, Mr. White always acknowledged with becoming gratitude the generous and wise course of Commodore Robert F. Stockton, who took an active interest in the success of the enterprise. In the autumn of 1834, when this work was nearly completed, Mr. White's health was so much impaired that his physician advised him to seek a more genial climate. He sailed soon after for St. Augustine, Florida, where he died within a month after his arrival. His remains were returned to New Jersey and lie buried in the church yard at Princeton, where his family resided at the time of his death.

Mr. White was personally popular with all who were favored with his acquaintance. General Bernard, a French engineer in the service of the United States, remarked of him, that "as a civil engineer he had no superior; his genius and ingenuity were of surprising magnitude; his mild and gentle ways, his sweet and amiable temper, his modest and retiring manners," won universal respect and confidence. When the project of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was first set on foot and an engineer was wanted for its construction, Henry Clay said: "Get Canvass White; no man is more competent; no man more capable; and while your faith in his ability and fidelity increases, your friendship will grow into affection." Mr. White, in his day, stood at the head of American canal engineers, and his strength lay in his cool, practical judgment. The comprehensive nature of his mind, through which, at a glance, he grasped the salient points of a subject, and his systematic habit of arranging details, enabled him to accomplish an extraordinary amount of professional work. In stature he was five feet nine and one-half inches, and weighed from 145 to 160 pounds. The most prominent and striking feature in the general contour of his person was an unmistakable impress of genius, modesty and amiability.

Another grandson of Hugh White, the pioneer, was Philo White, who was the son of Philo White, son of the pioneer. He was born in Whitestown, June 23, 1796, and after attaining his early education at Whitestown Seminary and having spent some years in a printing office in Utica, he removed to North Carolina in 1820, where he located at Salisbury, Rowan county, and became the editor of the "Western Carolinian," which he conducted until 1830, when he was appointed United States Navy Agent for the Pacific Station. Returning home in 1834, he established the "North Carolina Standard" at Raleigh, and was elected State printer.

Philo White removed to Wisconsin at at early period of its territorial existence, and fixed his residence at Racine. He was the editor of several newspapers at different periods. In 1847 he was chosen one of the Council of the Territorial Legislature, and in the following year was elected to the Senate of the State Legislature. As chairman of the committee of education he shared largely in devising the present system of public instruction in that State. At a later period he acted in the founding of Racine College, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal church of that diocese. In 1852 he was chosen one of the presidential electors of Wisconsin. In 1849 Mr. White was appointed United

States Consul to the Hanseatic republic of Hamburg, and resided there for one or two years. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce, United States minister to Ecuador in South America, and in the autumn of that year went with his family to Quito, the scene of his diplomatic duties—receiving from the President the highest office in his gift, which is literally true, as the geographical location of Quito in the Andes is ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, and there is no other city of national government that is conducted at such a high altitude.

Mr. White was of medium height, five feet seven inches, and slight build; remarkably active in his habits; his conversation was somewhat rapid, but gracefully intoned, and full of pleasant recollections and acute observations.

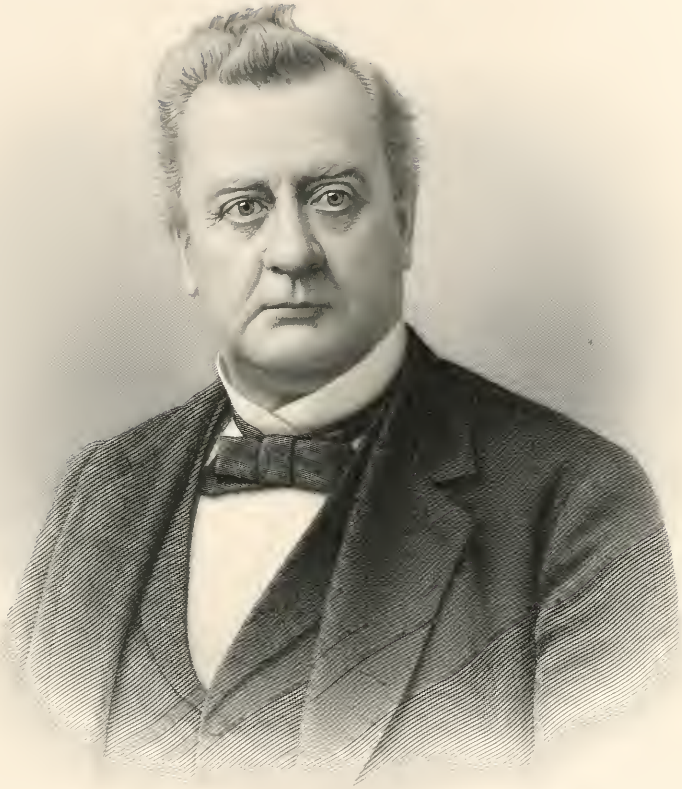
Mr. White returned to Whitestown in 1858, and in 1860 donated to the town the original plot of ground which was donated by his grandfather, Hugh White, as a site for a court house and public green, which through some technicality of the original deed had reverted to the heirs; and the citizens, in addition to accepting the gift, placed in the hall an oil portrait of Philo White. He died in Whitestown, February 15, 1883, at the age of eighty-six years.

Another grandson of Hugh White, the pioneer, was Hon. Fortune Clark White, son of Daniel Clark White. He was born in Whitestown, New York, July 10, 1787. He was a prominent lawyer in the county of Oneida, having studied law in the office of Judge Jonas Platt, and for nearly a half a century maintained a prominent position in the most brilliant bar west of Albany at that day. He was elected the first chief judge of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Oneida county from 1837 to 1843, and attained a high reputation as a jurist and an able expounder of the law.

Endowed with a commanding presence and a proclivity for martial display, he was a member of the New York State militia, serving in two campaigns in the war with Great Britain in 1812, being in command of a company at Sackett's Harbor in 1813, and aide-de-camp to General Collins in 1814. He was twice a member of the Legislature. He died at Whitestown, August 27, 1866, leaving four sons and one daughter.

William Mansfield White, son of Honorable Hugh (3) and Maria Mills (Mansfield) White, grandson of Hugh (2) White, and great-grandson of Judge Hugh White, the pioneer, was born in Waterford, Saratoga county, New York, July 8, 1833, and died in Utica, January 2, 1896. He was educated in public schools, Galway Academy, Professor Kingsley's Military School at West Point, and at Hamilton College, whence he was graduated, class of 1854. His vacations during his school years and early married life were spent at "Sweet Briar Farm," in the town of Ossian, Livingston county, New York, owned by his father. As his family increased, he moved to Utica to give them the benefit of better educational advantages. His location in Utica was in September, 1882, just ninety-eight years after the settlement of Hugh White at Whitestown in 1784.

After locating in Utica, Mr. White became quickly interested in business and became identified with manufacturing, railroad and financial interests, becoming a leading spirit in all. At the time of his death he was president of the Second National Bank; vice-president of the Utica Pipe Foundry; director of the Utica & Mohawk Street Railroad Company; director of the Jefferson County National Bank of Watertown; director of the Rome, Ogdensburg & Watertown Railroad Company, elected in 1871; and from the time of the death of his father-in-law,



Wm. M. White

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William C. Pierrepont, an executor of the large estate he left, and manager of the large landed property in Northern New York, a part of the H. B. Pierrepont estate.

But his prominence in the business world was not greater than in church, education and philanthropy. He was a leading layman of the Protestant Episcopal church, and for twenty years was a delegate to diocesan conventions of Central and Western New York, and for fifteen years represented his diocese in general conventions of the church. Before coming to Utica he was warden of Trinity Church, at Canaseraga, and of Zion Church at Pierrepont Manor. At Utica he was first vestryman, then warden of Grace Church, lay reader appointed by Bishop Huntington, and member of the standing committee of Central New York Diocese. At one time he was a trustee of Hobart College; president of the New York State Agricultural Society; *ex-officio* trustee of Cornell University; director of Utica Female Seminary; president of St. Luke's Home and Hospital. He cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, the first presidential candidate of the Republican party, and during his residence at Sweet Briar Farm was one of the prominent leaders of the party in that section. He never sought nor accepted public office, but was often a delegate to district and State conventions. Mr. White was the soul of honor—generous, kind, courteous and hospitable. While not in the usual sense a clubman, he delighted in the social side of life and in the society of his fellowmen. He served the Utica Country Club as president, and the Fort Schuyler Club as a member of the board of managers, and was very popular in both. His benevolences extended to all worthy objects—hospitals, educational institutions, and individuals all profiting through his open handed generosity. A public-spirited citizen as well as an able business man, his acquaintance was naturally very large and his friends legion. He met to the full every demand made upon him, and left to posterity an unsullied name. Of commanding presence, fully six feet in height, weighing two hundred and fifty pounds, his nature was in proportion, and harbored nothing small or belittling. Men knew him as one to be implicitly trusted in all things. Had he a trait more noble than another, it was his devotion to his home and family. His interest in the welfare of his children extended far beyond their material prosperity, and with precept and by example he sought to imbue them with his own high ideals and broad outlook on life. Although his smoothly shaven face was perhaps austere in its expression, it was not a true index, for his nature was cheerful and optimistic.

Mr. White married, January 22, 1863, Anna Maria Pierrepont, who died in Utica, September 22, 1884, daughter of William Constable Pierrepont, of Pierrepont Manor, New York. Mr. and Mrs. White were the parents of six sons and five daughters: Hugh, William Pierrepont, Anna Maria, H. Lawrence, Florilla Mansfield, Mary Pierrepont, Cornelia Butler, Isabel, DeLancey Pierrepont, Charles Carroll, and John Dolbeare.

The following sketch comprises a record of some of the transportation work in New York State achieved by the descendants of John White, one of the first settlers of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1636:

> It is always of interest to see in print an article on James G. Hill or H. H. Harriman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, or any other of the men well known at the present time for their accumulated wealth—accumulated by reason of their knowledge of transportation, and its effect in develop-

ing along the lines of their ever progressing steel rails, new fortunes made in city sites, and from undeveloped mineral resources, as well as by reason of new values added to the billions of acres of agricultural lands belonging to others through which the railroads of this country have been built.

It is our purpose now to reveal, in consecutive order, some of the history of a family by the name of White that has had more to do with the vast wealth created by water, steam, and highway transportation in this nation than perhaps any other family—a wealth created for others; a wealth but little redounding to themselves; a willing work, going, in time, over a hundred years, freely and unbegrudgingly given to their State and the Nation, and given with a full knowledge prior to the doing of the work of its real value and its wealth begetting power.

Such in fact is the record made by a New England family whose first representative in America was John White, born at Chelmsford, England, about 1595, and who with his wife Mary sailed on the ship "Lyon," Captain Pierce commanding, who arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, September 16, 1632, to become one of the first settlers of Cambridge in Massachusetts, of Hartford in Connecticut, and of Hadley in Massachusetts. Hadley, settled in 1659, was the frontier settlement of that day, looking out toward the north, west, and east on the boundless forest and its savage Indian occupants. John White was one of the main body of settlers who followed Rev. Thomas Hooker a "hundred miles through a hideous and trackless wilderness to Hartford in 1636." They had no guide but their compass; made their way over mountains, through swamps, thickets, and rivers which were only passable with exceeding great difficulty. They drove with them a hundred and sixty head of cattle, and by the way subsisted on the milk of the cows. They were nearly a fortnight on this journey. John White held high and important offices as selectman of Cambridge, also of Hartford and Hadley. In 1664 and 1669 he was deputy to the General Court or Legislature in Massachusetts, sitting in Boston. During the last ten or twelve years of his life he was the ruling elder in the South Church, and an able successor to Hooker. He died in 1683, having lived to a good old age.

Harvard College was founded in 1636; William and Mary's College was founded at Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1693; Yale College was founded in 1701. These three seats of learning were founded to the glory of God and the perpetuation of the names of their founders. Not so was the foundation made for the public schools by Nathaniel White, son of John White above, when he died in 1711. He was born about 1629, and in his will dated August 16, 1711, gave one-fourth of his share in the common and undivided lands "to remain for the use of the Public Schools, already agreed upon, in the Town of Middletown forever." This gift to the publick school marks one of the distinguishing features of this family from all others. When they give of their property, or their ability, it is not to perpetuate their name in connection with some object which their wealth maintains as a benefaction to the community; but they give to the "Publick," and attach no strings. The gift of 1711 still exists, and is to-day providing schooling in the "Publick Schools in Middletown," now called Cromwell, Connecticut.

The Connecticut river still flows past the site of the old homestead of Nathaniel White, and in 1902 C. Collard Adams, on the building of the present well equipped brick school building, asked that it be called "The Nathaniel White Public School" out of recognition of the simple straightforward gift made one hundred and seventy-five years before to the "Publick Schools forever," by a man who did not seek as did Elihu Yale and John Harvard to couple their names with education and posterity on certain lines of thought which they and their patrons desired to stamp upon the "Publick," but who did seek to give to the "Publick Schools forever" a foundation fund that the "Publick" might use for the benefit of the "Publick" as the "Publick" might determine from time to time was for the best development of the "Publick." This thoughtfulness for the public is, as we have said, a distinguishing mark of this family of New England Whites.

We must hasten now past nearly a

hundred years of virile manhood and staunch integrity to one, Hugh White, born January 25, 1733, in Upper Middletown, Connecticut. He was a selectman there, 1779 to 1783. He served in the French and Indian War, and was a captain in the army of the Revolution. In charge of the commissary department he used his entire fortune to secure credit to buy food for the soldiers, accepted his pay in depreciated Continental currency, and found himself, his five daughters, five sons, and his sons-in-law, at the close of the war, worth but little more than their health.

Having marched to the relief of Fort Stanwix (now Rome, New York), he had a knowledge of the Mohawk Valley, and joined with William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and four others, in the purchase of the Hugh Wallace patent of some six thousand acres of land lying at the mouth of the Saquoit Creek, and just east of the battlefield of Oriskany. This purchase he surveyed with the aid of his five sons in the summer of 1784, and the following year they brought their wives and families from Middletown, Connecticut, and made the first permanent settlement west of German Flats.

Hugh White in 1784, being fifty-one years of age and the hero of two wars, led the migration of the New Englanders through the Mohawk Valley and started the great migration of Revolutionary families through the forests to settle the new and cheaper lands which were paid for by Continental scrip. Louisville, Kentucky, was settled in 1779 by a migration of soldiers passing over the Cumberland road and following the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. Cleveland, Ohio, was settled in 1796. These two migrations, after reaching Fort Duquesne, went down with the river's current; Hugh White's migration went up the river's current, poled in flat-bottomed bateaux on the Mohawk.

In 1825, twelve years after Hugh White's (the pioneer) death, the Erie Canal was opened from Buffalo to Albany, and with the Hudson river made the navigable water connection from the Great Lakes. This water development of transportation raised the population of New York City from 30,000 people to its present 4,000,000 of souls.

The building of this canal wrested from New London, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Yorktown, and every port on the Atlantic ocean from Bangor to New Orleans, its former prestige in commerce. The tonnage from the city of New York grew by leaps and bounds; its wealth and importance increased until it has become not only the chief city of the nation, but the money center of the world. The accomplishing of this tremendous growth in a century and a quarter is politically and historically attributed to Governor DeWitt Clinton, who was the canal's most influential patron. Its engineering success is historically and officially ascribed to its chief engineer, Benjamin Wright, of Rome, New York, but the actual, practical, level-headed work, and the efficient work in the survey of much of the canal, together with its practical working; the efficiency of its locks, the selection of the type of its boats, and the conservation of the water in its feeders, together with the development of the strength of its embankments, were largely entrusted by both DeWitt Clinton and Benjamin Wright to Canvass White, a grandson of Hugh White, the pioneer settler of Whitestown.

When but twenty-six years of age Canvass White started in on the survey between Rome and Utica. In 1816-17, at the request of Governor Clinton and Benjamin Wright, but at his own expense, Canvass White went to England, Holland and Germany, making an inspection of the canals. He tramped two thousand miles on foot in this examination, and brought back the model for the canal boats. He approved of long narrow boats and locks; this for the purpose of conserving the cost of the work, the quantity of water to be used in the locks, and the lessening of the strain against the embankments by reason of limiting the width of the waterway. All should remember that the first canal was developed by building it along the side of a hill, using the hillside for one side of the canal and the dirt as excavated for the other side. Of course, the hillside of the canal could not leak or be thrown over by the pressure of the water caused by the rapid movement of the boats through the water. The embankment side was, of course, subject to all these troubles, and had to be continually guarded to keep the water from breaking through and stopping transportation. The tributes paid to Canvass White's modesty, ability, and even his genius, bear the indisputable evidence that Governor DeWitt Clinton and Benjamin Wright were both largely credited with the results of Canvass White's keen and mature knowledge of transportation and its far reaching effects on the wealth and population of the country.

While Canvass White was working on the State canals with a rare vision of the future growth of this the then only known means of transportation over the earth's surface, other than the ox or horse drawn vehicles, his cousin, William C. Young, also a grandson of Hugh White, the pioneer settler of Whitestown, was taking his course at West Point and becoming a most efficient civil engineer. Where it came to Canvass White to be the first to produce the model of the canal boat and canal locks, it came to William C. Young to be the first to make transportation by steam engine on railroads economically practical.

Watts invented the steam engine in 1763 or 1764. The first steam railroad in America was the Baltimore & Ohio, commenced in 1828. It is true that a step had been made when a steam engine was invented and that another great step was taken when the steam engine was placed upon the railroad, but the railroad as built was not practical, and was too expensive in its cost per mile to become more than a plaything in exploiting a scientific possibility. The solution of the problem came from William C. Young, who had inbred in him from the White family of Whitestown, the intuitive understanding of transportation questions and their solution.

In the spring of 1831 the Saratoga & Schenectady Railroad Company was organized with J. B. Jervis as chief engineer. Mr. Jervis was at the same time engineer of the Mohawk and Hudson River railroad, also of the Delaware & Hudson Canal; so he could give but little of his time to the road projected between Saratoga and Schenectady. As his resident engineer he selected William C. Young, to whom fell not only the locating but the construction of the road.

Here it was that Mr. Young proposed and practically introduced the present system of supporting car rails on the road-bed— that is, the use of cross ties in lieu of the stone blocks and foundations, which formerly sustained the sleeper, to which the strap rail was spiked. The advantage gained by this method in expediting the work, lessening the cost of construction and maintaining and diminishing the chances of change in gauge, were so obvious that, though the idea was entitled to a basic patent, its general adoption was immediate, and constituted such a marked advance in railroad construction that while since 1832 it has been improved on, the fundamental idea has never been changed.

This road was completed in 1832, and so pronounced was its success that Mr. Young's ability was again immediately called to use as chief engineer of construction and superintendent of operations of the Utica & Schenectady road, which was organized in 1833. What at the present day would be comparatively simple, with each department specialized and conducted by trained men, was at that time a work only to be undertaken by men far in advance of the then existing simple methods of work, involving calculations which the pioneers of railroad building had to work out for themselves. After sixteen years of unremitting toil, he had the satisfaction of seeing his road not alone a source of pride and convenience to the State, but of profit to the investors.

In 1849 he became chief engineer of the Hudson River railroad, then completed only from New York to as far as Peekskill (forty miles) and in 1850 extended to Poughkeepsie. Mr. Jervis, the chief engineer preceding Mr. Young, had, upon the selection of Mr. Young as his successor, enjoined upon the management that they should under no circumstances alter the line of the road as located by him from Poughkeepsie to Albany, a distance of some seventy-five miles, running along

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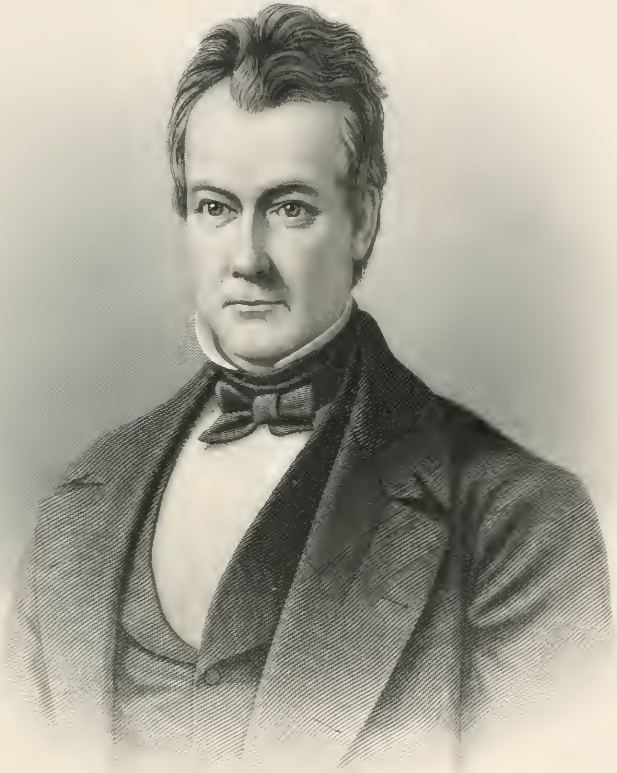

Hugh White

the hills back from the water level. In 1850 Mr. Young resurveyed the line and insisted on its being built just above the high water level, and explained to his directors that their steam road was in competition with water transportation, being paralleled by the Hudson river, and that it must be built at the grade of the river just above high water mark, that not a pound of steam might be used to climb a grade if it was to be used only to come down again to the same grade at the Albany end of the line. The directors without hesitation adopted the change in the route, and to this day the railroad's advertisements carry the statement as one of the chief advantages over all other routes across the continent, in that it is the only "water level route," and therefore can carry freight and passengers with greater comfort and at a less cost per mile than any other railroad.

In 1851 Mr. Young became president of the road. In 1852 he went to Panama at the request of the president of the Panama railroad, and rode across the Isthmus upon a mule on a tour of reconnaissance to prepare for operations. He was attacked by fever, and returned after a short absence, which nearly cost him his life, and for many years he was not free from the painful reminders of his trip. In 1853 he was elected president of the Panama railroad, but withdrew later in the same year.

In 1855 and for two succeeding years, Mr. Young became superintendent of the Western Division of the New York Central railroad, from Rochester to Buffalo, which included all of the lines of this road west of Rochester. At the end of these two years he withdrew from all connection with public enterprises. He was born in Whitestown in 1799, and died in New York City in 1894, aged ninety-five years.

This country has had no interests more important than her railroads. The fortunes of the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Hills, the Harrimans, and many others, have been made from railroad enterprises, and no single man has done more to advance them by reason of his basic idea of how to use cross ties, than Mr. Young. His command of the resources of his profession, his tremendous energy and industry, were supplemented by an enlarged comprehension of the adaptation of the system to the growing needs of the public. One of its pioneers in its infancy, he became recognized as its highest authority in its maturity.

To follow closely the development of New York State's systems of transportation by water, by steam road, and by highways, we must pass for a moment the interesting sketches of the public works of Hugh White of Saratoga county, congressman from his district, 1845-51, who was a brother of Canvass White. Also of Fortune C. White, their first cousin, who was first county judge of Oneida county in 1837-43; and of Philo White, who was United States minister to Ecuador in 1853. Also of William Mansfield White, son of Hugh White, of Saratoga county, and take up the highway work as developed by William Pierrepont White, who now resides at Utica, and was born April 8, 1867, at Sweet Briar Farm, in Livingston county, New York State, where his father then lived. Again we find this family in this generation on the confines of civilization, with the settlers of that locality overcoming what was to them the void vastness of the forests by the use of their axes. Bears were in the forest; deer walked in the highway ahead of his father's team; rattlesnakes basked in the blackberry patches in the clearing; fox, coon, mink, wild cat, and other furbearing animals, were still being trapped.

The men who have been used in building the Genesee Valley Canal settled their families on the completion of their employment to cut in the winter, no one knows whose, timber, the proceeds of which timber cutting, together with the growth of corn and potatoes from a garden patch near the log houses, supported a team of horses, some pigs and a cow, and their ever numerous and sturdy families.

This part of the State in 1867 still had families making and using tallow dips, using and making soft soap and hard soap from ash lye, using flails to thresh the grain, and handlooms to weave rag carpets. Spinning wheels, carding tools, and homespun clothing dyed with butternut juice, were still known. Ox carts with creaking wheels were also highly esteemed, and fall and spring the air was darkened with the flights of the now extinct pigeon. His father's farm, some fifteen hundred acres, with ample barns and a homestead, built under the direction of Hugh White, of Saratoga, who after stamping his heel in the soft dirt under the forest trees, paced twelve paces, stamped his heel again, then turned at right angles, paced twenty-seven paces, again stamped his heel and told his carpenters to square it up, dig a cellar, build it two and a half stories high, with a gable roof, divide the length of the interior into three equal areas, and when that was finished he would lay out the rooms. This was done, and after adding a lean-too for the kitchen, and for his son's office, it became the homestead, and the birthplace of the subject of our sketch.

William C. Young, after retiring from public life, made his home on this farm for over a third of a century. Hugh White, of Saratoga county, was frequently there.

As a boy, W. Pierrepont White heard these men and his father tell of the building of the canal and the railroads, and was grounded in the basic truth of transportation—that the least cost in transportation is only to be obtained by following the water levels. These men were still talking of the isolation of the back country in spite of the vast development of wealth and population already accomplished by water and rail transportation, which still left the optimistic but unfortunate persons who were a few miles away from the canal or railroad station, forever doomed to poverty, because the cost of getting that ten miles with an ox cart compelled the producing on his lands of a crop which by its conversion would be light in pounds and high in value. That is, a ton of hay going ten miles would take all day to cover the delivery and sell for seven dollars; while a ton of wheat at one dollar per bushel would sell for thirty-three dollars, and a ton of cheese at ten cents a pound would sell for two hundred dollars. Comprehending the answer to these problems, and familiar from childhood with the poverty forced upon the deserving manhood of the rural communities of the State, because the State of New York, with its lavish wealth, was being unintentionally exploited by its politicians, without any attempt on their parts to economically bring the food from the farms to the ever increasing centers of population, so as to provide cheap food for their own people and profitable occupation for the farmers.

Mr. White, after a trip to England in 1890, where he saw the English system of roads, determined to bring about a change in the highway laws that would influence all subsequent generations, and bring untold millions to the values of New York State's farm lands by bringing to the farmers of the State a market for their produce, and restore manhood and womanhood to the poverty ground families of the landowners.

So prodigious a piece of work was smiled upon by Mr. White's friends and acquaintances; no newspapers would publish his articles advocating the subject except they bore his signature, that their readers might know that he alone, and not the paper, was responsible for such astounding announcements of what would follow, if only the roads were improved.

In his own county, Oneida, a committee of supervisors who were appointed at Mr. White's request to investigate the question in each township, were notified that if they did not stop their work, that their meetings would be broken up and the members of the committee would be "rotten egged."

Mr. White persisted, and in persisting used all of the determination of every deceased member of his family since Elder John White when he came to Cambridge in 1634 and faced with Elder Hooker the "hideous trackless wilderness." His own father told him that the work of road improvement could not be successfully accomplished, and that his ideas were too vague. He continued to persist, and his brothers and sisters, after the death of their father, intimated in no friendly language that it would be better for their and his financial interests if he would mind the interests of his father's estate, and not go gadding about the State holding "Good Roads Meetings," and paying his own expenses.

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the pioneer railroad construction. No member of the Vanderbilt family ever turned to acknowledge to Mr. Young that he ever played any part in the creation of their family fortune. Mr. Young died aged ninety-four years, with property of very modest proportions compared to the railroad fortunes he had helped to build.

With full knowledge that any service *pro bono publico* must bring no worldly reward in accumulated wealth, and fully aware of the personal sacrifice involved in so doing, and fully aware of the results reached by Canvass White in developing the State's waterways, and of the results reached by William C. Young in developing the State's steam roads, W. Pierrepont White found himself so imbued with what was to him the easy solving of the highway question, that he gave unsparingly of his time and his knowledge to bring to the State at large a highway system that has already created millions of new wealth, and promises so much more, that even to Mr. White the results may be beyond his most far visioned sight.

We are right in recording for all time what these three men—all of the New England family of John White—have done for the State and the Nation by their work on water, steam and highway transportation. That has been largely most generously and unselfishly volunteered, and accomplished for the benefit of mankind in general, and without putting their and their family's interest as of first importance. These services are entitled to be duly recorded and placed foremost for the gratitude due from the public.

VAN HOLLAND, Dudley,

Representative Citizen.

Notwithstanding the fact that when a man passes away, able and great though he may be—holding a responsible position in commercial or public life—another steps forward to take his place, and the procession of human affairs moves on, forever unbroken, yet the influence of the efficient and good who pass away does not die; it still remains and is beneficial, often for many years to come. "Although the captain's sun is set, its light still lingers round us yet," sang the ancient bard. There are two things in general about the late Dudley Van Holland, one of the enterprising men of New York City and a scion of a sterling old family of Manhattan, that we should recall the conspicuous events of his life, and the commanding excellence of his work and character. Among his leading qualities was faithfulness; he was faithful in every relation of life—faithful in the home, business circles and society, and always a good citizen.

Mr. Van Holland was born in New York City, September 14, 1863, in the same house in which his mother was born in the district known as "old New York." His father, Charles Van Holland, was born across East river in Brooklyn, May 8, 1827. His ancestors came from Holland, locating on Long Island. The father was a bookbinder, who retired from active life when about sixty-seven years of age. He was one of the famous band of "forty-niners," going to California when gold was first discovered in that State. Ann (Cushing) Van Holland, mother of Dudley Van Holland, was also a representative of an old family; she was born in New York City, September 19, 1834, of English ancestry, members of the family coming to America in the old Colonial days, and some of them fought in the Revolutionary War.

Dudley Van Holland received his early education in the public schools of New York City. When but a boy he gave every evidence of natural business ability, and entered upon his career in the industrial world when only fourteen years old, taking a position as assistant at the Fiske Company, where he remained several

Dudley Van Holland

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years. Later he was associated with a large concern dealing in laces, then became a salesman for the Remington Typewriter Company in the city of New York. The firm offered him the management of its business in different States, but he preferred to remain in his home city, and he made a pronounced success as city salesman for this great company, the managers reposing implicit trust and confidence in his ability, honesty and fidelity. In fact, he possessed all the qualifications for a successful salesman. Coupled with his natural ability and high sense of honor were other winning traits such as tact, geniality, brotherly love, companionship and the dignity of a true gentleman. He was witty and a good entertainer, was widely known in his native city, and all who knew him were glad to include him on their list of friends. He was charitably inclined—always doing somebody a favor—never neglecting a chance to do good. His popularity was therefore well deserved. He was a man of ambition, of nervous energy, a tireless worker, and was a keen judge of human nature. His personal habits were ever above idle cavil. He was a great reader of history, ancient and modern.

Mr. Van Holland was deeply interested in athletics and wholesome outdoor sports. He was a man of splendid physical development. He believed with the ancient Latins that the body should be developed along with the mind and the soul, and he did much to encourage clean living and clean sports among young men. He was a great runner, oarsman and swimmer. He was commodore of the Harlem Yacht Club, and was very fond of motor boating; he owned a motor cruiser, which Mrs. Van Holland still retains, on which he frequently spent the summer months with his wife, who always enjoyed outdoor life with him, in fact, they were ever inseparable and mutually helpful and happy.

Mr. Van Holland was married in March, 1894, in Newark, New Jersey, to Minnie Vosburgh, a daughter of William Gilbert Vosburgh, who was born in Verbank, New York, January 10, 1837, and is now living in Newark, New Jersey, where he located in the year 1858, and during his residence there of sixty-seven years he has become well and favorably known, and has lived to see wonderful changes in his locality. He is of Hollandish descent. His wife, who was known in her maidenhood as Priscilla Jane Morgan, is of English descent, and was the first child born in her family in the United States; her birth occurred in Newark, New Jersey, November 30, 1846. Mrs. Van Holland grew to womanhood in Newark, and she had the advantages of a liberal education, being trained for a school teacher. She was graduated from the Newark Normal School, later taking a post-graduate course in the Trenton Normal School, after which she taught seven years most successfully in the primary schools, holding the position of vice-principal in the Newark schools. She is familiar with the world's best literature and is a lady of culture. She belongs to the Rubenstein Musical Club, the Beethoven Musical Society, the National Opera Club of America, the New York Theatre Club, and the Drama League. She is a complimentary member of the Harlem Yacht Club. Her mother's uncle, Colonel Youth, was a celebrated English army officer.

Mr. Van Holland was summoned to his eternal rest, January 29, 1916, from the family residence in New York City where he had spent his life. He was still in his prime, in the zenith of his physical and mental powers, and his untimely death caused widespread sorrow among his hosts of friends throughout the city.

MARBLE, Manton,

Veteran Journalist.

Manton Marble, a veteran journalist, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, November 16, 1834. His early education was supervised by his father, Joel Marble, and he entered the Albany Academy, graduating in 1853. Two years later he completed his education at the University of Rochester. He was assistant editor of the "Boston Journal" for a year, beginning in 1855. He then went to the "Boston Traveler" and remained there a year as editor. He joined the staff of the New York "Evening Post" in 1858 and continued in its service until 1860.

Mr. Marble joined "The World" in 1860, and two years later became owner and editor, and continued as such through the period of the Civil War and the period of reconstruction. His connection with the paper ended in 1876. He was one of the last prominent survivors of the journalistic era of the Civil War, and his writings obtained the attention of the country. While he held that no course but war was open after the firing on Fort Sumter, he opposed executive power being carried beyond proper or unusual limits. He opposed also custom house taxation, greenbacks, negro suffrage, federal income tax, and the impeachment of President Johnson. He supported the Geneva arbitration treaty and the Washington treaty and the Alabama awards.

"A Letter to Abraham Lincoln" was written in 1864, and the incident that drew this famous document was the ordered arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Marble by the President, the occupation of the office of "The World" by a military guard, and the suspension of the publication for two days, May 20 and 21, 1864. "The World" and the "Journal of Commerce" were made the victims of a fraud in the publication of a forged call from President Lincoln for 400,000 men by draft or enlistment in the Union army. Although Mr. Marble did everything in his power to rectify the mistake as soon as it was discovered, the President issued the order for his arrest, and the Secretary of War sent a military guard to occupy "The World" offices.

In his letter to the President Mr. Marble said that the forgery was written by a person who "ever since your departure from Springfield for Washington in 1861 has enjoyed private as well as public opportunities for learning to counterfeit the peculiarities of your speech and style, and enabled him to insert his clever forgery into the regular channels by which we receive news at a time when competent inspection of its genuineness was impossible and suspicion of its authenticity was improbable."

He always took a keen interest in politics and was consulted by the leading politicians of his day. His views were embodied in many State and national platforms of the Democratic party and he wrote the Democratic State platform of 1874. Two years later he wrote the national platform of his party and he was largely responsible for the platform of 1884.

Because of his learning and his loyalty to the Democratic party Mr. Marble was sent abroad by President Cleveland in 1885 on a confidential mission to obtain from European governments opinions on bimetallism. It was not until after he returned in November of that year that the purpose of his mission was made public. He was instructed to ascertain the opinions and purposes of the European governments in respect to the establishment internationally of a fixed relative value between the two metals, one ratio of weight between gold and silver coins, the free coinage of both metals, and the international use of both as money of an unlimited legal tender.

Mr. Marble, on his return reported personally to Secretary of State Bayard. While abroad every facility was afforded him by the governments of Great Britain, France, and Germany. He conferred with Prince Bismarck, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Iddesleigh, and Mr. Goschen, and Messrs. Freycinet and Carnot. He also had a conference with Cernuschi, an authority upon international bimetallism. He advised President Cleveland that the coöperation of the United Kingdom, for which either Tory or Liberal leaders were prepared, was the condition precedent of German or French resumption of free bimetallic coinage. He told President Cleveland that, in his opinion, the purchases of silver by the United States Treasury should cease.

As a writer on political subjects Mr. Marble held high rank. He was the author of "The Presidential Counts" and "A Secret Chapter of Political History," published in 1878. He also wrote the memoir of Dr. Alexander G. Mercer, prefacing his "Notes of An Outlook on Life," in 1899.

Mr. Marble was one of the founders of the Manhattan Club in 1865, and he was president of the club for the five years beginning in 1884. He was a member of the Century Association, the Round Table, the Metropolitan Club, and an honorary member of the Cobden Club.

He died July 24, 1917, in his eighty-third year, at the home of his son-in-law, Sir Martin Conway, Allington Castle, near Maidstone, England, where he had passed the last twenty years of his life.

TOOKER, William Wallace,

Antiquarian.

William Wallace Tooker, known the land throughout as a first authority on Indian history, was born at Sag Harbor, Long Island, New York, January 14, 1848, and died there, August 2, 1917. His death terminated an almost lifelong disability. While a young man, he fell from the loft of his father's barn, and received injuries of the head and spine, that caused a partial paralysis of his limbs. He was the eldest child of William H. and Virginia V. (Fordham) Tooker, the father a native of Connecticut, and the mother of Long Island. On both parental lines he came from a long line of English stock, and on his mother's side was descended from Rev. Robert Fordham, the pioneer minister at Hempstead, Long Island, and the second minister at Southampton. Hannah Frothingham, his maternal grandmother, was the daughter of David Frothingham, the first newspaper editor and publisher on Long Island.

William Wallace Tooker was educated in a private school preparing for Yale University. As a young man he clerked in a drug store at Sag Harbor for the late William Buck. When Mr. Buck went into the banking business, young Tooker was taken into partnership in the drug store. Later he became sole owner of the pharmacy, and for years conducted it.

As an avocation Mr. Tooker made extensive studies of the customs and languages of the Long Island tribes of Indians, and in this field did valuable research work. He spent much of his time studying the languages of the Long Island aborigines, and was perhaps the leading authority on the Island Indians. The mounds and shell-heaps at Montauk, Shinnecock and other places where Indian villages once existed were as open books to him. He read from them many pages which he wrote into his book, "Indian Place Names on Long Island," in the introduction to which he said:

> I have devoted considerable study to the subject of Indian names, and Trumbull's work was familiar to me prior to 1887, in which year I was

> invited by H. F. Gunnison, then editor of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac, to prepare a list of the "Indian geographical names of Long Island, with their signification," for that annual for the coming year, 1888. The list was revised and corrected, with additions, in the Almanacs for 1889 and 1890. This was followed in 1893 by an essay on "The Indian Names and Places in Brooklyn." In 1894 "The Aboriginal Terms for Long Island" appeared. In 1895 was published an essay on "Some Indian Fishing Stations on Long Island." My theme for 1896 was "The Significance of the Name Montauk." In 1897 my contribution was "The Derivation of the Name Manhattan." After the lapse of some years this was followed in the Almanac of 1904 by a continuation, with additions and revisions of "The Indian Names and Places" from the Almanac of 1890, which completed my contributions to the Brooklyn Eagle Almanac, all of which were drawn from the present work while it was still in the manuscript.

His collection of more than 15,000 Indian relics was without question the finest in this locality, and now occupies a conspicuous place in the Brooklyn Institute.

Mr. Tooker was an indefatigable worker in the preparation of these studies, often driving himself to the point of exhaustion. The attention of Mrs. Russell Sage was attracted to his work, and after he became partially unable to carry it out unaided because of the nervous affliction resulting from the blow on his head years ago, she arranged to have an amanuensis make daily visits to his home to help him make his scattered and uncompleted notes into marketable manuscript. The work was stretched over four years, and when published was dedicated to "Margaret Olivia Sage." In all he published forty-three articles on Indian nomenclature, and gained the reputation of being the most indefatigable and successful antiquarian on Long Island.

A paper on "The Sag Harbor Refugees of the Revolution" illustrates exactly the kind of research work that he loved to do. Many unpublished papers of this character were left at his death, and will be a veritable mine for researchers probably for years to come.

He lectured before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Rhode Island Historical Society and the Suffolk County Historical Society. He was a member of many scientific and historical societies. Besides being vice-president of the Sag Harbor Historical Society, he was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Anthropologic Society of Washington, D. C. He was one of the founders of the American Anthropological Association, a corresponding member of the Brooklyn Institute and of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.

Mr. Tooker was prominent in village affairs. Until failing health compelled his resignation, he was for a number of years police justice. He was for ten years secretary of Wamponamon Lodge, No. 437, Free and Accepted Masons, and also its treasurer for a time. He was a member of Christ Church, and had served as a vestryman for several terms. He is survived by a brother, Seymour, of Attleboro, Massachusetts, and sister, Mrs. William Metchler, of Meriden, Connecticut. His wife, who was a daughter of Captain Thomas Cartwright, of Shelter Island, died in 1909.

SHEARMAN, Thomas G.,

Lawyer, Author.

The city of Brooklyn is known throughout the world as the "City of Churches," not so much because of its religious institutions as because of their influence on the community. That Plymouth Church has been the most potent factor in the accomplishment of these wonderful results goes without saying. Next to Mr.

Thomas G. Shearman

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Beecher, the man who exercised the greatest influence and probably did more than any other man to shape its policy was Thomas G. Shearman. He was a man of broad and liberal views, of cool judgment, calm, deliberate and dispassionate in his utterances, and withal intensely earnest, so that he seldom failed to carry conviction except to the most prejudiced minds. At the weekly prayer meeting his voice was always heard, and his sayings as well as Mr. Beecher's were quoted by the press and echoed and re-echoed from one end of the country to the other.

His passing away was deeply felt by the religious community throughout Greater New York, and his name will live while Plymouth continues to exist as a church. It took years to establish this church, but it came near being wrecked in a day. The consummate skill with which he handled the case, combined with his great legal ability and immense personal influence, was all that saved it from disruption. He stood in front of his pastor and bore the brunt of the battle, hurling thunderbolts of wrath and righteous indignation against the enemies of Mr. Beecher, who sought to crush him. It was one of the most masterly efforts ever made by any lawyer in this country. The very best legal talent was employed on both sides, and the result of the trial—thanks to the efforts of Mr. Shearman—was a complete vindication of Mr. Beecher and the establishment of Plymouth Church on a stronger foundation than ever. Had this been the only achievement of Mr. Shearman's, it would have been glory and honor enough for one man; but this was only an instance in his professional career, which abounded with great success and gave him a world-wide reputation as a lawyer.

Thomas Gaskill Shearman, who might be termed one of the "old guard" of Plymouth Church, was born in Birmingham, England, November 25, 1834, and died September 29, 1900. He came to New York at the age of nine years with his father, who was a physician, his mother coming later. For Mr. Shearman the hidings of power were his ancestry. God's first gift was one of his greatest—the gift of a good mother and grandmother. The tides of intellect and purpose flow down from ancestral hills. But, early overtaken by misfortune through his father's illness, he was thrown on his own resources and was self-educated and self-made; his intellect was hammered on upon the anvil of adversity. Romantic, indeed, his life's story. At twelve he was out in the world for himself, at twelve his school days ended forever. At fourteen he entered an office, where he received one dollar a week for the first year and two dollars for the second. Out of his little store of wealth he allowed himself three cents a day for luncheon; but when he heard of Macaulay's "History of England" he reduced his allowance to two cents, and after two months bought the first volume.

In 1857 he removed from New York to Brooklyn and two years later he was admitted to the bar. The ensuing seven years were spent in writing law books, editing law journals and in other work of this character. He earned for himself even at that early period a reputation for accuracy and thoroughness and was known to the members of the profession as a painstaking student. His work attracted the attention of that eminent jurist, David Dudley Field, and in 1860 Mr. Field employed him as secretary to the Code Commission. In 1868 Mr. Field and his son Dudley took Mr. Shearman into partnership. This was regarded as a high honor for so young a professional man, Mr. Shearman being then only thirty-four years of age. Five years later—in 1873—the firm of Field & Shearman dissolved and Messrs. Shearman and Sterling (John W. Sterling), both members of the firm of Field & Shearman, entered into close professional relations under the name of Shearman & Sterling. It was about this time that Mr. Shearman figured largely in proceedings, in which the Erie Railroad Company was made a conspicuous litigant. Injunctions were the order of the day, and Mr. Shearman earned even from those who opposed him the name of being one of the ablest legal strategists as well as one of the best informed railroad lawyers in the country. His originality in devising new and more effective methods in litigation subjected him to much criticism, but these methods were literally copied by his opponents and critics. His practice of serving injunctions by telegraph, which was most severely criticised at the time, has since been sanctioned by the highest courts in England as well as by some of the most prominent American judges. After the close of the Beecher trial, to which reference has already been made, Shearman & Sterling were retained in numerous litigations arising out of the famous gold speculations in 1869, in all of which they were successful. They were also largely employed in the foreclosure of railway mortgages, the reorganization of large railway companies, the organization and administration of various corporations, etc.

Mr. Shearman always took an active interest in public questions. From his youth up he was an advocate of the total abolition of slavery, he worked vigorously with the Republican party from 1856 to 1868, but was never a candidate for office. In respect to tariff, prior to 1860, he was a "protectionist," but he then became a convert to free trade. From 1880, during the remainder of his life he devoted much time to the promotion of absolute free trade and the abolition of all indirect taxation. He made numerous addresses and published several pamphlets upon these subjects, which awakened much interest in different parts of the country. Mr. Shearman was probably as well known as a public economist as for his legal attainments. Among his important works, all of which are recognized as standard publications, are "Tillinghast & Shearman's Practice" (1861-65); "Shearman & Redfield on Negligence" (1869-88); "Talks on Free Trade" (1881); "Pauper Labor of Europe" (1885); "Distribution of Wealth" (1887); "Owners of the United States" (1889); "The Coming Billionaire" (1890), and "Crooked Taxation" (1891).

Mr. Shearman married, January 29, 1859, Elmira Partridge, a daughter of James Partridge, of Brooklyn.

VERBECK, Gen. William,

Educator, Man of Affairs.

Brigadier-General William Verbeck, New York National Guard, educator and man of affairs, has for many years held a conspicuous place in the general life of New York State, and enjoys the honor and affection of his fellow citizens in an increasing degree as he grows older and comes more and more before their notice. General Verbeck is the brilliant son of a brilliant father, the latter having been the well-known educator, Dr. Guido Fridolin Verbeck.

Dr. Verbeck's name was one of those submitted for election for a place in the "Hall of Fame for Great Americans," and though not an American born, well deserves that title. He was a native of Zeist, Holland, and there attended the

Moravian Seminary. He later studied at the Utrecht Polytechnic College and then, while still a young man, came to New York in 1852. Here he attended the Auburn Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated with the class of 1859. Greatly interested in the spread of Christianity and Christian ideals by means of missionary work, he volunteered as a missionary himself, and was sent by the Dutch Reformed Church of America to Nagasaki, Japan. From this point he was transferred first to Tokio and then to Yeddo, arriving at the latter place shortly before the Shogun, the head of the old government, was obliged to yield to the rule of the Mikado. While at Tokio he occupied the position of superintendent of teachers and instruction in the foreign department of the Imperial University during the four years between 1869 and 1873, having entered the service of the Japanese Government in the former year. He enjoyed the confidence of the Shogun and became quite prominent in political affairs, and after the abdication of that ruler, also won the high favor of the Mikado, becoming one of his chief advisers. The influence of Dr. Verbeck in the final awakening of the Japanese nation and its breaking out from its age-old isolation, would be difficult to overestimate. He it was who induced the Mikado to send embassies to the United States and the various European countries, a policy which undoubtedly has had great effect in forming the modern Japan. His influence was also exerted in other ways, if less direct, no less potent, and especially through his contact with many of the prominent and influential men of Japan, when they, as children, attended the classes in his school. The influence of his strong personality was of necessity very potent in this field, and when we recall the fact that not only a recent prime minister of Japan but also many other high functionaries had been his pupils in the past, it is not surprising that his name is ranked high among those who have done most to modernize the Kingdom of the Cherry Blossoms. Another service that he performed for Japan was in the advice which he gave and which was followed to a large degree, that the Japanese navy should be modeled upon the style of the British navy. Certainly not the least of his services was the translation of the Bible into Japanese, and it is related of him that when Lord Sterling, admiral of the British fleet, was in Japanese waters during the time of the disturbances in China, when Hong Kong became an English province, a native prince by the name of Wakasa No Kami, was directed to patrol in native boats between the foreign vessels and the ports in order to prevent any communication between the British and Japanese, that one of the prince's followers discovered a book floating in the bay, and took it to the prince, who in turn sent it to Dr. Verbeck with the request that its contents be made known. The book happened to be a Dutch Bible, and as Dr. Verbeck had been born in Holland, he was able to translate most of it. These translations brought about the conversion of the prince to the Christian faith, and with his son he was baptized by Dr. Verbeck, this being the first baptism of any of the nobility. It was no light matter to become a Christian in Japan in those days, however, as all converts were ordered beheaded, so that Dr. Verbeck's visits and talks with the prince and his family were necessarily entirely secret. Between 1891 and 1898 Dr. Verbeck taught in the Meiji Gakuin and during this period made a number of very important translations in behalf of the Japanese Government, most of which were of a legal nature. He was also engaged in original work at the time and his "History of Protestant Missions in Japan," published in 1883, is a recognized authority on this subject.

Dr. Verbeck made several visits to the United States, the last of which was in 1894, when he visited his son, General Verbeck, at Manlius, New York. Four years later he died in Japan, after having given forty years of his life in the service of the Japanese people. Most of his time was given to educational work, as Dr. Verbeck very clearly realized that this was necessary before any very great advances could be made in the conversion of the islands, as some little familiarity with the traditions and ideals of Christianity were necessary before the people could grasp the general principles of the religion.

Dr. Verbeck married, April 18, 1859, Maria Manion, who lived with her husband in Japan for many years.

General William Verbeck, son of Guido Fridolin and Maria (Manion) Verbeck, was born January 18, 1861, at Nagasaki, Japan. He received his education in the Imperial University there, of the foreign department of which his father was the head, and continued to reside in his native land until he had reached the age of seventeen years. He then came to the United States, where he became commandant at St. Matthew's Hall in 1883. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Syracuse University (honorary degree). For a time he resided in California, where he was a member of the California National Guard and where he was married. He later came to New York and settled in the town of Manlius, having been elected president and head master of St. John's School there. He has been very active in national guard matters, served on the staffs of Governors Morton and Black. He was breveted colonel, July 3, 1905, and was raised to the rank of brigadier-general in 1910. General Verbeck's experience in education has been long and his association with it close, as he had already become well known in this department before coming to New York State and had been commandant at St. Matthew's Hall, San Mateo, California. In his religious belief Dr. Verbeck is an Episcopalian and attends Christ's Church of that denomination at Manlius. In politics he is a staunch Republican, although a man of such broad and independent mind that he never allows partisan considerations to interfere with his personal judgment on questions of principle.

General Verbeck was united in marriage on July 28, 1886, at San Francisco, California, with Katherine Jordan, of that city. He makes his home at the present time at Manlius.

BUTLER, Edward H., Sr.,

Founder of Great Newspaper.

Edward H. Butler, Sr., was editor and proprietor of the Buffalo "Evening News" and the Buffalo "Sunday News." The "News" has the largest circulation of any daily paper between New York and Chicago, and is recognized as one of the best newspaper properties in the country outside of two or three of the greatest cities. The "Sunday News" was established by Mr. Butler in 1873, and was the first successful Sunday paper published in Buffalo.

Mr. Butler's newspaper career was closely identified with his activities in every direction, both commercial and political. He was a staunch Republican, a personal friend of presidents and governors, and intimately associated with the politics of the day. His success as a journalist was due to his business capacity, his intellectual force and his habit of being in touch with the people. His sympathies were warm, his friendships very numerous, and his zeal for causes that were sound and worthy was no less remarkable than his ability in their advocacy.

In his capacity as an editor and as a citizen, Mr. Butler always promoted causes for the welfare of humanity and that made for good government. He was a firm believer in the value of sound culture; he was connected with many clubs and institutions exemplifying good citizenship, and he took an active interest in everything that made for the welfare of Buffalo.

Edward Hubert Butler was born in LeRoy, Genesee county, New York, September 5, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of LeRoy and also in private schools; on the completion of his academic education he entered the offices of the LeRoy "Gazette," and after a short experience there he became a member of the staff of the Scranton "Times" and later was interested in the Scranton "Press." Mr. Butler had, all the time of his work in Scranton, the idea of establishing a paper in Buffalo, near his old home, which he regarded as a most favorable field for a modern high-class newspaper. In his twenty-third year he realized that dream, and coming to Buffalo established the Buffalo "Sunday News." The venture was a bold one, yet not without precedent, for other papers had been unsuccessfully tried. His paper, however, prospered from the beginning. It represented independent journalism of the popular kind with an appeal to the people that was notable for its fair and straightforward character, its freedom from offensive matter and its purity of motive. He at once struck a chord of public approval which has never ceased to vibrate actively. The circulation increased rapidly, the leading merchants became patrons of the paper and its advertising business became great and profitable. The "Sunday News" grew and was enlarged from time to time to meet the exigencies of the times and demands of the business. It gave a striking demonstration of its strength in 1875 when it advocated the People's ticket and fourteen of its candidates were elected.

In 1879 Mr. Butler established the Bradford "Sunday News" and conducted it for several years until it had become an important paper, requiring so much personal attention that rather than yield his Buffalo interests he disposed of his Bradford enterprise. While publishing a Sunday paper several years, Mr. Butler carefully worked out the project of establishing an afternoon paper at the price of one cent. On October 11, 1880, the first issue of the "Evening News," a twenty-four column quarto daily, appeared. On the first day of publication more than seven thousand copies were sold on the streets alone and the circulation at once jumped to more than twenty thousand copies a day. The record of the "News" from that time to the present has been one of very great popularity. It is regarded as one of the finest newspaper properties in the United States. Its circulation is greater than that of any other paper between New York and Chicago, and it is believed to be the most widely circulated straight Republican newspaper in the United States, with a single exception. Its advertising patronage is known throughout the newspaper world as probably the most enviable possessed by any newspaper in the country, for it has much more than one-half the business of the city of Buffalo and vicinity. In editorial influence it stands easily at the head of all dailies in Western New York. Although a strong party newspaper, the "News" opens its columns to all discussions and expresses its own opinions on all questions wholly without waiting for directions or orders or intimations from any other source than the mind of its proprietor.

It stands always for sound maxims in business policies, and fearlessly applies them to both local and general interests. In municipal affairs it is insistent for practical administration; it advocates reform when it thinks reform is needed, and it is a safe and conscientious guide in the choice of candidates and political policies. It is an exponent of doctrines of economy in government, but believes in liberal investment of public money in enterprises of improvement, which cannot be had on the basis of economy that goes to the length of absolute parsimony.

Mr. Butler had been identified with many movements in furtherance of large aims of reform and benevolence, and perhaps the "News" came to the front most conspicuously in that respect in the warfare which it waged for many years for a better means of discipline in the Elmira Reformatory, then under the superintendency of the famous Z. R. Brockway. In the commercial field the most conspicuous and illustrative triumph of the "News" was the campaign for the Barge Canal enterprise. The project of canal improvement had been defeated in the Legislature of 1902 and was supposed to be dead. The following summer Mr. Butler took it up and in his paper advocated the enterprise on the largest scale and forced it into the Republican State platform. The Democrats had no alternative but to follow suit, both parties adopted the idea and pledged themselves to carry it out, but the great battle really occurred the following winter in the Legislature and afterwards by referendum to the people, so that the campaign was continued for sixteen months continuously from the time the "News" took up the project and advocated it in the way that was finally adopted. Incidentally the "News" made a permanent gain of circulation to the extent of more than twenty thousand during that campaign, and entered the class of papers that are on the one hundred thousand mark.

In political warfare no more remarkable campaigns were ever conducted by a newspaper in this State than the campaign of the "News" for Governor Higgins in 1904, and that which resulted in the reëlection of Chauncey M. Depew to the United States Senate.

Mr. Butler had the distinction of being the most successful newspaper publisher in the United States, who was the founder, developer, sole proprietor and editor of his paper, and who retained these relations from the beginning. No other man has built up so splendid a newspaper property all by himself. He made his magnificent score entirely off his own back.

In 1896 Mr. Butler was Republican presidential elector-at-large for New York State; in 1900 he was an elector and served as chairman of the Board of Electors. He was an active member of the Grade Crossing Commission of Buffalo, and was the last survivor of the original commission after a number of years of service. He was president of the Buffalo Publishers' Association and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Grosvenor Library and of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School at Buffalo; a director of the Buffalo Automobile Club, the largest resident membership of any club in the United States, and of the American Savings Bank and other financial institutions, both in Buffalo and in other cities. He was vice-president of the United Press, and at one time a director of the Associated Press. He served as president of the State Editorial Association and of the Republican State Editorial Association. He was prominent in the social life of Buffalo, and in LeRoy, where he established a handsome country home. He belonged to the leading Buffalo clubs, to the Clover Club of Philadelphia, the Lotus Club and the Automobile Club of America in New York, and other leading clubs. Mr. Butler was president of the McKinley Monument Commission and was responsible for the placing of the McKinley monument on Niagara Square, where it stands in memory of our late President.

Mr. Butler married Mary E. Barber, deceased, of West Pittston, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of four children, of whom two, a daughter and a son, survive.

Mr. Butler was as well known for his generosities as for his success in business, and he was in every respect one of the most esteemed and respected citizens of Buffalo. He died March 9, 1914, lamented by all.

BUTLER, Edward H., Jr.,

Journalist.

Edward H. Butler, Jr., son of Edward H. Butler, Sr., was born in Buffalo, New York, June 19, 1883. He was educated in the private schools of Buffalo and at The Hill School at Pottstown, Pennsylvania. After leaving there he entered Yale College, from which he graduated in 1907. He then entered the "News" office. In 1912 he was made the publisher of the "News," and after his father's death he became editor and publisher of the paper.

Mr. Butler is a member of the Buffalo, Saturn, University, Country and Park clubs, and also of the Yale Club of New York. He is the president of the local Board of the State Normal School, a director of the Bank of Buffalo and the American Savings Bank, and also director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and a director of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences.

Mr. Butler married Kate Maddoc Robinson, of Atlanta, Georgia, in 1909. A son, Edward H. Butler (3rd), was born August 5, 1915.

CLINTON, George,

Lawyer, Leader in Canal Improvement.

George Clinton, lawyer, but whose principal work in life has been leadership in canal improvements and legislation to promote the usefulness of inland waterways, was born in Buffalo, New York, September 7, 1846, son of George W. Clinton.

He spent his boyhood and gained his earlier education in his native city, graduating from the Buffalo Central High School in 1865. In the following year he entered the Columbia College Law School, graduating two years later with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He practiced for a year in New York City. He then removed to Hudson, Wisconsin, where he followed his profession for five years. In 1874 he returned to Buffalo, where he has since resided, continuing the practice of his profession.

Mr. Clinton was early recognized as a strong personality in politics and public affairs. In 1883 he was elected to the Assembly on the Republican ticket, and served with high credit, being characterized for independence and conscientious care for the interest of the people. He was chosen chairman of the Assembly Canal Committee, and throughout his civic career has been noted for his attention to the subject of canals, and for the weighty responsibilities he has borne in connection with both State and National waterway questions. As a leading member and second president of the Union for the Improvement of the Canals, Mr. Clinton has been instrumental in bringing about the extensive improvements made in recent years on the State Canals. In 1898 he was made chairman of the commission appointed by Governor Black, pursuant to an act of the Legislature, to investigate and report on the expenditure of the $9,000,000 appropriation for the improvement of the Erie and other canals. The same year the commission made its investigation, and submitted its report, the result being the purification of the State Engineer's Department, and the adoption of a much better system of administration in that department and the State Department of Public Works. In 1902 President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Clinton a member of the American section of the International Waterways Commission for the purpose of settling various questions arising relative to the water boundaries between the United States and Canada, and to consider and report upon the advisability of constructing a dam at the eastern end of Lake Erie for the purpose of regulating the lake level. This commission recently completed its work. Mr. Clinton enjoys an international reputation as authority on admiralty law, and is retained in cases of the greatest importance.

Mr. Clinton shows a practical interest in all matters relating to the welfare of Buffalo. He helped prepare the present city charter, and labored earnestly to secure its adoption. He has been park commissioner, and was a member of the Trunk Sewer Commission during the building of the Genesee and Bird avenue branches of the sewer system. He aided in establishing the Buffalo Law School, and for several years was the Professor of Admiralty Law. He is a firm friend of the public schools, and has been active in the endeavor to raise their standard and remove them from political influences. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, was for many years a member of its predecessor, the Merchants' Exchange, and in 1893 was president of that organization.

Mr. Clinton is a communicant of the Episcopal church, and is a member of the Masonic order. He is connected with the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, the Buffalo Historical Society, the Acacia Club, and other social and charitable organizations.

Mr. Clinton was married, in Trinity Church, Buffalo, January 17, 1872, to Alice Thornton, daughter of Thomas F. and Jane Parker Thornton. Children: 1. George, Jr., born January 18, 1887; he is partner with his father in the law firm of Clinton, Clinton & Striker; he married, January 25, 1908, Sophie Klein. 2. Laura Catherine. 3. Elizabeth Spencer, married, June 5, 1901, Chester D. Richmond.

CHAPMAN, John Curtis,

Civil War Soldier, Gentleman Sportsman.

The mightiest ship that cleaves the ocean leaves no lasting mark behind her on the waves, but "the smallest barque on life's tempestuous sea will leave a track behind forevermore; the slightest wave of influence set in motion extends and widens to the eternal shore." The influence of such men as the late John Curtis Chapman, whose long life of more than three-score and ten years was spent in Brooklyn, New York, still survives and will survive for many years to come. "Although he is not among us any more to counsel the forces he set in motion to popularize wholesome athletic sports and thereby benefit in an incalculable degree the American youth in upbuilding both body and mind, he will continue to operate for good. Indeed, his role, which was unique in our annals, was well played, and his name merits a place in the history of the State.

Mr. Chapman was born on Washington avenue, Brooklyn, March 8, 1843. He was a son of Henry Thomas and Charlotte Clarissa (Curtis) Chapman. The mother was born in Troy, Ohio, April 16, 1817, and her death occurred at an advanced age in Brooklyn, New York, January 24, 1904. The father was born in London, England, October 1, 1809; he grew up and was educated in his native land, immigrating to the United States about 1830, and here he spent the remainder of his life, for many years engaging successfully in the wholesale drug business in New York City, and for a period of more than twenty years he was the official appraiser of drugs in the customs office of the United States in New York City. He was an expert in his line, in fact, was one of the best drug authorities in the east. He built up a very extensive business through his industry and able management. His death occurred in Brooklyn, September 27, 1897. His family consisted of four sons and three daughters, named as follows: 1. John Curtis, subject of this memoir. 2. Henry T., deceased; married Martha E. Esterbrook, who lives in Brooklyn, and to their union four children were born: Henry E., Robert L., Frederick A. and Alfred B., the last named being deceased. 3. William L., deceased; married Lenora Strube, who lives in Brooklyn, and they have three children: Mrs. J. Austin Roe, Dr. William L. and George Frederick. 4. Benjamin F., who resided in Brooklyn, married Josephine Davy, now deceased, and to their union five children were born: Albert B., William L., Paul L., Benjamin F. and Henry S. 5. Charlotte C., unmarried, lives in Brooklyn, where she received a good public school education, also studied music, is a lady of many commendable qualities of head and heart, who prefers home life to society. 6. Emma F., deceased; was the wife of Thomas Harding, who lives in Brooklyn, and to their union four children were born: Robert, Mrs. W. W. Green, George S. and Charlotte C. 7. Helen E., married Henry M. Needham; they live in Brooklyn and have three children: Mrs. George C. Flynt, George A. and Henry C.

John C. Chapman grew to manhood in his native city, and there received a good practical education in private and public schools. His wide experience, voluminous reading and extensive travel in later life made him an exceptionally well informed man. Although but a boy when the Civil War broke out, Mr. Chapman proved his patriotism by enlisting in 1861 in Company G, Twenty-third New York Volunteer Infantry, of Brooklyn. His three brothers also enlisted, all fighting gallantly in defense of the Union. He was the youngest soldier in the regiment, and he became regimental flag bearer, which position subjected him to the greatest danger, but he performed his duties faithfully and bravely, and saw much hard service, participating in many important engagements.

Mr. Chapman seemed to take naturally to outdoor sports and was especially interested in baseball as a boy, becoming an exceptionally good player, his enthusiasm increasing with advancing years for the game. He assisted in organizing the first professional baseball league, known as the "National Association," later becoming manager of the Louisville Club in the American Association. He was by nature a great organizer and a man of exceptional executive ability and he became known as one of the leading baseball men in the world, retiring from this field of endeavor in the nineties after gaining great fame in the same. He encouraged Hughie Jennings to persevere and as a result Jennings became one of the noted players of America. Mr. Chapman played ball for some time with the famous Atlantic Baseball Club of Brooklyn. He organized several baseball leagues in New England, all of which were successful. He was one of the greatest athletes of his day and generation, and no man loved athletic sports more. He believed that it was a good thing to encourage the young man to engage in wholesome athletics as thereby they would be benefited physically, mentally and morally. He believed with the old Greeks and Romans that th body should be developed along with the mind, in other words, believed in sy metrical development.

The latter part of Mr. Chapman's life was spent as a salesman and manager in several States for H. B. Kirk & Company, of New York City, giving this firm eminent satisfaction, for he was energetic, faithful, diplomatic, scrupulously honest and therefore did much to increase the prestige and business of the firm over a wide territory. He was popular everywhere he went, for he was always a genteel gentleman, sociable, obliging, a good entertainer, and especially kind and considerate of the aged, always doing some favor to old people. He was very charitable.

Mr. Chapman remained unmarried. He was a member of the Veterans of the Twenty-third Regiment, the Society of Old Brooklynites, and Lodge No. 22, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Brooklyn.

Mr. Chapman was summoned to close his eyes on earthly scenes, June 10, 1916, at the age of seventy-three years. He was one of the best known men of Brooklyn, where he maintained his home all his life, during which time he saw many wondrous changes in his vicinity, and he was always interested in the betterment of the same. Owing to his public spirit and many excellent qualities he was held in high esteem by all classes.

SNELL, Howard B.,

Physician.

The Snell family, represented in the present generation by Dr. Howard B. Snell, a well known and highly successful physician of Brooklyn, who by nature and training is fitted for his chosen calling, in which he has won prestige and distinction in recognition of his learning, skill and devotion, is an old and honored Mohawk Valley, New York, family, with an honorable record in peace, and an enviable one in war. The family originally settled in Herkimer county and Montgomery county, New York, about 1724, and there is a locality in the former named county named Snell's Bush. In the early records the name is found spelled Schnele. Nine members of the family went to their death at the battle of Oriskany, led by the gallant General Herkimer. From Snell's Bush settlement there were five killed: Joseph, Jacob, Frederick, Sufferenus and Peter Snell. From Stone Arabia, four gave up their lives: John, George, John, Jr., a fifer, and Jacob.

(I) Jacob Snell, the progenitor of the line here under consideration, is supposed to have been a native of Holland, from whence he emigrated to this country, locating in Stone Arabia, Montgomery county, New York, and there took an active interest in community affairs. He married a member of the Dockstadder family, and their children were: Nancy, Betsy, William, Jacob, George, John, Henry, of whom further.

(II) Henry Snell, son of Jacob and ——— (Dockstadder) Snell, was born at Palatine Bridge, Montgomery county, New York. He was a highly respected resident of that locality, performing well the duties and obligations that fell to his lot. He married Catherine Schultz, who bore him four children: John Jacob Hamilton, of whom further; Aaron Burr, Lucy, Catherine.

(III) John Jacob Hamilton Snell, son of Henry and Catherine (Schultz) Snell, was born at Palatine Bridge, Montgomery county, New York, July 29, 1812, and died May 21, 1904. He was an industrious and enterprising man, provided well for his family, and also performed all the duties pertaining to good citizenship. He married (first) Mariah L. Mallett, and (second) Marietta Kittle (huyn). His children were: Henry, of whom further; Marietta C., Charlotte B.. Morris H., Lucy K.

(IV) Henry (2) Snell, eldest son of John Jacob Hamilton and Marietta (Kittle (huyn)) Snell, was born at Canajoharie, Montgomery county, New York, March 12, 1843, and died in Brooklyn, New York, April 6, 1884. He acquired a practical education in the Canajoharie High School, and later pursued a course of study in law, following that profession throughout his active career, in which he was eminently successful. He took an active interest in politics, giving his allegiance to the Democratic party, and in the year 1884 served in the capacity of assistant district attorney. He was a member of Volunteer Fire Company, No. 50, New York City. He was a Baptist in religious faith. He married, October 11, 1865, Elizabeth Harris, born August 18, 1845, in New York City, died May 26, 1904, daughter of William Moorehead and Phoebe (Westerfield) Harris (see Harris). Children of Mr. and Mrs. Harris: Harry E., born July 19, 1867, in New York City; William H., born February 16, 1870, in New York City, died in June, 1909; Florence, born December 29, 1873, in New York City, died July 8, 1874; Howard B., of whom further.

(V) Dr. Howard B. Snell, youngest child of Henry (2) and Elizabeth (Harris) Snell, was born in Brooklyn, New York, August 16, 1876. He obtained his preliminary education in Public School. No. 32, Brooklyn, which was followed by a course in Sentfner Preparatory School, New York City, which qualified him for an active career. His first employment was as clerk for the Nassau Gas Company, with whom he remained until he matriculated in Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, 1896, from which institution he was graduated in 1899. He located for active practice in the city of his birth, was successful in his diagnosis and treatment of disease, and has attained an eminent position in his chosen calling, being deeply interested in everything which pertains to a solution of the problems of life, and to life's ennobling and embellishment. He keeps in touch with his professional brethren by membership in the County and State Medical societies, and he also holds membership in Ezel Lodge, No. 732, Free and Accepted Masons, Third District, New York, of which he is past master, and in the Long Island Automobile Club. He was formerly a Baptist, but is now a member of Christ Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

Dr. Snell married, June 18, 1902, in the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, Ella M. Reid, born in Mt. Forest, Canada, June 22, 1877, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Morrison) Reid, the former named a retired farmer. Children of Dr. and Mrs.

Snell: Howard, born June 5, 1905, died same day; Donald Morrison, born June 21, 1906, at the present time (1917) an attendant at the Friends School; Mona Elizabeth, born March 26, 1913.

(The Harris Line).

The surname Harris is Welsh in origin, and means "the son of Harry," a translation from the Brithonic or Celtic equivalent. Lower says: "Those who are conversant with documents belonging to the Middle Ages are well aware of the disposition that then existed to make the father's Christian name the surname of the child." In England, when the patronymic was used, the word "son" was affixed, as Adamson; in Ireland, Scotland and the Isle of Man "o" (descendant) and "Mac" (son) and often "ni" (daughter) were used; and in Wales the prefix "ap" (son) was employed, later in many cases to be dropped, while the paternal name was put in the genitive case, as Griffith Williams, David John's or Jones, Rees Harry's or Harris. Harry is a diminutive of Henry.

The earliest known ancestor of the branch of the family herein followed was James Harris, who was born in Bristol, England, about the year 1700, was there reared and educated, and emigrated to this country in 1725. He resided in Essex county, New Jersey, where his son, John Harris, was born in the year 1750, and he in turn was the father of a son, John Harris, Jr., born in the year 1785, married Elizabeth Allen, and their son, William Moorehead Harris, was born in Frenchtown, New Jersey, December 7, 1817, died January 23, 1892. He married Phoebe Westerfield, born April 9, 1817, died November 11, 1901. Children: William; Elizabeth, aforementioned as the wife of Henry Snell; Charles W. and George H. Harris.

JEWETT, Edgar Boardman,

Public Official.

General Edgar B. Jewett, ex-mayor and ex-police commissioner of Buffalo, president of The Jewett Refrigerator Company, enjoys the triple distinction of military, civic and business achievements of a very high order. As a soldier, General Jewett has a brilliant record of service and promotion. Elected mayor of Buffalo by the largest majority up to that time ever given a candidate for the office, he proved the power of a strong personality in municipal affairs. His administration was characterized by the large number of difficult and important questions that arose and by the able way they were met.

Edgar Boardman Jewett was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, December 14, 1843. While still a child he came to Buffalo with his parents, and was educated in the public schools of that city. In 1860 he entered the John C. Jewett establishment. A year later the Civil War broke out, and he enlisted as a private in Company C, Seventy-fourth Regiment, National Guard, State of New York. In May, 1863, he was elected sergeant, and held that rank during the period following General Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, from June to August of the same year. In the campaign immediately succeeding the Confederate leader's famous attempt to gain a foothold on northern soil, Sergeant Jewett participated, his services being highly creditable. Returning to Buffalo as first sergeant, June 29, 1865, he was commissioned first lieutenant; April 3, 1866, captain; October 9, 1870, inspector of the Fourteenth Brigade; April 11, 1877, major; and was also appointed inspector of rifle practice of the Thirty-first Brigade. On October 25, 1880, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel and chief of staff of the Fourteenth Brigade. On

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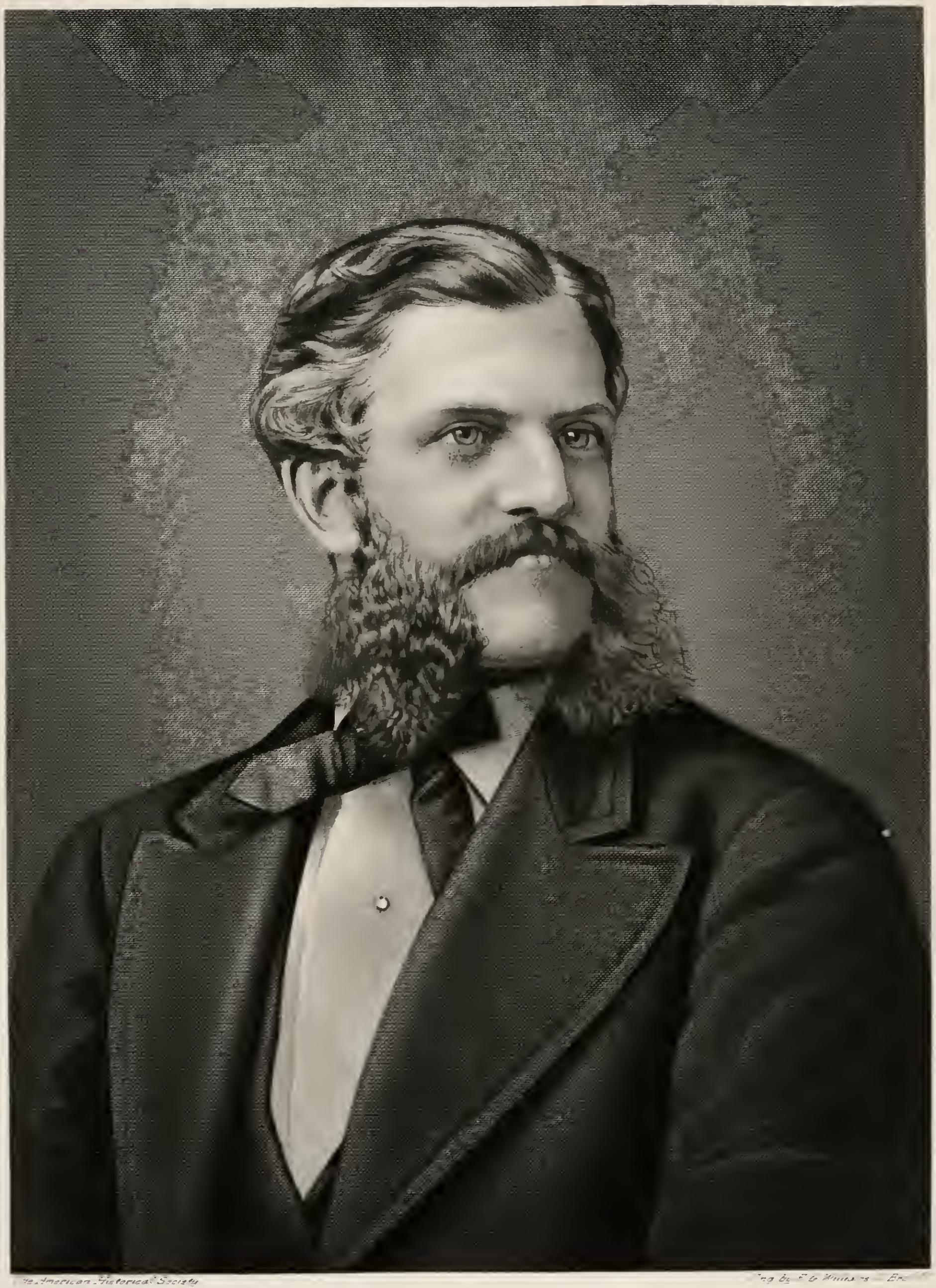

The American Historical Society

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Josiah May Jr.

March 29, 1884, he was elected brigadier-general of the Eighth Brigade, serving until December 7, 1885, when he resigned to accept the position of president and general manager of The Jewett Refrigerator Company.

On March 1, 1894, Mayor Bishop appointed him one of the police commissioners of Buffalo. In this capacity General Jewett proved an able, interested and very popular official, and his record as commissioner was one of the chief factors in his nomination by the Republicans of Buffalo for mayor, an office to which he was elected in November, 1894, by nearly 10,000 majority, the largest until then ever received by a candidate. By his very first veto Mayor Jewett prevented the awarding of the street cleaning contracts to a few hitherto favored bidders and in the street department alone saved the city over $24,000 by his insistence that contracts should be let to the lowest bidders It was Mayor Jewett who introduced the plan of utilizing vacant land in Buffalo for the benefit of the poor, and he carried the project through with signal success. Five hundred and seventy-eight families were thereby made self-supporting, and the municipality was relieved of the burden of their maintenance. Immediately after his accession to office, Mayor Jewett began the erection of school buildings, twelve of which were completed during his term, including the handsome new Masten Park High School. A firm believer in civil service reform, Mayor Jewett, early in 1896, made a new classification of all the city offices, a leading feature of the plan being a wide extension of the merit system. General Jewett is also chairman of the military committee of the Erie County Home Defense Corps, 1917.

On October 3, 1865, General Jewett married (first) at Ann Arbor, Michigan, Elizabeth Foster Danforth, of that city, who died in 1905. He married (second) January 7, 1907, Augusta Elizabeth Fisher, of Oil City, Pennsylvania. Children by first wife were: Maude, born January 8, 1868, died June 5, 1868; George Danforth, born May 21, 1869, died August 21, 1869; John Edgar, born September 2, 1871; and Mabel, born February 19, 1877.

MACY, Josiah, Jr.,

Man of Affairs.

There is always an element of tragedy in the ending of a life of brilliant promise in the very heyday of its prime. Such as in the case of Josiah Macy, Jr., late of New York City, whose death there in 1876, as a result of his labors in connection with the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, was deeply mourned by a large portion of the community. Yet, though this feeling must of necessity make itself felt, surely the cheerful and inspiring philosophy of Stevenson has a most opposite bearing when, in commenting upon the wonderful saying of the Greeks that "those whom the gods love die young," in his scarcely less wonderful "Aes Triplex," he declares that they are not to be pitied whose life ends by an abrupt plunge over the verge, in full, strong current, bearing plans of youth, but rather they who, having outgrown all these, and gradually reduced to mere trickles, must finally lose themselves, scarcely to be missed.

The Macy family is one of the oldest in the United States or rather, it should be said, in North America, as its presence here antedates the establishment of this country by more than a century and a half. It is of old English origin and was long prominent in that country. Thomas Macy, of Chilmark, in England, was the founder of it in the American Colonies, sailing to this country as early as 1635 and landing in Massachusetts in that same year. He settled at Newbury in that colony first, and later in the town of Salisbury. The religious opinions of those days, as it is well known, were extremely violent and no less prejudiced and Thomas Macy, who was a Baptist, had more liberal and tolerant ideas than the majority of his Puritan neighbors. He even went to the length, in those days inexcusable, of giving some countenance to the Quakers who lived in the neighborhood. It was even claimed against him by the more rigorous of the Puritans that he had sheltered them from the operation of some of the Colony's laws. It certainly is largely to Thomas Macy's credit if he did, as the laws were about as barbarous as any devised by human beings. However this may be, great pressure was brought against him and he found it necessary to leave Massachusetts much as Roger Williams was forced to do. He went further than the latter, however, and in company with Tristram Coffin, Peter Coffin and other gentlemen, purchased the island of Nantucket, which although part of the State of Massachusetts, is far out to sea and may be supposed to have afforded a pretty safe refuge even against the malice of Puritans. The instrument deeding the island to Thomas Macy and other purchasers by the Sachems of Nantucket was signed and delivered in the presence of Peter Folger, Felix Kuttashamaquot, interpreter, and Edward Starbuck, and was witnessed by Peter Folger, Mary Starbuck and John (I. C.) Coffin. For many years Nantucket remained in the sole possession of these families and was the home of Thomas Macy's descendants for a number of generations. The name of Macy is associated with almost everything in that region, and the liberal administration of the island's affairs in those early times does much credit to both the brains and hearts of the Macys. It is natural that, living in a place so surrounded by the sea, the Macys should have become a seafaring race and accordingly we have records of several of that name who sailed the more or less hazardous ocean voyages of those days.

Josiah Macy, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the son of a sea captain was himself a skipper and the owner of his own vessel and carried on a very successful trade in a number of quarters. In 1828 he withdrew to a certain extent from the actual sailing of his vessel, and coming to New York City there engaged in a shipping and commission business. He formed a company with his son, William H. Macy, under the style of Josiah Macy & Son, and this concern did a considerable amount of very profitable business in the city. A little later another son was admitted and the firm became Josiah Macy & Sons, a name which remained with it for a long time. William H. Macy was the eldest of the eight children of Josiah and Lydia (Hussey) Macy. He married Eliza L. Jenkins, a daughter of Sylvanus Jenkins, of New York. They were the parents of seven children of whom the sixth, Josiah Macy, Jr., is the subject of this sketch.

Josiah Macy, Jr., was born in the year 1838, in the city of New York, and was educated at a Friends' School at Sixteenth street and Rutherford place, a portion of the city which is associated with many of the most distinguished New York names. His father had destined him to a mercantile career, and at the age of twenty-one years he was taken into partnership as a member of the old firm of Josiah Macy & Sons, founded by his grandfather and father. From the beginning of his business life, Mr. Macy displayed a remarkable organizing ability, especially for his

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Ethan Allen Doty

age, and while still a very young man was offered the position of president of the Devoe Manufacturing Company, which for many years has had its establishment on the corner of William and Fulton streets, New York City. This position Mr. Macy accepted, resigning from the old Macy firm in order to do so. The Devoe Manufacturing Company was one of the first to become consolidated with the Standard Oil Company at the time of the gigantic expansion of the latter concern, and Mr. Macy became associated with the new management, continuing his office as president until the time of his death. He also became interested in a produce business in the city, which was highly successful, and was connected with this to the end of his life. At the time when the Centennial Exposition of Philadelphia was first proposed, Mr. Macy was one of those who most strongly urged it, and after it was decided upon he was one of the most active promoters, working so hard that he impaired his health seriously. While still in a somewhat weakened condition, he unfortunately contracted typhoid fever and died at the end of a year, when less than thirty-nine years of age. At the time of his death, Mr. Macy was president of the Produce Exchange, a power in the world with which he was identified. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Hahnemann Hospital of New York City from May, 1875, to October, 1876, and treasurer of that institution from December, 1875, to October, 1876. He was also a trustee of the Friends' School, before mentioned, of which he was a graduate.

Mr. Macy was married in the year 1858 to Caroline L. Everet, of Brooklyn, New York, and they became the parents of three children: Mary K., Kate E., and V. Everit.

Mr. Macy's untimely death was felt as a severe loss, not only by his immediate family and personal friends, but by the whole business world and the community-at-large, in which his activities were of so noteworthy a character. His life, into the comparatively brief years of which were crowded so many events, so much of success, was in virtue of a strong and vivid personality, a dominant and virtuous character, very much of an influence in the circles in which he moved. Nowhere, of course, was that so strongly felt as in his immediate household, where his great love of home impelled him to spend as much of his time as he could reserve from his duties, and among those of his acquaintances fortunate enough to possess the *entree* to that delightful circle. But it was felt widely, too, and his absence left a gap in the hearts of many difficult to forget and impossible to fill.

DOTY, Ethan Allen,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

As an example of self conservation, Ethan Allen Doty, manufacturer, philanthropist and public-spirited citizen, cannot be cited, for in 1856, when he first entered the employ of his father's paper manufacturing house, Doty & Bergen, until his death in 1915, senior of the successor of that firm, Doty & Scrimgeour, his life was filled to overflowing with honest conscientious effort. In fact, although nearing octogenarian honors, his death was hastened by his personal supervision of the moving of the Walworth street factory of Doty & Scrimgeour to Reading, Pennsylvania. But the life of Ethan Allen Doty cannot be dismissed with a recital of his great business ability and achievement. Brooklyn, to which city he moved, a lad of ten, had no more loyal public-spirited citizen than he; municipal betterment made a strong appeal to him; many great philanthropies were objects of his personal solicitude; the social side of life drew him; to the more than twenty thousand descendants of the "Mayflower" Doty, he gave the "Doty-Doten Book"; and to the community which knew him from a boy he gave the example of an honorable upright life; and the inspiration which flowed from that life has nerved many to more perfectly live theirs.

The American advent of the family was with the "Mayflower" and her first landing, Edward Doten (Doty) being one of the signers of the "Compact," and one of the party of sixteen Englishmen who went ashore in the shallop in Cape Cod harbor, at which point the "Mayflower" arrived November 11, 1620. The shore explorations of the party began on November 15. On Monday, December 11 (our December 21, Forefathers' Day), they sailed for the mainland in the "Mayflower," and the landing at Plymouth Rock was soon accomplished. The sorrows and sufferings of that first winter are historic; but the youthful, strong and athletic Edward Doten (Doty) passed all its perils, married Faith Clarke, January 16, 1634, and died August 24, 1655, and founded the Doty-Doten family of which his descendant, Ethan Allen Doty (1837-1915), was a distinguished representative. He was a son of Warren S. Doty, paper manufacturer, and first in this country to make surface-coated paper, senior of the firm Doty & Bergen, and his wife, Sarah M. Child, daughter of Rev. Caleb Child, an Episcopal clergyman of Albany, New York.

Ethan Allen Doty was born in lower New York City, June 14, 1837, and died at his home, No. 736 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, New York, March 10, 1915. At the age of ten the family moved to Brooklyn, which city was ever afterward their home. His education, begun in Public School No. 1, was completed at the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York, whence he was graduated with high honors. After graduation he was appointed to a clerkship in the Mercantile Library (now Brooklyn Public Library), leaving that position fifteen months later to become librarian of the Brooklyn Athenaeum, and holding that position one year. He then held a confidential position with the business house of Charles B. Norton & Company, continuing until 1856. He then began his long connection with paper manufacturing, a connection only dissolved by death fifty-nine years later. He was associated with his father as a confidential employee of Doty & Bergen during the first year, but the death of Warren S. Doty in 1857 brought the young man the responsibility of administering the father's interest on behalf of the estate. He administered that trust faithfully, and found the business so congenial that he ever remained its head. The original business was founded in 1809 by Pollock & Doty, later was Doty & Jones, and in 1845 became Doty & Bergen, the firm occupying until 1850 the lower floor of the historic old Rigging Building at now 120 William street, known as "The Birthplace of Methodism," from the fact that the first meeting of Methodists in this country was held in its loft in 1767. In 1862 the firm's name was again changed, becoming Doty & McFarlan, and in 1879 Doty & Scrimgeour, so continuing until Ethan Allen Doty's death.

The manufacturing plant of the firm was at Willoughby avenue and Walworth street, Brooklyn, and in addition to the management of that large department of the business, Mr. Doty was in active charge of the store and office of the firm at No. 70 Duane street, New York, where the selling department of the business was located. Although he extended and broadened his business connections and maintained large interests of varied nature, the paper business was his chief concern. In addition to making and being the oldest manufacturer of surface-coated glazed paper in the United States, he was proud of the business which his father had founded and that he had developed, and it was his wish that it should be continued after his death. In accordance with his desire, Mrs. Doty has continued it even against the advice of her lawyers, and has in her management, by carrying out his wishes, been very successful, a fact most creditable to her business ability, as she had no previous experience. The business was incorporated in 1901 as Doty & Scrimgeour (Inc.), reincorporated in 1914 as Doty & Scrimgeour Manufacturing Company, and again in 1915 as the Doty & Scrimgeour Company. The company's mill is now located at No. 319 River street, Reading, Pennsylvania.

In 1889 Mr. Doty was elected president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, an executive office he most efficiently filled until 1898. In order to protect his interests in loans made to the Kings County Refrigerating Company, he became president of that company and administered the affairs of the corporation until 1914. At one time he was a director of the Fifth Avenue Bank, the Franklin Safe Deposit Company, the Lafayette Insurance Company and the Journeay & Burnham Company. His connection with the Chamber of Commerce was long and active, and his aid could always be relied upon in the various movements the chamber fostered.

Few of Brooklyn's older citizens were more actively connected with so many different interests. In politics he was an ardent Republican, but personally politics made no appeal to him. He supported the party candidates until 1912, when, being a personal and intimate friend of ex-President Roosevelt, he followed him into the Progressive party, was present at the convention which nominated him for President, and remained active in the councils of the party until his death. He was chairman of the civil service commission under Mayor Seth Low, who held him in the highest esteem; and who, after the death of Mr. Doty, wrote a letter to the effect that Mr. Doty was the one man he would go to if he wanted to know anything truthfully and reliably about politics in Brooklyn. Like Mr. Low, he was a warm supporter of the claims of George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, for the Republican presidential nomination. In the State Convention of 1884 in which he sat as a delegate, the Blaine forces displayed such strength that President Arthur's friends, through Michael J. Dady speaking for Arthur, and Ethan Allen Doty speaking for Edmunds, were scarcely able to have the four New York delegates-at-large sent to the convention pledged to Senator Edmunds. This *coup* was in a large degree responsible for the defeat of President Arthur for renomination, James G. Blaine receiving the coveted honor only to be defeated by Grover Cleveland. Mr. Doty in that campaign refused his support to Mr. Blaine, just as in 1912, with millions of others, he refused to support President Taft for reëlection. For years he was leader of his local district, but at no time did he seek office for himself, his acceptance of the post of chairman of the Civil Service Commission from the hands of Mayor Low in 1888 being his only experience in a public office. His efficient administration of that office, however, caused his friends to deeply regret his refusal to accept other posts within their gift.

Throughout his lifetime, Mr. Doty was a liberal supporter of philanthropy and charity, but so quietly and unostentatiously was his giving that few knew of his benevolences. The Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, the Homoeopathic Hospital and other institutions praticularly appealed to him, and he was a heavy contributor to the erection of the General Grant statue in front of the old Union League club house on Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. His first wife was the founder of the Kindergarten Department of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, and after her death he gave a certain amount of money for this department, to be named in her honor—the Ellen E. Doty Kindergarten of Brooklyn—in connection with the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum. For many years he was a trustee of Unity Unitarian Church; a member of its Men's Club and at one time treasurer of the church. In those days the treasury was often empty and it was quietly known that often it was replenished from the treasurer's private funds. In earlier years one of his favorite charities was an annual Fourth of July celebration for the poor of his neighborhood, whom he invited to join with him in regulation festivities on the lot adjoining his home, he providing the good things to eat, with music and fireworks. Among the various clubs with which he was connected at different times were the Hamilton, Lincoln, Brooklyn League, Union League and Young Republican clubs. He left the Union League in 1912 as a result of the fight over the endorsement of President Taft for reëlection. He was passionately fond of music, and in his earlier days was active in amateur dramatic circles and one of the founders of the Amarath Society in 1878. He was also a member of the old Brooklyn Volunteer Fire Department. He was a member of the New York Genealogical and Historical Society, and deeply interested in his family history. He compiled the "Doty-Doten Book," tracing the family back to its recorded beginning, and contributing a most valuable genealogical work to the literature of his day.

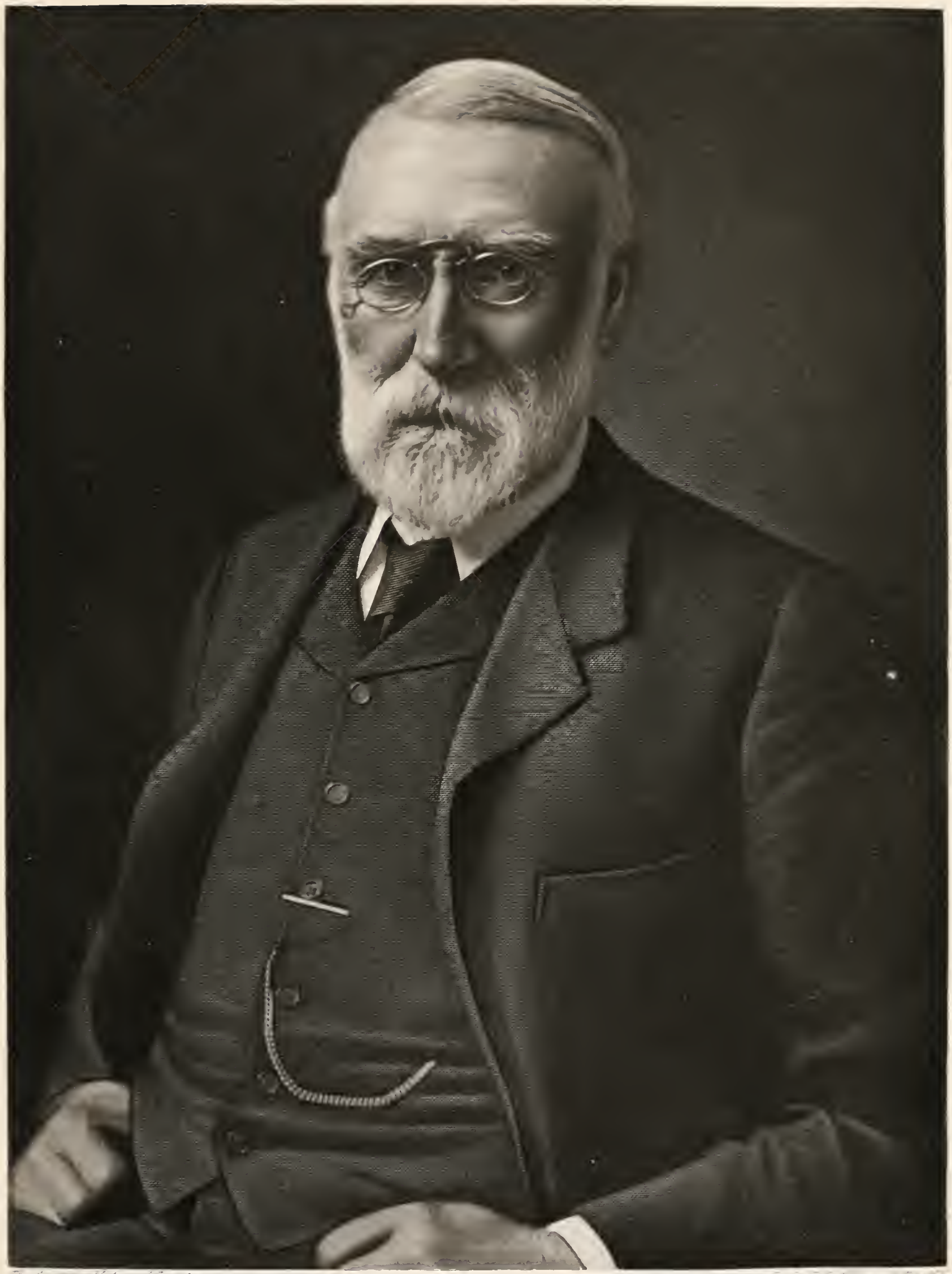
Mr. Doty married (first) Ellie E. McFarlan, of Brooklyn, who died in 1900, daughter of James McFarlan, of Doty & McFarlan. He married (second) in Gratz, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1901, Elizabeth Louise Scheib, daughter of William Scheib, of France, and his wife, Sarah Brosious. Mrs. Doty survives her husband, with the only child of Ethan Allen Doty, Ethan Allen Doty (3rd), born in Brooklyn, September 17, 1906. The Doty home was for several years on Livingston street, Brooklyn, but in 1868 Mr. Doty built a mansion at No. 736 St. Mark's avenue, in which he lived for fifty-two years. Since assuming management of the Doty-Scrimgeour Company, Mrs. Doty has moved her residence to Reading, Pennsylvania, that she might give her personal attention to the business she so ably manages.

Mr. Doty's little son, Ethan Allen (3rd), has acquired from his father the same quiet, gentle disposition. His love for books is just as great as his father's, and his keen interest in the affairs of the world is as great as a man of twenty.

DOUGLAS, James, LL. D.,

Mining Engineer.

Since the earliest known period of Scottish history the name of Douglas has been eminent in that kingdom, coupled with romance and strong achievement. Wherever descendants of this name have located they have carried with them the qualities of dominating energy, and have been found at the front in every field of endeavor. From Scotland branches of the family removed to other sections of the British Kingdom, and the United States



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James Douglas

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has been indebted to no small degree to this famous family for its leaders in achievement. In the eighteenth century there resided in Yorkshire a mason and stonecutter bearing the name of Richard Douglas. His son, George Douglas, a Methodist clergyman of scholarly repute and attainments in England and Scotland, was stationed at Brechin, Scotland. There his son, Dr. James Douglas, a very distinguished physician and surgeon of Canada, was born. Possessing the energy and enterprise of his forefathers, he early took into his own hands the making of his career. After a short time at school in Scotland he was placed by his father in the Methodist Academy at Woodhouse Grove. Here he complained that the standard of education was below that to which he had been accustomed, and he ran away from the school, being then twelve years of age. Soon after he was indentured to a physician, with whom he served six years, after which he entered the medical department of Edinburgh University. After graduating as a surgeon in Edinburgh and London, he entered the service of the East India Company, soon after which he took medical charge of Sir Gregor MacGregor's Colony on the Mosquito Coast of Central America. Here, with his contemporaries, he was prostrated by disease, and was rescued by a Yankee skipper, who took him to Boston. Many months were consumed in the recovery of his health, after which he located at Utica, New York, where for some years he engaged in the practice of surgery. For a time he served as professor of anatomy at Auburn Medical College, and then removed to Quebec, Canada, where he soon acquired a very large practice, became noted for his scientific attainments, and was founder of the first public institution for the care of the insane in the Canadian Dominion. For many years he was in charge of this institution. He made large investments in gold and copper mining enterprises of Canada and the United States.

Dr. James Douglas, son of Dr. James and Elizabeth (Ferguson) Douglas, was born November 4, 1837, in Quebec, and as a boy attended the schools of that city. Under the instruction and influence of his able father he was inspired to deep study, and made rapid progress in intellectual development. In 1855 he entered the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he continued two years, then returned to Canada, and completed his studies at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1858. Going again to Edinburgh he took a course in theology, and was admitted as a licentiate of the Church of Scotland. The broad culture which he obtained through this connection has been of great benefit to him through life, and his career has ever been dominated by deep, religious conviction and Christian spirit. After traveling extensively with his father in Europe and the Orient, making three different visits to Egypt, he took up the study of medicine in order to be able to assist his father, whose health was failing, and to carry on the work of the Quebec Lunatic Asylum, which the father had established, and which was still largely in an experimental state. In connection with his medical studies the son interested himself in mining and metallurgy, in order to conserve the interests of his father in great mining properties. He was thus led away from his literary and religious work, and in fact provided most of the expenses of his own living by fees obtained for lectures on chemistry and metallurgy. For three years he was Professor of Chemistry in Morrin College, Quebec, where he made experiments with the hydro-metallurgy of copper, in association with his life-long friend, the late

Dr. Thomas Sterry Hunt. The latter was interested, in association with Professor Silliman, of New Haven, in a company organized to extract copper from ores of the Jones Mine on the Schuylkill river, above Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. To Dr. Douglas they offered the position of manager of this company, which he accepted, and in 1875 came to the United States in pursuit of his duties. Through lack of capital the Chemical Copper Company was obliged to suspend business, but it was a pioneer in working out many of the methods that have since proved of great value to the copper industry. It was the first to refine copper electrolytically. While employed at Phoenixville, Dr. Douglas continued to experiment, and gained a valuable experience in metallurgical processes, and in developing the Hunt-Douglas patents for the wet-extraction of copper. His previous experience, his scientific knowledge, and his powers of observation and description had attracted the attention of copper operators, and his services were in demand as an investigator and mining expert. In the course of his labors he became acquainted with two members of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Company, which subsequently became financially interested in the Detroit Copper Company, and through the advice of Dr. Douglas, acquired the Copper Queen, Atlanta and other copper properties in Arizona and Mexico. Under the management of Dr. Douglas these properties have attained a marvelous growth and prosperity. A great smelting center was established at Douglas, Arizona, and in order to secure the desired supply of fuel, Phelps, Dodge & Company purchased the Dawson coal fields, and also constructed transportation lines. After building several branch railroads, they were instrumental in the completion of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad, which, with its Mexican connections, covers a trackage of more than one thousand miles of standard gauge railway. The company is now putting out annually about 180,000,000 pounds of copper, or seven per cent. of the total world's production. This enormous output of copper is made through a number of subsidiary companies, including the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, the Detroit Copper Mining Company, the Montezuma Copper Company, and the United States Mines. Another subsidiary company, the Stagg Canon Fuel Company, extracts one and one-half million tons of coal yearly, of which about one-half is converted into coke. Dr. Douglas is president of all the companies above mentioned, the origin of which is due to him. His business ability and thoroughness are amply attested by their great success. Dr. Douglas takes a keen interest in the welfare of all his employees, or any that may be associated with him, and is joined by his associates in every effort to provide for the comfort, welfare and uplifting of miners and all in the service of the various companies. These companies have never been associated with any stock jobbing deals, and their business has always been conducted along legitimate lines, with no taint of double dealing of any sort. Dr. Douglas is a free trader in ideas, and is never too busy to advise or assist his fellow engineers or any student. His mines and works are always open to public inspection, and many have profited through the knowledge of his experience.

For many years his residence has been in New York City. He has been twice elected president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Geographical Society, the Society of Arts of London, England, the Iron & Steel Institute, and many other prominent associations of America and Europe. He is a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History of New York, has been honored with the degree of LL. D. by McGill University, of Montreal, and received a gold medal from the Institution of Mining & Metallurgy, London, England, of which he is a member. In the midst of all his material pursuits, Dr. Douglas has ever kept alive his interest in literature, and he has been a liberal contributor to the public press. During the time when Mr. Garrison was editor of "The Nation," Dr. Douglas contributed papers to that journal on a wide range of subjects, literary, historical, religious, philosophical and sociological, many of which attracted wide attention. He has also been a contributor to various American, Canadian and British periodicals; is an authority upon the early history of Canada, and has published several valuable books, including: "Canadian Independence;" "New England and New France—Contrasts and Parallels in Colonial History;" "Imperial Federation and Annexation," and "Old France in the New World." His reports and papers on strictly scientific subjects reflect the same literary training and are distinguished for their lucidity and accuracy. His contributions to the literature of mining and metallurgy are numerous and important. Following are some of the more important: "The Gold Fields of Canada," 1863; "The Copper Deposits of Harvey Hill," 1870; "Recent Spectroscopic Observations of the Sun," 1870; "The Copper Mines of Chili," 1872; "Conditions of the Survey for the Candian Pacific Railway," 1873; "The Copper Mines of Lake Superior," 1874; "Historical and Geographical Features of the Rocky Mountain Railways;" "The Metallurgy of Copper," 1883; "The Cupola Smelting of Copper in Arizona," 1885; "Copper Production of the United States," 1892; "Recent American Methods and Appliances in the Metallurgy of Copper, Lead, Gold and Silver" (Canter Lectures) 1895; "Record of Borings in Sulphur Springs Valley, Arizona," 1898; "Treatment of Copper Mattes in Bessemer Converter," 1899; "Gas From Wood in the Manufacture of Steel," 1902.

Dr. Douglas married, 1860, Naomi Douglas, daughter of Walter and Eleanor (Herrald) Douglas, born in 1838. Walter Douglas commanded the "Unicorn," the first vessel of the Cunard Line to cross the Atlantic in 1840, and for some years continued in the Cunard Company's service as marine superintendent in Glasgow, Scotland.

TRENOR, John Delafield,

Inventor, Traveler, Linguist.

At the age of seventy years John Delafield Trenor passed from earthly scenes, leaving a record of honorable usefulness such as few men outside of public life have compiled. Prior to his coming to the United States he had been intimately connected with British telegraph interests in Europe and Egypt, but during his more than forty years in the United States, his connection was with commercial interests, ranking very high as an able manager and executive. The necessities of his business in earlier life required a knowledge of different tongues and he became master of several languages. He became an authority on immigration problems, was honored with important commissions by the United States government, and was a personal friend of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and Judge Charles E. Hughes. He was a man of cultured tastes, intensified by the experiences of extensive travel in many countries, was of happy disposition, possessing not only the faculty of making friends but of retaining them. He was a son of James Delafield Trenor, born in 1800, died in 1863, and his wife, Mary (O'Driscoll) Trenor, who were married in 1835.

John Delafield Trenor was born in Bristol, England, May 23, 1847, died in the City of New York, January 2, 1917. He was educated at the Clifton Grammar School, standing at the head of his class during his last year, being especially proficient in Latin and in mathematics. His brother, James Trenor, was also a noted Latin scholar, winning a prize at the Paris Sorbonne for proficiency in that language. After graduation in 1863, Mr. Trenor became associated with the Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited), of London, and in 1869 was sent to the Island of Malta, in charge of their cable service. Later he was assigned to duty in Messina and Naples, Italy, and when the company extended their lines in Egypt to keep pace with the English occupation he was sent there, and was with General Kitchner in his Khartoum campaign. These were wonderful experiences for the young man, and under the responsibilities imposed he broadened and developed a strong, self-reliant character, able to meet the demands of so exacting a chief as Lord Kitchner. In 1872 his health broke under the load of responsibility and the trying climatic conditions, an attack of typhoid fever followed and he was obliged to return to England. After recovering from his illness he came to the United States late in 1872, and ever afterward made New York City his home. Soon after his arrival, he became manager of the American District Telegraph Company, a post he ably filled until 1874, when he became associated in managerial capacity with the Havemeyer Sugar interests. He became a prominent member of the New York Produce Exchange, was intimately connected with the sugar interests of the United States for many years, represented the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association in New York and Washington, and at the time of his death was one of the oldest members of the Produce Exchange, although he had retired from business several years before.

Mr. Trenor traveled extensively both in this country and abroad, spoke several languages fluently and gave especial attention to labor and immigration problems. During the administration of President Roosevelt he was commissioned by the government to make an investigation of labor conditions in the Balkan States, a work for which his gifts as a linguist as well as his deep personal interest in such problems peculiarly fitted him. Upon his return he published a work entitled, "The Immigrant in America," giving the results of his investigations and conclusions on the question of foreign immigration, a vital one to the United States. After his retirement from business, Mr. Trenor took a deep interest in political affairs, although he never accepted office. Deeply as he was immersed in business affairs, Mr. Trenor gave full vent to his cultured nature, was a great lover of music and art and belonged to various societies. As a young man he possessed an exceptionally fine tenor voice, and even as the years detracted from its volume and range it did not destroy its sweetness of tone. He also possessed considerable inventive genius, and in 1885 was awarded a medal at the International Inventions Exhibition held in London for a movable watch dial of his own invention. He was a charter member of the Pan-American Union of Washington, D. C., a member of the American Museum of Natural History, member of the Italian Society, and for a time belonged to the New York Athletic Club.

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F N DuBois

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Mr. Trenor married, in 1887, Ida A. Cole, daughter of William L. Cole, a well known publisher of New York City. Their only child, Albert Delafield Trenor, born in New York City, January 29, 1888, is now an engineer associated with John Hays Hammond, Jr., in wireless torpedo work.

DU BOIS, Frederick Nelson,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

Dubois Arms—Argent, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules.

Crest—A lion rampant sable between two tree stumps vert.

Motto—*Tiens ta foy.* (Keep thy faith).

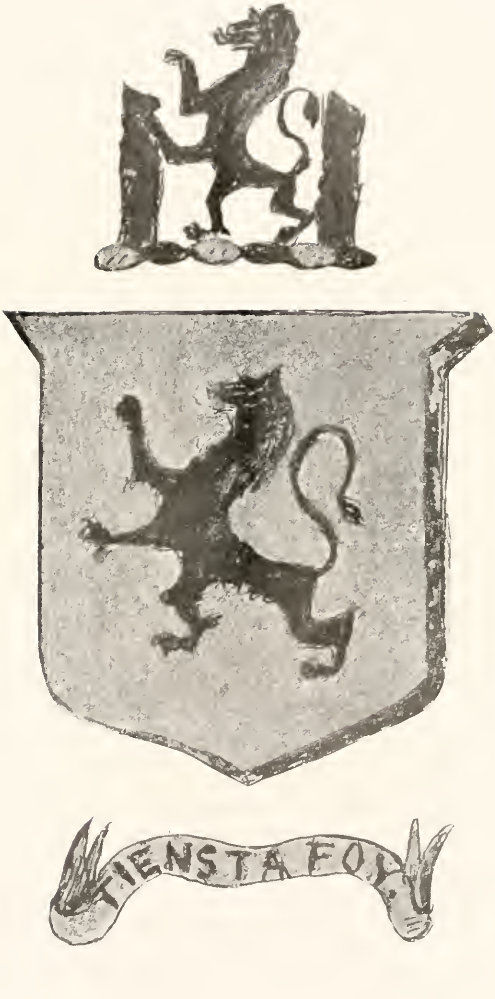
At the age of eighty-six, Frederick Nelson Du Bois passed from earthly scenes after a life of exceptional usefulness and honor. He possessed a decided genius for invention, and among the patents issued to him was one for a machine for making plumber's die-drawn seamless lead traps. He was also a great student, spending his last days in reading the Encyclopedia Britannica, which he considered good reading.

Mr. Du Bois was of Huguenot ancestry, being a descendant of Louis Du Bois, who was born October 27, 1627, at Wicres, in La Bassee, near Lille, in French Flanders, now Artois, and died in Kingston, New York, in June, 1696. He emigrated first to Mannheim, in the Palatinate, where he married and two of his sons were born; April 27, 1660, came with his family in the ship "Gilded Otter" to New Netherland. He and his father-in-law were granted by patent considerable tracts of land in Hurley, where they both lived until their removal to New Paltz. June 7, 1663, his wife and three sons were captured with others by the Indians and held prisoners for three months, and the campaign to rescue them resulted in the purchase of the Walkill Valley by the Huguenot settlers from the Indians, which purchase was patented to them by Governor Edmund Andros, September 29, 1677. Here during the following spring they founded "Le nouveau Palatinat" of New Paltz. In 1686 Louis Du Bois and his wife removed from New Paltz to Kingston. He married, in the French church in Mannheim, October 10, 1665, Catherine, daughter of Mathew and Madeline (Jorisse) Blanchan, who died in Kingston, New York, in 1706. Their fifth son, Solomon Du Bois, was born about 1670, at Wiltwyck, or Hurley, died at New Paltz, Ulster county, New York, between June 26, 1756, and February 15, 1759. He purchased nine hundred acres of land at Catskill in 1720. He married, about 1690, Tryntje Gerritsen, daughter of Gerrit Focken and Jacomyntje Sleght. Their second son, Benjamin Du Bois, baptized May 16, 1697, died at New Paltz, 1757. He settled upon his father's land at Catskill in 1728, and made additional purchases amounting to over five hundred acres. He married Catrina Zuylandt. They were the parents of John Du Bois, whose son, John Dies Du Bois, was the father of Frederick Nelson Du Bois.

Frederick Nelson Du Bois was born October 5, 1829, in Catskill, Greene county, New York, and spent his early years on his father's farm, where he was taught many things which served him well later in life. His father had a workshop on the farm, where all sorts of tools and farm implements were made, and it was in that old shop, practicing with those tools, that he dated the development of the ingenuity which was destined to carry him through life. He was constantly trying to build something and to improve on things already built. At that time small steamboats were plying up and down the

Hudson river, and these interested him to such an extent that he built a model of one, two feet long, which was such a good imitation of the real thing that it attracted much attention, he being only twelve years of age at the time. On account of his mechanical inclination, at the age of fifteen years he was sent to Buffalo, New York, to learn the silver business with an elder brother, who was in business in that city. He pursued the work of learning the silver trade with great success and became very skillful at it. During the years of his apprenticeship he had access to the large library of the Young Men's Association, and in that way cultivated a taste for good reading, which he pursued steadily for several years, acquiring much information. To quote his own words: "I might safely say that the knowledge I acquired in that Library of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Mechanics, Engineering, History, Metallurgy, etc., laid the foundation of what I have accomplished in life since."

During these years his inventive genius was at work. He built a small model of a steam engine which would run with fire under the boiler. He also made a magneto electric machine to give electric shocks, which was a new and rare thing at that time and a great curiosity, but he experienced much difficulty in his labors as electrical science was then in its infancy and there were no books to help him. He also made a double barrel shotgun and numerous other tools and implements. In 1854 he went to Chicago, where he established himself in business, being the first man to start the manufacture of silverware in that city, Chicago then having a population of seventy-five thousand. In 1861 the Civil War began, and that so seriously injured his business that he yielded to the persuasions of some men interested in gold mines in Colorado and accepted a partnership to work a gold mine. He sold out his silver business, and with his wife and two children started, on June 18, 1862, to cross the plains for Pike's Peak, Colorado, a journey of seven hundred miles, through the Indian country. The outfit consisted of four heavy wagons, loaded with eight tons of machinery, a half-ton of powder and a half-ton of mercury, the latter being used in the process of extracting gold from the ore; a provision wagon drawn by two mules, which carried the tent and cooking utensils, and a three-seated covered wagon, drawn by horses, for the family to ride in. There were eighteen oxen for hauling the freight, and a cow to supply milk for all. With this outfit the journey was made in forty-three days, with many hardships and many interesting experiences, a journey that today is made in a few hours, in luxurious Pullman cars. The gold mines that had enticed Mr. Du Bois to that country soon proved worthless and he turned his attention to other work, doing various things. Being a close observer, he acquired much information regarding the methods of extracting gold from the ore. The process then in use was to crush the ore in heavy stamp mills, then run with water through fine screens, and then over copper plates covered with mercury, to which the gold that was bright and clean would adhere, but by this process much gold was lost. Mr. Du Bois conceived the idea of organizing a New York company, with mill in Black Hawk, Colorado, in order to carry out an idea of his own whereby gold could be extracted from the ore without such loss. Accordingly, in December, 1865, he went to New York, crossing the plains this time in a stage coach in midwinter, with the mercury at zero. The Indians were hostile at that time, it being about the close of the Civil War, and as the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coach carried the mail it was accompanied every night by an armed guard of cavalry for about four hundred miles, there being nine passengers, all fully armed. After organizing his company he returned to Colorado, reaching there in February, 1866, and began at once to build the Colorado Ore Reducing Works, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. It was completed the following October and began work at once. The new process worked well, and success and prosperity were within his grasp when the works caught fire and burned to the ground, just one year after completion, which was a crushing blow to Mr. Du Bois. In September, 1868, he decided to return with his family to New York and engage in business there. He became manager of a lead pipe plant, and while thus occupied invented a machine for making plumber's die-drawn seamless lead traps. Patents were obtained in this country and in England, France and Germany, and to-day these traps are in use over the entire civilized world. Mr. Du Bois lived for many years after perfecting this last invention to enjoy the benefits thereof and the fruits of his years of hard labor.

He died July 8, 1915, at Catskill, New York, on the farm where he was born, and which he had purchased in later years and used as his summer home. From early youth to death he was a student, keeping abreast of the times. He was an authority on metals, and attended lectures at the Museum of Natural History. He was a member of the New York Historical Society, the Geographical Society and the Museum of Natural History. For twenty-five years he served as a trustee of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, now the North Presbyterian Church of Washington Heights.

Mr. Du Bois was married, in 1851, to Helen A. Riley, of Toronto, and their married life extended over a period of fifty-eight years. Children: 1. James Frederick, born November 27, 1852, died in Colorado, December 25, 1863. 2. Alice, born April 11, 1856; married, in New York City, February 5, 1878, Frank Willis Blauvelt; they had three children: Evelyn, Frederic Du Bois and Madeleine Allaire.

LITTLEFIELD, Calvin Alfred,

Electrical Engineer.

Calvin Alfred Littlefield was born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1867, son of Milton Smith and Anna Elizabeth (Shull) Littlefield, and a descendant of Edmund Littlefield, who was born in England in 1590, and came to America in the year 1637. He settled that year in Exeter, New Hampshire, and in 1641 he removed to Wells, York county, Maine, where his descendants still live. From him and his wife, ——— Annis, the line of descent is traced through their son Francis and his wife, Jane Hill; their son Edmund and his wife, Elizabeth Mott; their son Nathaniel and his wife, Abigail Spear; their son Edmund and his wife, Mary Castle; their son Jesse and his wife, Elinor Pennell; their son James Pennell and his wife, Phebe Smith; their son Milton S. and his wife, Anna Elizabeth Shull, who were the parents of Calvin Alfred Littlefield. Mr. Littlefield was, therefore, of the ninth generation of his father's family in this country. Through his grandfather's maternal line he traces his descent from one of the families of the "Mayflower." His great-great-grandfather, Edmund Littlefield, served in the French and Indian and in the Revolutionary wars, and was present at the battle of Bunker Hill with three of his sons. On the maternal side he is descended from Lord Shane, of Shane Castle, Ireland, through Colonel Thomas Lowrey, who commanded the Third New Jersey Regiment in the Revolutionary War. Milton Smith Littlefield, father of Calvin Alfred Littlefield, was a brevet brigadier-general of United States volunteers, and one of the first to develop the railroads of Florida. He is the brother of the Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, D. D., author and educator.

Shortly after the birth of Calvin Alfred Littlefield the family moved to Jacksonville, Florida, where his early life was spent. After living there a number of years, he came North, settling in Morristown, New Jersey, and graduated from the Morristown High School. A year or so after graduation he came to New York, connecting himself with a civil and sanitary engineer, leaving his employment on May 1, 1891, to enter the service of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York, the predecessors of the New York Edison Company. About six or eight months after coming with the company he was transferred to the inspection department, under the supervision of Mr. Arthur Williams, occupying during these times various positions. At that time the old Pearl street station at No. 255 Pearl street was in operation and required much of his time, but this did not last long as the station was abandoned shortly afterward. Mr. Littlefield, in point of service, was one of the oldest men in the contract and inspection department, having been with the company for twenty-five years. He was one of the original four or five who, in the early nineties, bent every effort toward the development of the New York Edison Company and the development of the lighting industry in general.

While still in his twenties, Mr. Littlefield joined the company on May 7, 1891, as a member of the staff in the general offices then located at No. 432 Fifth avenue. His work at that time was in connection with compilation of field books and map plotting, all of which was connected by what was then known as the underground department. Mr. Littlefield's work in this division lasted but a few months, for in the early fall of 1891 he became a member of the present contract and inspection department, then known as the inspection department. His work in this new field was that of chief clerk and as such he handled many of the important details in connection with records, etc. In the meantime the general offices had been moved from the Fifth avenue address to Duane street, the inspection department taking quarters in the second floor of the building that then occupied the Duane street site. Mr. Littlefield continued this work of responsibility for a long time and later became general agent of the retail bureau of the company, which position he occupied with splendid success until his death.

Mr. Littlefield was a charter member of the Illuminating Engineering Society, in 1914 became its general secretary, and he was active in committee work in this society since its organization. He was a member of the National Electric Light Association, having joined in 1905 and was secretary of the commercial section from July 1, 1914, to July 1, 1915, and was chairman of the publications committee from July 1, 1915, to July 1, 1916. He was also a member of the National District Heating Association, the Electric Vehicle Association of America, the American Museum of Safety, the Fifth Avenue Association, and director of the New York Edison Saving and Loan Association, as well as being a member of several other civic, national and religious organizations.

Calvin Alfred Littlefield married, in 1906, Evelyn Blauvelt, of New York, who

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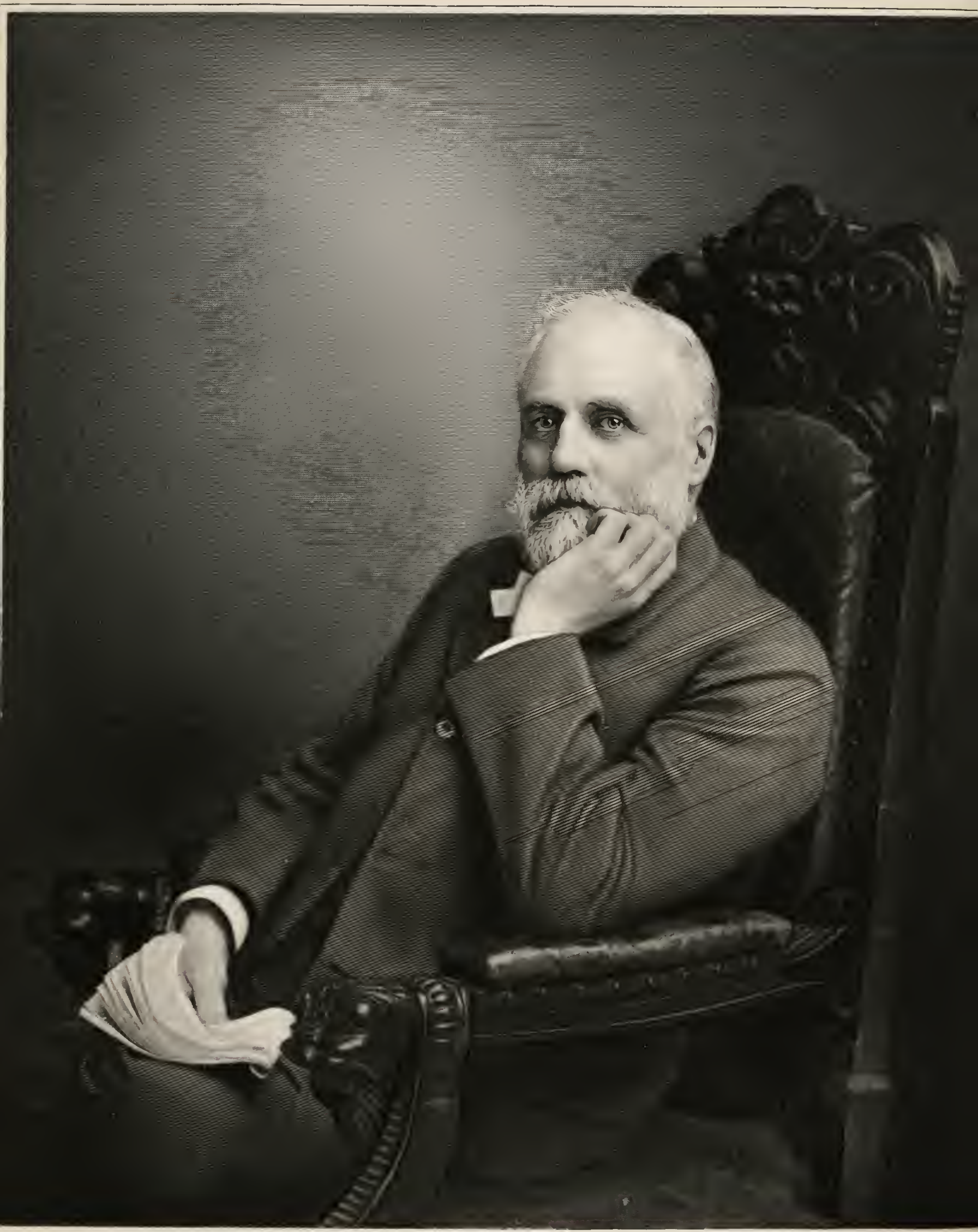

William T. Washburn

survives him. She is the eldest daughter of Frank Willis and Alice (Du Bois) Blauvelt. Mr. Littlefield also left a brother, the Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, who is at present the Eastern educational secretary of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society.

WASHBURN, William Tucker,

Lawyer, Author.

There was in the life of William Tucker Washburn, of New York City, a fullness of accomplishment and an evenness of balance that compelled both admiration and wonder. A lawyer and author of distinguished parts, during a career of unusual length and activity, he labored with diligence and fidelity, attaining to prominence and position in legal circles. His death was a distinct and sincerely mourned loss to the community and his host of friends.

William Tucker Washburn was a descendant in both the paternal and maternal lines of old Pilgrim stock. The surname Washburn is identical with Washbourne and Washborn, and the family derived its name from two small villages of Washborn or Washbourne, Little Washbourne or Knight's Washbourne, in Overbury, in the southern part of Worcestershire, England, and Great Washbourne, in the same neighborhood, County Gloucester. The word itself is from two Saxon words—wash, meaning the swift-moving current of a stream, and burn or bourne, a brook or small stream. The authentic history of the family begins before the adoption of surnames. "Washbourne's Book of Family Crests" states that the founder of the family was of Norman ancestry, was knighted on the field of battle at the time of William the Conqueror, 1066, being endowed by him with lands and the manor of Little and Great Washbourne, counties of Gloucester and Worcester. That statement is not authenticated, but practically all of the knights and nobles of the time in which the known pedigree of the family begins, had a similar origin. As early as the reign of Henry II. we know that William, son of Sampson, was Lord of Little Washbourne. The armorial bearings of the family indicate descent from the houses of Zouche and Corbett. The ancient coat-of-arms: Argent on a fess between six martlets gules three quatrefoils slipped bendways of the first.

The founder of the family, John Washburn, was baptized July 2, 1597, in England, and settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1632. He was secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and with his two sons, John and Philip, was able to bear arms in 1643. He and his son John were among the original fifty-four persons who became proprietors of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. They bought the lands of the old sachem, Massasoit, for seven coats of one and a half yards each, nine hatchets, eight hoes, twenty knives, four moose skins, and ten and a half yards of cotton cloth. The transfer was signed by Miles Standish, Samuel Nash and Constant Southworth. John Washburn married Marjorie and Experience Mitchell, original Pilgrims from Leyden in the ship "Ann," in 1623.

On the maternal side, Mr. Washburn was descended from Richard Warren, who came to America in the "Mayflower" in 1620, and was one of the signers of the famous Compact. He settled at Plymouth, and bore a deep share in the difficulties and troubles of the settlement. His wife and children came in the "Anne" in 1623. He died before 1628, and his wife, Elizabeth, October 2, 1673, aged about ninety years.

Abiel Washburn, grandfather of William Tucker, was born in 1763, was a man of note in Middleborough, and died July 17, 1843. He married Elizabeth Pierce, born January 6, 1766, died March 23, 1850. Their son, William Roundeville Pierre Washburn, was born March 29, 1794, in Middleborough, Massachusetts, and died there in October, 1870. He was a lawyer by profession, receiving the degree of B. A. from Harvard in 1812. He lived a worthy life, enjoying the esteem of all those who were privileged to know him, and was noted for his strict integrity and devotion to his profession. He married, June 27, 1834, Susan Ellen Tucker, born December 10, 1812, in Derry, New Hampshire, died March 31, 1885. They were the parents of William Tucker Washburn.

Mr. Washburn received his early education in the Boston Latin School, after which he entered Harvard, graduating in 1862 with the degree of A. B., and later taking the degree of A. M. He was one of the Commencement Day orators, and second in his class. After graduating from the Harvard Law School he entered his father's law office in Boston, where he remained for a short time. He then moved to New York City, where he engaged in practice in the offices of Evarts, Beaman & Choate. In addition to the profession of law, Mr. Washburn was an author of note, having written the following: "Fair Harvard," "The Unknown City," "The Deuce of Hearts," "The First Stone," "Spring and Summer," and "The Muses," of which four books were published, the other five being in manuscript. Mr. Washburn was a student of the classics all his life. In the best sense of the word he was a true New Yorker; sound, cool and unafraid, he was a man to trust and a friend on whom to rely. He combined success as a lawyer and writer with an ideal family life. His courtesy and kind heart won the love of all who knew him, and his indomitable spirit commanded their respect. His loyalty in friendship knew no bounds. This little poem of his might well be his own epitaph:

Stranger who shalt hither come
Know, who lies within this tomb,
Never knew to turn his back
Though round him closed hate's wolfish pack
On his friend or on his foe;
Further, nothing seek to know.

Mr. Washburn died at his home in New York City, October 22, 1916.

He married (first) Katharine Sedgwick Valerio, who died leaving one child, Nathalie, who married Bainbridge Colby. Mr. Washburn married (second) Mary Rosina Doughty, who is the mother of five children: Marion Susan, married Julian Southall Myrick; Emma Lucy, married Sidney Beardslee Wood; William Mayhew, unmarried; Frank B., married Pauline Clarkson; Watson, unmarried.

ROGERS, Willard Hall,

Eminent Physician.

While the practice conducted by Dr. Rogers was general in its character, he gave special attention to electrical treatment and was the inventor of the water electrode now in use which enables the physicians to administer double the amount of electricity without giving pain to the patient. While thoroughly devoted to his healing art, Dr. Rogers was a man of cultured tastes and spent many hours of leisure in his library. He was a particularly deep student of history, but was well informed on all subjects. His line of descent included the martyr, John Rogers, burned at the stake in England, for heresy, in the sixteenth century, his

Willard H. Rogers

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American ancestor being Sir William Rogers, of Delaware. Dr. Rogers was a son of Greenberry and Eliza (Wall) Rogers, of Georgetown, Delaware.

Willard Hall Rogers was born in Georgetown, Delaware, April 24, 1850, died at his home No. 225 West Twenty-second street, New York City, February 9, 1917. The first eighteen years of his life were spent in Georgetown, acquiring an English education, but in 1868 he began learning the printer's trade in New York City, a trade he followed for seven years, becoming a foreman. During those years he carefully conserved his earnings, having in view a medical education, and in 1874 he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1876.

After graduation, Dr. Rogers settled in Cattaraugus county, New York, there continuing his successful country practice until 1881, winning high reputation as a physician of skill and reliability. In 1881 he disposed of his practice and located in New York City, maintaining an office and home on Fifteenth street for two years. In 1883 he opened an office at No. 225 West Twenty-second street, also his home, and continued in practice until his death at the age of sixty-six. He was a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; the New York County Medical Association; the Medical Society of the State of New York; the New York Academy of Medicine; the American Medical Association; the Physicians Mutual Aid Association; and in all took an active interest. He kept abreast of all medical discovery or advance in diagnosis, treatment or appliance, and was highly regarded by his professional brethren. He was a member of Mosaic Lodge, No. 418, Free and Accepted Masons, and a man of social, generous nature greatly admired and respected by all who knew him.

Though the doctor had many close friends, he had few recreations aside from his studies and scientific reading. He was an accomplished linguist, speaking several languages and had a most excellent library where he spent practically all his leisure hours reading scientific works and keeping abreast of the latest thought in his profession. He rarely took a vacation, but carried on his studies both summer and winter to the very day of his death. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery and will long be remembered for his contributions to medical science and apparatus.

Dr. Rogers married, June 21, 1876, immediately after obtaining his medical degree, Mary L. Benjamin, daughter of Martin Everett and Sarah Morell (Shepard) Benjamin, of New York. Mrs. Rogers accompanied her husband to Western New York, and was his devoted helpmeet during their forty-one years of married life.

BURNETT, General Henry Lawrence,

Civil War Veteran, Lawyer.

When for gallant and meritorious service the rank of colonel was awarded Major Henry Lawrence Burnett, to be followed five days later by brigadier-general by brevet, an honor was conferred upon a brave and unselfish man whose heart beat only for his country. Later in life General Burnett won distinction in the equally strenuous though peaceful warfare of the courts, and in the annals of the New York bar from 1872 to 1897 no name stands higher. He bore well his part in military and civic life, and in all things measured up to the full stature of a man.

The Burnett family is of Scotch ancestry, and was founded in this country by Dr. Ichabod Burnet, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. After obtaining his degree, Dr. Burnet came to the American colonies, settling in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he won fame as a physician and surgeon and practiced until his death. He was the great-grandfather of General Henry Lawrence Burnett, to whose memory this tribute is dedicated.

William Burnet, son of Dr. Ichabod Burnet, was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, December 13, 1730, and died in 1791. He was educated at the College of New Jersey (Princeton) while that institution was located in Elizabethtown, and during the presidency of Rev. Aaron Burr. He was graduated in 1749, and began the study of medicine under Dr. Staats, of New York City, later engaging in successful private practice until the war clouds broke and the Revolution was on. He entered ardently into the struggle for liberty, becoming a member of the Newark (New Jersey) Committee of Safety, which included Judge J. Hedden and Major S. Hays. With these men he took a leading part in resisting the encroachments of the British government until 1776, when he was elected a member of the Continental Congress. During that year he was appointed surgeon-general of the Eastern division of the American army, and discharged the duties of his office with distinction until the war ended. During the war he lost much property at the hands of the British marauders, including a large and valuable library. In 1780 and 1781 he was again a delegate from New Jersey to the Continental Congress, and became a warm friend of Alexander Hamilton. He died in 1791. Among his sons were Dr. William (2) Burnet, of New Jersey; Major Ichabod Burnet, of Georgia; Hon. Jacob Burnet, a distinguished Ohio pioneer; and David G. Burnet, provisional president of the Republic of Texas.

Judge Jacob Burnet, son of Dr. William Burnet, grandson of Dr. Ichabod Burnet, was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 22, 1770, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 10, 1853. He was a graduate of Princeton, class of 1791, and in 1796 was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. He immediately removed to Ohio, settling in Cincinnati, then a mere village. He was appointed a member of the Legislative Council by President Adams in 1799, and held that office until Ohio became a State in 1802. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1812; was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court in 1821, resigning in 1828 to become United States Senator, an office he held until 1831. He was an intimate friend of Daniel Webster, and when Haynes made his noted speech on nullification, took full notes, which he gave to Webster, who was thus as well prepared to reply as though he had heard the speech. He was the first president of the Cincinnati Colonization Society; one of the promoters of the Miami Canal; a founder of Cincinnati College, and its first president; active in the reorganization of the Medical College of Ohio and in the establishment of the Lancastrian Academy, serving both as president of the board of trustees. He was the first president of the Astronomical Society of Cincinnati, member of the French Academy of Sciences upon General Lafayette's recommendation, and author of "Notes of the Early Settlement of the Northwestern Territory." Princeton College and the University of Lexington both conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Judge Burnet married, at Marietta, Ohio, January 2, 1800, Rebecca, daughter of Rev. Matthew Wallace. She bore him eleven children, five of whom survived him.

From such distinguished ancestors

came General Henry Lawrence Burnett, great-grandson of Dr. William Burnet, and grandson of Judge Jacob Burnet, and son of Henry and Nancy (Jones) Burnett, as he spelled the name, the original spelling being with the single "t." Henry Burnett was a farmer of northeastern Ohio, and a contractor.

Henry Lawrence Burnett was born in Youngstown, Ohio, December 26, 1836, and died in New York, January 4, 1916. From boyhood he manifested a strong desire for learning, a love for books, and an ambition for a professional career. When fifteen years of age he left home with the sum of forty-six dollars which he had saved by strict economy, and walked to Chester, Ohio, where he entered the academy at which James A. Garfield, later President of the United States, was a student. By denying himself luxuries and even necessities, he managed to live on one dollar and twenty-five cents a week, paying part of his tuition and living expenses by building fires, ringing the bells, and similar tasks. But he was determined to succeed, and such a course proved the mettle of which he was made, and augured well for the future success of this fine type of the "self-made man." He later entered Hiram Institute, in which his former classmate, James A. Garfield, was a tutor. He obtained his professional education at the Ohio State National Law School, Poland, Ohio, whence he was graduated in 1859, and soon afterward he began the practice of his profession at Warren, Ohio.

The Civil War interrupted his growing practice, and to aid the Union cause he traveled over the State, making speeches to stimulate enlistment. During one of the speeches he was interrupted by the question: "Why don't you enlist?" "I will," he replied; and in August, 1861, he became a member of Company C, Second Ohio Cavalry Regiment, and was chosen its captain. He went with his company to Cleveland, where after drilling for a time they were sent to Missouri, were engaged in the actions at Carthage and Fort Wayne, the expedition going to Cherokee City, and on into Arkansas and the Indian Territory. For valiant service he was promoted to the rank of major in the summer of 1862, and served under General Burnside during a part of the Knoxville campaign. On March 8, 1865, he was promoted colonel "for gallant and meritorious services," and brevet brigadier-general five days later. He was a brave and able officer, beloved by his comrades and trusted by his superiors, numerous occasions giving evidence of his marked military genius. General Burnett was appointed judge advocate of courts martial in 1863 and ordered to Cincinnati, continuing in charge of the Department of Ohio and the Northern Department of the State on the staffs of Generals Heintzelman and Hooker. He distinguished himself by faithful, prompt, conscientious service, and performed a number of arduous duties involved in famous court martial cases, particularly the one against the conspirators St. Leger Granfer and others at Chicago. While so engaged he was sent by Secretary of War Stanton at the suggestion of Governor Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, to prosecute the Sons of Liberty in that State in cases growing out of an attempt to liberate the prisoners at Camp Douglas. Seven of the men were convicted and sentenced to death. Following the assassination of President Lincoln, April 15, 1865, General Burnett was ordered to Washington by Secretary Stanton, and assigned to the trial of the cases against those implicated in the plot to murder the President and cabinet officers. He prepared the evidence in part, and shared in the distinction of bringing the guilty parties to justice. He continued on special detail in the War Department until December, 1865, then resigned, and located in private legal practice in Cincinnati. He remained there in successful practice until 1872, having as partners at different times ex-Chief Justice T. H. Bartley, ex-Governor J. D. Cox, and John F. Follett.

In 1872 he located in New York City, where he immediately attained distinction and success in the practice of law, becoming a leader of the bar, and continuing in active practice for a period of twenty-five years. During that period he was in partnership with the eminent lawyers, E. W. Stoughton, Benjamin H. Bristow, William Peet, W. S. Opdyke, Edward B. Whitney and Judge James Emott. He was counsel for the Erie railroad, and tried many noted cases, among them the Emma Mine cases, in which he represented the English bondholders.

General Burnett was an organization Republican and a close personal friend of President William McKinley, who referred to him as "Lightning Eyes" Burnett. In January, 1897, President McKinley appointed him to succeed Wallace McFarlane as United States district attorney for the Southern District of New York, his commendable and brilliant record in this important office influencing President Roosevelt, who reappointed him in 1901, his service covering full terms.

General Burnett included among his close personal friends many men of distinction, Admiral Dewey and General Horace Porter being two of his best friends. He was a prominent member of the Ohio Society of New York from 1885 until his death, its president for four years, and he also served four years as commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of New York. Being a man of unusual executive ability, his work in organizing the district attorney's office attracted favorable comment. The bar and judges of various courts had implicit confidence in his administration of the office and recognized his learning of the law, his sound judgment and integrity. He never used the power of his office for personal ends in any way, or abused the trust reposed in him at any time, his chief aim always being to perform his duties ably and impartially.

His country estate at Goshen, New York, was a favored place of recreation, and there he maintained for several years a stable of light harness horses which he delighted to exercise and speed on the track of the Goshen Driving Club. During the last years of his life he was less active in his profession, and spent more time on the farm. He was very fond of and an excellent judge of horses, the pair he kept for his private driving being the finest in the town. Fire destroyed his stables in 1915, and he finally sold the horses he was so proud of. Another fire a few months later destroyed his country residence, and while supervising the erection of its successor he was stricken with a fatal illness. Of social, genial nature, he enjoyed social life, and was a member of Metropolitan, Century, Union and Colonial clubs of New York, and the Goshen Driving Club.

General Burnett married, in 1859, Katherine Hoffman, of Warren, Ohio, who died, leaving daughters Grace Hoffman and Katherine Cleveland Burnett. He married (second) in 1867, Sarah G. Lansing, of Buffalo, New York, who died in 1876 leaving a son, Lansing, deceased, and Catherine Burnett. One of the General's daughters is the Baroness Von Ortsen, wife of General Victor Von Ortsen, of the German army. General Burnett married

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Stuart Crockett

(third) in 1882, Miss Agnes Suffern Tailer, who survives him, daughter of Edward Tailer, and a descendant of Governor Tailer, of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. She resides in New York City, and has two sons: Henry N. and Edward N. T. Burnett.

On January 27, 1916, Mrs. Burnett received the following resolutions of sympathy:

At a meeting of the Goshen Inn Company, held January 20, 1916, the following resolution was adopted by the board of directors, and a copy thereof ordered to be sent to you:

"It is with deep regret that we have to record during the year the death of General Henry L. Burnett, in his seventy-eighth year. General Burnett was a director of the Goshen Inn Company since its inception, made his home in Goshen, was an old resident of the village, was quick to see the benefit to accrue to it through the building of the Inn, and was one of the ardent advocates to promote the enterprise. He was at all times a member of the executive committee, and took the liveliest interest in the affairs of the company. A noted lawyer, distinguished in public life, General Burnett enjoyed the esteem and respect of all his associates, and the loss of his faithful services will be felt by the company. The directors desire to record this testimony to his memory, and have ordered that a copy thereof be sent to Mrs. Burnett."

Allow me as president of the company to add my sincere sympathy in your bereavement and to mourn with you in the loss of one with whom I have always enjoyed such pleasant relationship.

Sincerely,
ROBERT GOELET.

CROCKETT, Rev. Stuart, D. D.,

Clergyman, Author.

The Rev. Stuart Crockett, D. D., was born in County Derry, Ireland, February 6, 1854. He was the son of Joseph and Jane (Barnett) Crockett, and was a direct descendant of Lieutenant-Colonel John Stuart, to whose memory his brother officers of the Ninth Regiment of Infantry placed a tablet in Canterbury Cathedral, commemorating his bravery at the battle of Koleia, fought August 17, 1808.

Having received an early education in Ireland, he came to the United States of America, and soon after his arrival here resumed his studies for the sacred ministry at Nebraska College and St. Stephen's College, Annandale, New York. In 1880 he was admitted a candidate for Holy Orders by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Clarkson Bishop, of Nebraska, and entered upon his theological studies at Nashotah Theological Seminary, Nashotah, Wisconsin. In 1882 he was ordained to the diaconate, and in 1883 was graduated from Nashotah Theological Seminary, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and the same year was ordained to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal church by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Welles, Bishop of Wisconsin. He began his duties as a priest in missionary work in Nebraska, and in the years that followed was settled in Illinois, Ohio, Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Maryland.

In 1901 Dr. Crockett came to the Diocese of Long Island. He was at first minister in charge of the Church of the Transfiguration, a mission chapel on Fulton street, near Railroad avenue, Brooklyn (a small congregation burdened with debt), later he was made rector. He did excellent work there, spiritually as well as financially, with the result the membership was greatly increased, and the debt paid. The success which attended his efforts was so encouraging that a new church edifice was built, now known as the Bishop Littlejohn Memorial Church of the Transfiguration, at the corner of Railroad and Ridgewood avenues, giving evidence of his devotion as a priest and his executive ability. In his years in the priesthood, he had gained a high reputation as an upbuilder of struggling churches.

He was next appointed rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Ozone Park, Long Island. There the same problems of small membership and large debt confronted him. Such conditions did not long exist, for in 1906, when he was canonically transferred to the Diocese of New York, he left the Church of the Epiphany in a prosperous condition. After his transfer to New York in 1906, Dr. Crockett was instituted rector of Holy Rood Church, formerly a little mission chapel at One Hundred and Eighty-first street and Broadway, founded about 1890 in what was then a sparsely settled district. He immediately directed his attention towards improving the conditions of the church, whose membership barely numbered one hundred, and four years later work was begun on a building at One Hundred and Seventy-ninth street and Fort Washington avenue, that today stands a splendid example of pure Gothic architecture, an ornament not only to that part of the city, but one of the most dignified edifices in the Metropolis with a communicant list of five hundred; a monument to his devotion to the Master's cause, but only one, however, of many that are to be found in the land, due to the same deep devotion and loving interest. Dr. Crockett continued rector of Holy Rood Parish until his death, happy in his usefulness and blessed in his ministrations.

He belonged to the Alumni of the General Theological Seminary, having taken a post-graduate course in divinity in that seminary. In 1894 he received the degree of Master of Arts from St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, and in 1895 and 1896 the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Divinity from New Windsor College, New Windsor, Maryland, and in 1905 Doctor of Laws from the same college, and in 1909 the degree of Doctor of Civil Law from King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia. The honors that came to him were testimonials to his learning, zeal and piety, as well as to the high character of his literary work.

He was the author of several published works, his two best being: "Roman Catholic Acknowledgments of Anglican Orders" and "Bishop Lightfoot and the Christian Ministry." He also delivered courses of lectures and addresses in many cities in this country and abroad. His scholarly attainments were everywhere acknowledged, and as a priest of the church he was consecrated to the work which as a young man he entered upon through personal preference. He was a profound student all his life, Theology, Philosophy and History particularly claiming his attention. He was a great admirer of Joseph Butler, late Lord Bishop of Durham, Bishop Lightfoot, Canon Liddon, Bishop Westcott and the Rev. Dr. Pusey.

Though preëminently the priest and servant of the church, Dr. Crockett was fond of the society of his fellowmen. He was a member of several church and scientific societies: The Churchman's Association, Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, a member of Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the York Rite of Free Masonry and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite had attained the thirty-second degree. He was very popular with his brethren of the order and held their highest esteem. His standing as an ecclesiastic was very high, his learning and spirit being devoted not to controversy but to the upbuilding of the visible church. He was a loyal churchman, sound in his theology, and when necessary wielded strong weapons in defense of the tenets and traditions of the church.

Dr. Crockett married Adeline Elizabeth Sutphen, daughter of John Schureman and Hyacinth Adeline Sutphen, of New York City. He died at his residence, No. 160 West Seventy-second street, New York City, March 12, 1917. His funeral was held in Holy Rood Church, Bishop Greer, Bishop Burch and the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks officiating. He was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

BISHOP, Levi Jesse Putnam,

Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.

The true American spirit of progress and enterprise was strikingly exemplified in the life of the late Levi Jesse Putnam Bishop, for many years one of New York's most progressive citizens, whose energetic nature and laudable ambition enabled him to conquer many adverse circumstances and advance steadily along legitimate and useful lines. He met and overcame obstacles that would have discouraged, if not completely thwarted, many men of less determination and heroic mettle, and won for himself not only a large degree of material success, but also a prominent place in the ranks of workers who toil for the amelioration of earth's unfortunates, becoming widely known in missionary circles and other similar organizations of his home city. His business interests as a citrus fruit operator on a vast scale brought his name conspicuously before the people of the State of Florida, where he was equally esteemed and honored for his many commendable characteristics of head and heart. No man is worthier of specific mention in a volume of the province of the one in hand.

Mr. Bishop, who was a scion of a sterling old western family, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 13, 1853. He was a son of Jesse P. and Eliza (White) Bishop, the latter's ancestry going back to the first family by the name of White in the State of Massachusetts. The father was for many years a leading legal light in the city of Cleveland in the early days, who not only stood in the front ranks of the bar, but who became judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, which responsible position he held for many years discharging the duties of the same in an able and highly satisfactory manner, having been a man of unusual judicial learning. He was also active in public and religious life, and, with Moses White, was one of the founders of the First Baptist Church of Cleveland. When the present handsome edifice of that congregation was erected, the judge's son, the subject of this memoir, placed a handsome memorial window in that church in memory of his father.

Levi J. P. Bishop grew to manhood in Cleveland, where he was graduated from the public and high schools, later attending Oberlin University at Oberlin, Ohio, and then studied at the University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1874. He made a brilliant record in all these schools, also in the Cleveland Law School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1876, having first studied law in his father's office. Soon after his graduation he was admitted to practice in the State of Ohio, and joined the law firm with which his father was connected, that of Bishop, Adams & Bishop, with which he remained until about 1896. He was very successful as a lawyer, being painstaking, persevering, and possessing a profound knowledge of the law in all its phases. However, early in his professional career he turned his attention to the orange industry in Florida. This he was induced to do through his uncle, P. P. Bishop, a Baptist missionary, who went south for his health, and while in Florida is said to have originated the pineapple orange. At one time Mr. Bishop was associated with John D. Rockefeller in the Marion Fruit Company. Ever since oranges and grape fruit have been sold at auction in New York, Mr. Bishop has been a prominent figure in all those transactions. He and his family were heavily interested in the Bishop-Hoye Groves at Citra, Florida, the other interest being that of the Colgate Hoyte family. This has long been one of the famous groves of that State. During the orange season Mr. Bishop always gave his personal attention to the auction sales of this fruit in New York for a period of thirty years. It was about the year 1893 that he became the legal representative in New York City of the vast interests of the firm of Bishop, Hoyte & Company, owners of the largest orange interests in Florida. Up to 1896 he spent most of his time during the winter months in New York and his summers in Cleveland; but after that he devoted his attention very largely to the orange business, and spent a part of each winter in Florida. Some years ago, when the old Courtin-Golden Company failed and Arthur Courtin severed his connection with the same, Mr. Bishop and Harry Cadenas took over the name, Mr. Bishop looking after the Florida business and Mr. Cadenas after the Cuban end; but later on the name was dropped and the L. J. P. Bishop Company was formed, with Mr. Bishop as president.

Mr. Bishop was a man of rare executive ability and business acumen, everything under his control being operated by a superb system, and throughout his career both as a business and professional man he was noted for a high sense of honesty and fairness, his word being as good as the bond of most men. Although very busy with his extensive personal interests, he was greatly interested in historical research work, also missionary, social settlement and church work. Charitably inclined, he gave freely of his time and means in this line. He was a deacon in the Judson Memorial Baptist Church for many years, recording secretary of the Baptist Church Convention, and one of the founders of the Settlement for Children in East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, New York. He was long closely identified with the work of the State Missionary Convention, also with the work of the City Mission Society. He organized the first Bible Class in New York among college men, the first meeting being held in his home. He was for some time superintendent of the Sunday school in his church, and also taught the Bible class. He was profoundly versed in the Scriptures. He remained a student all his life, and was well versed not only in Holy Writ and the best literature of the world, but also in current events. He was a member of the New York Fruit Exchange, and the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity of the University of Rochester. He was eligible for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of the Mayflower. He often conducted chapel exercises on the East Side. His work along this line was so systematized and well founded that a number of churches grew out of the missions he was instrumental in founding.

Mr. Bishop was married, in 1876, to Minnie Sage, a member of a prominent family of Rochester, New York. Her death occurred in 1891. On September 6, 1893, he was married at Aconomowac, Wisconsin, to Miss Mary Lathrop Bishop, a daughter of Putnam B. and Mary (Lathrop) Bishop, an honored old family of Auburn, New York, where the father was for many years pastor of the Baptist church. He was one of the noted ministers of his denomination in the Empire

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Antonio Knauth.

State during his active career. His wife, Mary Lathrop, was a cousin of Sereno Payne; and Elisha Payne, her grandfather, was one of the founders of Colgate University at Hamilton, New York. He was an associate justice of the court in Madison county, New York, was known as a learned and unbiased jurist and a successful lawyer.

Mrs. Bishop is of English and French ancestry. She is entitled to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, also the Colonial Dames and Society of the Mayflower. She has been for years one of the most efficient workers in city mission circles of New York, and is widely known for her constructive work in the Vacation Bible School Movement. She is very active and influential in both church and charity work, and is an officer in several missionary societies. She is a lady of culture and education, being a graduate of Greenville Woman's College, of Greenville, South Carolina. She possesses decided literary talent, and is widely known for her writings for children, on social service and Bible themes.

Both marriages of Mr. Bishop were without issue. After a long period of failing health, covering four or five years, he was summoned to his eternal rest, from his late home in New York City, on July 22, 1916, at the age of sixty-three years. He accomplished much good, especially in his missionary work in which he was noted for his good sense and for his fine spirit of loyal devotion. His memory will be especially cherished by those associated with him in such work.

KNAUTH, Antonio,

Lawyer.

Born in Germany, son of an eminent banker, Antonio Knauth spent the first twenty-two years of his life in acquiring a worthy education, and from 1877 until his death in 1915 was engaged in the practice of law in New York City. He acquired eminence at the bar, and as president of large corporations evidenced the strong qualities of the financier and business man. In civic life he played an important part, supporting every movement for reform, contributing his full share to their success. He was most charitable and generous, fond of Nature's works, and at his summer home at Bolton, on Lake George, he gave himself to the full enjoyment of that enchanting region. His father, Theodor Knauth, was the founder of the great banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, of Leipzig, Germany, and New York, and his mother, Fanny E. (Steyer) Knauth, a lady of birth and education.

Antonio Knauth was born in Leipzig, Germany, December 2, 1855, died at Bolton, on Lake George, New York, December 3, 1915. He was educated at St. Thomas's School, Leipzig, the universities of Leipzig and Berlin, his university studies covering courses in philosophy and law. In 1877 he came to the United States, was graduated Bachelor of Laws, Columbia Law School, and in 1882 complied with all forms required to complete citizenship. After receiving his degree he became law clerk under former Governor Salomon in New York City. In 1884, with Arthur V. Briesen and Sanford H. Steele, he formed the law firm of Briesen, Steele & Knauth, which since 1899 continued as Briesen & Knauth, engaged in general practice. He was highly regarded as a lawyer of learning and ability, untiring in behalf of his clients, honorable and upright under every circumstance. He was a member of the American and New York City Bar associations; New York County Lawyers' Association; the Law Institute and the Library Association, his intercourse with his professional brethren of these associations being most cordial and his close friendships many. He contributed frequently to the German legal journals, was well known as a learned exponent of the law and in certain branches his opinions carried the weight of authority.

In addition to his extensive law practice, Mr. Knauth had large interests in the business world. He was president of the Regina Company, president of the Vigilant Mills, vice-president of the Botany Worsted Mills, these corporations all being large and successful manufacturing enterprises, ably managed. For many years Mr. Knauth was a member of the Citizens' Union, and in the thick of every battle for the betterment of civic conditions his interest in the cause of good government never flagged. He was an Independent in his political faith, belonged to the Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District and long served the club as its treasurer. He was a member of Dwight Alumni Association, trustee of Riverside Day Nursery and a director of the Germanic Museum. His clubs were the Lawyers, City, Riding and German, all of New York City.

Mr. Knauth married (first) in Utrecht, Holland, in 1884, Elise Ribbius Peletier, who died in 1886. He married (second) in Chemnitz, Germany, in November, 1893, Else M. Uhlich, who survives him, daughter of Gustav Herman and Anna U. (Stahlknecht) Uhlich. Children, all by second marriage: Ilse M., born December 17, 1894; Susanne Catherine, December 20, 1895; Charlotte Ursula, May 26, 1899; Berthold Antonio, July 18, 1906; Johannes Peter, January 18, 1908.

WEBSTER, Lewis Cook,

Ideal Citizen.

The life and career of Lewis Cook Webster, late a distinguished citizen of Brooklyn, New York, were but another proof of the close kinship in blood and spirit, talk and manner, existing between the two great members of the Anglo-Saxon race, the English and American peoples. Mr. Webster was not a native of Brooklyn, nor of the United States at all, his birth having occurred in the city of Manchester, England, yet his assimilation into the social fabric of his adopted country was so complete that he became entirely identified with its life and tradition, feeling full sympathy for its ideals and sharing in its characteristic achievements with its native sons. His father, Lewis Webster, was born and died in England, and was a noted builder in Manchester, where he enjoyed a reputation for the very highest and most substantial character. He married a Miss Maria Evans, of Welsh descent, and it was at his home in Manchester that the Mr. Webster of this sketch was born, February 29, 1844.

The city of Manchester is one of the great industrial centers of England, and, like so many such places in that country, possesses a certain sort of dual personality, being at once a modern place of hustling business interests, and yet inclosing, as it were, therein, a kernel of old and primitive remains and institutions. It is at once prosaic, commonplace, work-a-day; yet full of the traditions of a region rich in legendary law and the records of an earlier and more poetic age. Amid these surroundings Mr. Webster grew to manhood, attending the private school in his native place and studying under tutors in his father's home. He was a very ambitious and intelligent youth, and remarkably industrious and thorough. He studied intensely at school and became well educated at an early age. His ambitions, however, urged him to begin the active business of life, so that while still very young he associated himself with his father, and, starting at the very bottom of the ladder, worked his way upwards, becoming in the process thoroughly familiar with every detail of the building business, and familiarizing himself with the principles of construction and architecture. He worked with the most unremitting zeal and industry, and under the tuition of his father soon became a very capable designer and practical engineer. After the death of the elder man, Mr. Webster shouldered the whole of the great business and conducted it with a very high degree of success, many of the largest and most important buildings in that section of England being entrusted to him. He did a particularly large number of churches, and the great Central Mission Hall of the city of Manchester was among the number of these which still bear witness to his art and constructive genius. He was himself connected from childhood with the Wesleyan Methodist church, and was a very ardent churchman all his life. As early as the year 1865 he became treasurer of the Sunday School Missionary Society, a fact of great interest to his friends and associates in America, as he later held precisely the same position in the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church in this country. While a young man he erected the Moss Side Wesleyan Church of Manchester, and here he was superintendent of the Sunday school, a trustee, and the leader of the choir.

It was in the year 1887 that he left his native land for America, arriving in the port of New York, on Saturday, May 21, of that year. The very next day he came to the Janes Church, bearing with him letters of the highest recommendation from his church in England and from that time to his death was most intimately associated with the life of the new church here. Shortly after arriving in this country, Mr. Webster became associated with various fire insurance companies of New York City as an appraiser, a work for which his great knowledge of constructive materials and the prices thereof eminently fitted him. He also engaged in building here, and met with a high degree of success. Mr. Webster was a very prominent Free Mason, and was a member of Altair Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and chaplain thereof; of Constellation Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; and Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Besides his Masonic fraternities, Mr. Webster was a member of General Putnam Council, Royal Arcanum; and of the St. George Society of New York.

Mr. Webster's connection with the Janes Church was very close, and there have been few men who have labored more consistently for its advantage. He was assistant Sunday school superintendent there, class leader, steward, trustee, treasurer of the Sunday School Missionary Society, vice-president of the Social Union, and chorister of the men's class. He was possessed of an unusual musical talent and a very delightful voice, so that he was able to take a prominent part in the musical activities of the church. In the course of an obituary article printed in a publication of the church at the time of his death, the following words appear: "He had a remarkable voice, understood music, and was the personification of the motto of the Janes Choral Union, to which he belonged, 'we sing because we love it'."

On June 24, 1874, Mr. Webster was united in marriage in Manchester, England, with Miss Rebecca Walker, a daughter of Charles and Anne (Lord) Walker, natives of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Walker had migrated to the United

States about the year 1847 and settled at Nashville, Tennessee, where their daughter was born, December 6, 1850. It was on a trip to England that she married Mr. Webster, and their three children were born in that country, as follows: Harold, who married Miss Edna Caroline Hammond, by whom he has had two children: Louis Hammond and Harold Chester, and now resides in Brooklyn, New York; Robert Cecil, who married Miss Gertrude May Hammel, now deceased, by whom he had one daughter, Laura Ann, born May 8, 1914; Ada Walker, who became the wife of Eugene Lewis Hale, of Brooklyn, New York. Mrs. Webster is a women of remarkable ability, who exercised a powerful influence in the formation of her husband's character and career. She has been a most devoted wife and mother, indulgent and kind, and has taken an active part in church and philanthropic work in Brooklyn.

Such a life as that of Mr. Webster may well serve as an example to ambitious youths wherever it is to be found, and is a lesson, indeed, so obvious that he who runs may read. It bears incontrovertible testimony to the fact that undeviating pursuit of an objective must in the end bring accomplishment, especially if it be allied with a strong sense of one's obligations to his fellow men. For we shall find it universally true that only this alliance may be counted on as the sure foundation of success. While brilliant achievement oftentimes seems the fruit of selfish intrigue, a second glance will always disclose the worm at the core which mars that fruit so that it may not be enjoyed. Our own age, indeed, offers only too many examples where the most brilliant success has turned out a bitter portion indeed, because it has grown from indifference to others, whose enmity and hate have in the end blasted all that achievement. With such examples in view it is refreshing to turn to such success as that of Mr. Webster which, founded on the regard and good will of all his associates, proved not less sweet in realization than in anticipation.

MacGRUER, Henry Alexander, M. D.,

Specialist, Hospital Official.

Dr. Henry Alexander MacGruer, of Syracuse, New York, who occupies an assured position in the medical profession there, was born on September 3, 1874, at Ogdensburg, New York. He is a son of John Gregory and Ida May (Welles) MacGruer. Mr. MacGruer, Sr., is a native of Ontario, Canada, where he was born February 9, 1843, in the town of Lochiel, while Mrs. MacGruer, Sr., is a native of New York State, having been born October 23, 1853, at Ogdensburg. To them two children were born—Henry Alexander, whose career forms the subject matter of this brief sketch; and John A., born April 17, 1890.

Dr. MacGruer's youth was passed at his birthplace, the elementary portion of his education being received in the public schools of Ogdensburg; the Lockwood Academy in Brooklyn, New York; St. Paul's School at Salem, New York; and St. John's Military Academy at Manlius, New York, from which he graduated. At the age of twenty years he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and was graduated from this institution with the class of 1898, the first class of the then newly instituted four years' course. In the year 1901 he began the active practice of his profession in Syracuse, and has remained there up to the present time. His experience while in New York was especially valuable, having been acquired through his connection with the Vanderbilt Clinic at

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and at the West Side German Clinic.

Since coming to Syracuse, Dr. MacGruer has made for himself a very conspicuous position among his professional colleagues in the city and holds a number of important medical posts.

In the year 1915 he was elected supervisor of Onondaga county, and has held this responsible position ever since. He also is professor of dermatology and syphilis in the Medical Department of Syracuse University, and dermatologist and syphilographer to the Hospital of the Good Shepherd at Syracuse. He is also connected with the Syracuse Free Dispensary, the Onondaga Orphans' Home, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, the House of Providence and St. Mary's Visiting Nurses' Association.

Dr. MacGruer is affiliated with a large number of organizations, not only medical but civic, social and fraternal, and takes a most active part in the general life of the community. He is a member of the Syracuse Academy of Medicine, the Onondaga County Medical Society, of the Citizens' Club, the City Club, the Bellevue Country Club, the Question Club, the Hunting Literary Society, the Onondaga County Medical Society, the Medical Association of Central New York, the New York State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of Syracuse Lodge, No. 31, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his collegiate days Dr. MacGruer became a member of the Nu Sigma fraternity. Dr. MacGruer is particularly prominent in Masonic circles and has taken the thirty-third and last degree of Freemasonry. He is a member of many Masonic bodies, including Weedsport Lodge, No. 385, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; Central City Chapter, No. 70, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high priest; Central City Council, No. 13, Royal and Select Masters, of which he is past thrice illustrious master; Central City Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templar, of which he is past commander; Central City Lodge of Perfection, of which he is past master; Kedar Khan Grotto, No. 12, Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, of which he is past monarch; and the Supreme Council, Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, of which he is past grand monarch. Dr. MacGruer is also a member of the Central City Coördinate Scottish Rite bodies, the National Masonic Research Society, the Masonic Temple Club of Syracuse, New York, and an honorary member of the Ho Tax, Zeba, Cashmere, Zem Zem, Islam, Alethia. He was elected to the thirty-third degree in September, 1916.

Dr. MacGruer has been very actively connected with the local organization of the Republican party, of the principles of which he is a staunch supporter, and has held the position of county committeeman since 1905. In his religious belief he is an Episcopalian. His office is located at No. 809 University Block, Syracuse.

There is something intrinsically admirable in the profession of medicine that illumines by reflected light all those who practice it. Something, that is, concerned with its prime object—the alleviation of human suffering, something about the self-sacrifice that it must necessarily involve that makes us regard, and rightly so, all those who choose to follow its difficult way and devote themselves to its great aims, with a certain amount of respect and reverence. It is true that today there has been a certain lowering on the average of the standards and traditions of the profession, and that there are many within its ranks at the present time who have proposed to themselves selfish or unworthy objects instead of those identified with the profession itself, whose eyes are centered on the rewards rather than the service, yet there are others also who have preserved the purest and best ideals of the calling, and whose self-sacrifice is as disinterested as that of any who have preceded them. To such men we turn to seek the hope of the great profession in the future, to the men who, forgetful of personal considerations, lose themselves either in the interest of the great questions with which they have concerned themselves, or in the joy of rendering a deep service to their fellow men. The place held by Dr. MacGruer in the community is one that any man might desire, but it is one that he deserves in every particular, one that he gained by no chance fortune, but by hard and industrious work, and a most liberal treatment of his fellow men. He is a man who enjoys a great reputation, and one whose clientele is so large that it is easy for him to discriminate in favor of the better or wealthier class of patients, but it is his principle to ask no questions as to the standing of those who seek his professional aid, and he responds as readily to the call of the indigent as to that of the most prosperous. It thus happens that he does a great deal of philanthropic work in the city, and is greatly beloved by the poorer classes there. It is the function of the physician to bring good cheer and encouragement almost as much as the more material assistance generally associated with his profession; often, indeed, it forms the major part of his treatment, especially in those numerous cases where the skin is involved, and for this office Dr. MacGruer is particularly well fitted both by temperament and philosophy. There is much that is depressing about the practice of medicine, the constant contact with suffering and death, yet the fundamental cheerfulness of Dr. MacGruer never suffers eclipse and is noticeable in every relation of his life.

BROCKWAY, Albert Leverett,

Accomplished Architect.

It is a popular notion that the reward of merit is generally delayed until after the death of the deserving, and that very few men ever taste the fruit of their own achievement. But this is only very imperfectly true to-day in this country, and applies only to certain departments of endeavor, departments to which the public as a whole are indifferent. In almost every other matter the people of our country are far too alert and practical to allow talent and ability to go unremarked or unrewarded, and are rather disposed to pay a heavy premium for their service. Especially is this the case in everything that has to do with the operation of business—industrial, commercial, financial—and the talented in any of these lines is apt to be early sought and discovered. But it applies also to many of the professions, and even to that one which includes so large an element of the aesthetic in its nature—architecture. Here too, if the qualifications of him who professes it are notable, appreciation and recognition is often bestowed in large measure, and the reward granted is in some degree commensurate with the service offered. The truth of the above finds illustration in the career of Albert Leverett Brockway, of Syracuse, New York, whose reputation as an architect has become national, and whose influence upon his art and its practice has been extremely marked, and always exerted in the direction of higher ideals and better standards of practice.

Albert Leverett Brockway comes of good New York stock, and is a son of Leverett E. and Clara (Kingsley) Brockway, and a brother of Howard Brockway, the distinguished musician and composer. He was born December 28, 1864, at Utica, New York, and as a lad was sent to

Brooklyn, where he entered the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, where he took a scientific course and was graduated with the class of 1883. Upon the completion of his studies at this institution, Mr. Brockway, who had decided in the meantime upon architecture as his career in life, traveled abroad, and spent the two following years at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, where he took a course in this subject. Upon returning to the United States after his studies in Paris, he settled at Syracuse, New York, where he began the practice of architecture. His progress in this direction was, however, interrupted by an offer from the Syracuse University that he should occupy its chair of architecture. This he accepted, and in 1893 he entered upon the duties of his professorial incumbency. He began at once to remodel the whole architectural course of the university, bringing it into line with more modern ideas. With this purpose in view he modeled it upon the similar course as given at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He resigned from this position, however, in 1895, and resumed the practice of his profession, which he has continued with unabated success ever since. He is a recognized authority on his subject, and some time ago was retained by the State to write an article on the "Problems of construction of buildings for the State Hospitals for the Insane."

He is affiliated with many of the most important professional organizations in this country, and is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, president of the New York State Association of the American Institute of Architects, member of the National Housing Association, of the general board of the National City Planning Conference, of the Architectural League of New York City, of the National Fire Protection Association, of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, chairman of the City Planning Commission of Syracuse, and member of the advisory board of the Department of Efficiency and Economy. Mr. Brockway resides at No. 403 Comstock avenue, Syracuse, and maintains an office in the Third National Bank Building of that city. Mr. Brockway was united in marriage, on the thirty-first day of October, 1893, with Miss Frances Hart Dunn, of Syracuse, New York.

The success of Mr. Brockway in his chosen profession is due to the possession by him of a combination of virtues and talents greatly in demand in this world. At the basis of his character, as they are at the basis of all character that amounts to anything, are the fundamental virtues of sincerity and courage, a sincerity which renders him incapable of taking advantage of another and a courage that keeps him cheerful and determined in the face of all obstacles. To these he adds a practical grasp of affairs and an idealism which keeps his outlook fresh and his aims pure and high-minded. Both these qualities, it is hardly necessary to point out, are most valuable ones in the profession of architecture, where, as has already been remarked, the practical and the artistic are so closely wedded. And, indeed, his work as an architect amply shows this happy union of qualities, combining as it does an intelligence in plan and arrangement with a beauty of design quite remarkable. In all the relations of his life, in all his associations with his fellows, these same qualities stand out in a marked manner, and gain for him the admiration and affection of all who come in contact with him, even in the most casual way. In his domestic relations his conduct is of the highest type, and he finds his chief happiness in the intimate intercourse of his own household.

HUBER, George Henry,

Man of Enterprise.

The dignity of labor is a theme much discussed. In the Old World it has always meant a different thing to the construction put upon the phrase in America, for in lands where caste prevails between classes, the aristocracy is inclined to look down on the classes that do the real work of the world; but of this, happily, we know practically nothing in the United States; in fact, here, if one does not labor, or at least is employed at something one is not likely to be as highly regarded by one's associates as if he were energetic and not afraid of honest work. The late George Henry Huber, well known horseman and business man of New York City, was a believer in the dignity of labor, and he was possessed of great energy and industry, worked his way up from a modest beginning to a position of prominence in the world's affairs through his own indomitable efforts, and at the same time won and retained the respect and admiration of those with whom he was associated.

Mr. Huber was born on September 29, 1843, at Lockport, Miami county, Ohio, his birth occurring in a pioneer wagon or old-time "prairie schooner" in which his parents were journeying to the then western frontier in search of a new home. He was a son of Anthony and Frances Huber, both natives of Germany, where they spent their earlier years, finally immigrating to the United States, establishing their home at Hicksville, Ohio. They were plain, honest, hardworking people, and there became very comfortably situated through their industry. There their son, George H. Huber, grew up amid a primitive environment worked hard when a boy, assisting his father, and attended the public schools there. He was an exceptionally bright lad and was ambitious to rise in the world. He devoted his spare moments at home to study, and became a splendid example of a self-taught, self-made man. He began life for himself by teaching school at Hicksville, but did not remain long in this field of endeavor, later entering the service of a noted physician of that place, assisting him in his work for some time. But desiring to do big things, he left Hicksville and went to Chicago, where he knew he would have every opportunity, and there learned the grocery business. Seeing an opportunity to win success in selling gas fixtures, he entered the employ of a gas fixture manufacturing company as salesman, in which work he was very successful from the first and subsequently reaped large financial rewards in this line. He finally went to Brooklyn, New York, and entered the restaurant and hotel business. He had joined the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which lodge had no meeting place of its own in Brooklyn, so Mr. Huber set aside a room permanently for this purpose in his place of business, which proved to be the first home of this now great fraternal order in Brooklyn. He met with success from the first in his ventures in a business way in this city.

On November 5, 1888, Mr. Huber was married, in New York City, to Minnie Schult, and they immediately went abroad, visiting her parental home in Germany. While on this trip Mr. Huber became strongly attached to Matilda Schult, a little girl, and obtained consent of her parents to care for her through life, so he brought the child to America with them, reared her carefully, and gave her the advantages of a splendid education. Mrs. Huber was a noted singer, and was a devout Christian and home woman, and accorded the tenderest of motherly treatment to her beautiful adopted daughter.

Mrs. Huber was summoned to her eternal rest in the year 1901.

Upon his return from Europe, Mr. Huber established a large museum on Fourteenth street, New York City, which became widely known, and attracted the thinking people from all parts of the world, for it contained many of the most interesting of the earth's wonders and was always a favorite resort for the studious and curious. He spared no expense in collecting suitable exhibits and attractions, and this business gave him a world-wide reputation.

Mr. Huber was an ardent admirer of blooded live stock, especially horses, of which he was an exceptionally good judge. He purchased over six hundred acres of valuable land near Lake Champlain, New York, which he improved into a model stock farm on which he raised large numbers of blooded horses and other stock. He became a familiar figure on the speedway, driving his own horses, and was for years widely known as a horseman. He spent a great deal of time outdoors, and also traveled extensively. However, he was ever a hard worker and applied himself closely to business. He could always be found at his desk in his downtown office by eight o'clock in the morning. He was enterprising, farseeing, and possessed splendid judgment; was broad-minded and an authority on many lines of business, so that many sought his advice in their business affairs. He was popular with a very wide acquaintance, and was known as a man of high ideals and upright character,—scrupulously honest, kind, genial, and obliging. His employees always appreciated him, remaining in his service as long as possible. He was a plain unassuming gentleman, and never talked of his business plans, of his successes or ambitions. Charitably inclined, he often helped the sick and needy.

On July 2, 1902, Mr. Huber married for his second wife, Miss Matilda Schult, a daughter of Magnus and Anna (Burning) Schult, natives of Germany, who eventually established their home in America.

George Henry Huber was summoned to close his eyes on earthly scenes at his late beautiful home in New York City, on June 24, 1916, when lacking a few months of his seventy-third birthday, thus rounding out a long, successful and useful life.

SHANTZ, Moses B.,

Manufacturer.

Rochester, known everywhere as a great manufacturing city, is further notable in the fact that it is the home of many enterprises which, starting from humble beginnings, have become the largest in the world. This argues that in their development a man was the prime factor, a man of imagination, invention, energy, power of concentration and organization, with the executive strength to conduct after creating. Coming to this point without forcing the conclusion, the business of M. B. Shantz, Incorporated, is cited as a case in point. Mr. Shantz did not invent buttons, nor their uses, nor the machinery for making them. But he has developed one of the largest button manufacturing businesses in the United States, and behind this business is the man. Aside from his own large business that he personally conducts, it is a fact of absorbing interest that a large percentage of the men who are now engaged in the manufacture of buttons all over the United States received their training under Mr. Shantz at Berlin, now Kitchener, Ontario, that plant being familiarly known in the trade as the "Button Makers' College."

A review of his ancestry is both interesting and pertinent to this summary of his career. His great-grandfather, Jacob Shantz, a Mennonite, seeking refuge from religious persecution, learned that in the province of Pennsylvania, in far-away America, William Penn had established a colony where man might worship God "according to the dictates of his own conscience." In 1710 he came to Pennsylvania, locating near Philadelphia, and there a son, Jacob Shantz, was born. In 1810 Jacob Shantz immigrated to what is now Kitchener, province of Ontario, Canada, passing on his way through the Valley of the Genesee, having part of the time as a traveling companion Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, later the founder of the city that bears his name.

Jacob Y. Shantz, grandson of the founder and father of Moses B. Shantz, became a large landowner at Berlin, now Kitchener, Ontario, Canada, his fourteen hundred acres being made to produce abundantly through following the best methods obtainable from books or experience. He became the financial magnate of his section and in his daily walk exemplified the best teachings of the religion of his fathers, a faith he unqualifiedly adopted as his own. There was quite a large colony of Mennonites in Berlin and in the surrounding country, and through the influence of Jacob Y. Shantz a tide of Mennonite immigration was started toward Manitoba, now an immense wheat granary. The history of the Mennonite settlement in Manitoba is a part of the life story of Jacob Y. Shantz, little known beyond his family circle. The Mennonites of Germany, cruelly persecuted through their refusal to perform military service, sought asylum in Russia by invitation of the Russian government. About 1870, however, that government revoked the order exempting them from military duty and a ukase was promulgated by the Czar compelling them within a period of about ten years to comply with the compulsory military service laws under which Russians lived. Rather than do violence to their religious principles forbidding war, the Mennonites decided to emigrate once more. Their representatives, sent abroad, after visiting Australia and South America, went to the Mennonite community in Berlin and there met Jacob Y. Shantz, who, speaking the German language, was able to converse with them. They insisted that he should advise them as to a suitable location, and he presented the claims of Manitoba. He visited that Canadian province with them, and promised them financial aid if they decided there to locate. When it was so decided Mr. Shantz personally obtained thirty-four thousand dollars as a loan from his Mennonite neighbors of Berlin and obtained from the Canadian government a further loan of one hundred thousand dollars to aid the movement, pledging his own honor and property as security. He made contracts with steamship companies, saw the first colony located on its farms, bought agricultural implements from the United States by almost train loads and financed the colony until they harvested a crop, became self-supporting and began repayment. In 1874 about eighteen hundred colonists were brought over, in 1875 twenty-two hundred more arrived, and within three years from the beginning of the flow thirteen hundred and forty-three families, numbering eight thousand souls, settled in Manitoba through the efforts of Jacob Y. Shantz. Industrious, frugal, and thrifty, the colony prospered, all moneys advanced were repaid, and there peace and contentment reign.

When it was proposed to start a button factory at Berlin, Mr. Shantz, with his accustomed public spirit, encouraged the enterprise by subscribing liberally for stock. Under the earlier management the enterprise, unskillfully handled, did not prosper, and to protect his investment as well as to continue employment for the many young people of Berlin, Mr. Shantz purchased the business and conducted it under the name of the Dominion Button Company. Thus button manufacture became an inheritance of Moses B. Shantz from his honored father.

Moses B. Shantz, son of Jacob Y. and Barbara (Biehm) Shantz, was born in Berlin, now Kitchener, Canada, August 24, 1852. He was educated in public schools and Hamilton Business College, spending his early life on the home farm. When eighteen years of age his father gave him a force of six or eight hands and placed him in charge of one of his farms. Thus early thrown upon his own resources he developed the quality of initiative and the habit of self-reliance that have characterized his later years. In addition to managing the farm allotted to him he was able to render his father great service in connection with the colony of Mennonites heretofore mentioned. He was entrusted with the settlement of accounts with the steamship companies, with the United States implement dealers, and with the various concerns supplying seed, food, and other necessaries. He paid all these bills, and, when the tide turned, he collected the payment due from the colonists, at times returning from a collection trip with ten thousand dollars in gold in a bag on his shoulder. After a course at business college he became bookkeeper for the Dominion Button Company, then owned by his father, and there clearly saw why the company was losing money. When the superintendent of the factory gave up his position young Mr. Shantz importuned his father to give him the management of the plant, promising quickly to improve the financial condition. This promise he kept by stopping the leaks and by installing a system of manufacture that brought not only profit, but fame. He continued in charge of the "Berlin Button College," as the plant was familiarly known in the trade, until 1886, then became manager of a branch factory located at Buffalo, New York. In 1887 he sold his interests elsewhere and located in Rochester, conducting a button factory on Water street. He there prospered, and in 1891 incorporated as the M. B. Shantz Company, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, M. B. Shantz, president, H. E. Welcher, vice-president, H. K. Elston, secretary and treasurer. After the death of Mr. Welcher, Mr. Shantz withdrew from the company and organized his present enterprise, which he incorporated as the M. B. Shantz, Incorporated. The name Shantz, so well and favorably known to the trade everywhere, is retained, and all printed matter issued by the company carries the name "M. B. Shantz, Incorporated." Mr. Shantz operates one of the largest button manufacturing factories in the United States on Monroe avenue, Rochester, with branch salesrooms in New York and Chicago, his specialties being buttons made from vegetable ivory and pearl. The factory is equipped with every modern mechanical invention, device, or process that makes for efficiency in production and quality, and is one of Rochester's prominent industrial plants. In achieving a notable success in the commercial world Mr. Shantz has maintained the highest standard of business integrity, has sacrificed no high ideal, nor has compromised the lofty principles that marked his upright father. All recognize the sterling quality of his manhood and pay to him the tribute of esteem that everywhere is accorded true moral worth. Refined by nature, soft of voice, intellectual in his tastes, keen, shrewd, sympathetic, and approachable, he is a man gifted with a personality that explains why it is the man, rather than the product, that has won success.

Mr. Shantz married, December 7, 1875, Veronica, daughter of Jonas Bingeman, of Waterloo county, Ontario, Canada. Their children are: Edgar; Elizabeth, wife of H. M. Rogers, of Springfield, Massachusetts; Alson; Vera; Irene, wife of Charles Henry Hathaway, of New York City; Marshall B.; and Harold E., a graduate of the University of Rochester, class of 1915.

LOUCKS, Willis Isaac,

Manufacturer.

There are many descendants of Philip and Nicholas Laux, Palatinates, who on Christmas Day of 1709 sailed from England, and after a perilous voyage of six months arrived in New York, June 14, 1710, driven from Germany by the vengeance of the French King, Louis XIV., who was particularly bitter against his Protestant subjects who had fled from his tyranny first to Germany, thence to England. Late in 1711, Philip Laux and family settled in Schoharie county, New York, buying land at Middleburg, in the town of Sharon, where he founded the family to which Willis Isaac Loucks, president of Loucks Brothers, glove manufacturers of Johnstown, New York, belongs.

The American history of the family shows that as soldiers, farmers and business men, the name was prominent in Schoharie and other counties of the State, and that all bore well their part in founding a nation and in developing the resources of the commonwealth. Many of the Laux family served in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars; served with Herkimer at Oriskany, with the American army on the Niagara frontier in 1812, and in the great Civil War. Willis I. Loucks (as the name was anglicized) is a son of Daniel and Elzina (Darrow) Loucks. Daniel Loucks was born February 10, 1840, and became a prosperous farmer and hop grower of Sharon Hill, New York.

Willis Isaac Loucks was born at the homestead farm at Sharon Hill, town of Sharon, Schoharie county, New York, June 15, 1873. He was educated in the public schools, finishing with a full course at Gloversville Business College, whence he was graduated, class of 1893. He began business life as an employe of McGraw & Zimmer, glove manufacturers, and from that time has been closely identified with that great New York industry, glove manufacturing. He spent five years in mastering the details of the business, becoming thoroughly familiar with its every feature from the skin to the shelf of the retailer, then began manufacturing under his own name as partner of the firm of McGraw & Loucks, organized in 1898. That firm had a successful life of seven years, then Mr. Loucks organized and incorporated his business as Loucks Brothers, and since 1905 has been its first and only executive head. He is a capable, energetic business man, progressive in his methods, honorable and upright in all his dealings and highly esteemed in his community.

He is a member of lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order, and is a member of the Methodist church. In all that pertains to material and moral improvement he lends a willing hand, and can always be found on the side of law, order and all good causes.

Mr. Loucks married, December 25, 1895, at Gloversville, New York, Leonora May Fort, daughter of John Henry and Carrie (Heath) Fort. Mr. and Mrs. Loucks have two children: Milton Albert, born February 11, 1897; Ruth Helene, born March 23, 1907. The family home is at Johnstown, New York.

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[illegible]

Alex Meldrum

MELDRUM, Herbert A.,

Man of Affairs.

For almost twenty-five years Alexander Meldrum was one of Buffalo's leading merchants. He was a pioneer of the broader development of the dry goods trade in Western New York. He was of Scottish birth, and came of an ancient and esteemed Fifeshire family. His parents, Thomas and Janet Meldrum, were well-known residents of Kennoway, Fifeshire.

Alexander Meldrum was born at Kennoway, Burns, November 3, 1833, and was early apprenticed to a dry goods house in Markinch. When twenty-two years old, Mr. Meldrum came to the United States, locating in Boston, where he entered the employ of Kinmouth's Store, afterward Hogg, Brown & Taylor. He was soon promoted from salesman to the responsible post of buyer, and remained with the firm until 1867, when he came to Buffalo, being accompanied by the late Robert B. Adam, and Albert Whiting. Immediately after his arrival in Buffalo, Mr. Meldrum and his associates formed the copartnership of Adam, Meldrum & Whiting, doing a general dry goods business. In 1869 Mr. Whiting retired, and the concern became Adam & Meldrum. In 1875 William Anderson was admitted partner, the firm style being changed to Adam, Meldrum & Anderson.

The connection of Mr. Meldrum with the business lasted until his death in 1891. He also held a controlling interest in the Dayton Dry Goods Company, of Dayton, Ohio, and was the sole owner of the Queen City Underwear Company, of Buffalo. Mr. Meldrum was a member of the Lafayette Street Presbyterian Church, the Buffalo Club, and of St. Andrew's Scottish Society, as well as of other Scottish-American bodies. He died October 22, 1891, at his home in Buffalo.

On February 27, 1859, Mr. Meldrum married Ann Elizabeth Webster, a daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Elizabeth Story (Hackett) Webster, of Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Meldrum came of a distinguished New England ancestry, and was a grandniece of Daniel Webster. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Meldrum are: Arthur R.; Mrs. Alice M. Daniels, of New York City; Thomas Alfred, who was drowned when twenty years old; Herbert Alexander, of whom further; Jessie Pollock, now Mrs. F. P. Vandenburg; and Florence Jeannette, now Mrs. H. Lawrence Brown, of Denver, Colorado.

Herbert Alexander Meldrum, merchant, past president of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, first president of the American Savings Bank; member of the board of directors of the Bankers' Trust Company, of Buffalo; organizer and chairman of the board of directors of the H. A. Meldrum Company, one of Buffalo's largest, most modern and enterprising mercantile houses, was born in Buffalo, New York, February 15, 1870. He received his education in the grammar schools and Central High School of Buffalo. When twenty years old, Mr. Meldrum entered the employ of Adam, Meldrum & Anderson to learn the dry goods and department store business from its foundation up. He remained with the Adam, Meldrum & Anderson firm until September, 1897, when he became one of the organizers and the executive head of the H. A. Meldrum Company. Though one of the youngest of the big mercantile houses of Western New York, the firm in a brief space of time reached the front rank in point of volume of business and in general reputation. When the house of H. A. Meldrum was but one year old, in the fall of 1898, another progressive stroke of business enterprise was executed by the introduction of the first automobile delivery car in Buffalo. It was a Waverly electric and traversed the streets of Buffalo years before the large commercial houses of the country adopted automobiles for delivery purposes.

Due to Mr. Meldrum's initiative and enterprise, A. Roy Knabenshue, pioneer aviator, was brought to Buffalo in 1906, under the auspices of the H. A. Meldrum Company, for the first power-propelled airship flight in the history of the city. This event commanded public attention to such an extent that street traffic in the business section of the city was blocked during the flight, and for fully two hours the entire telephone system was out of commission because the operators in the 'phone exchanges abandoned their posts to witness the flight from windows and roof tops. The Knabenshue airship sailed over the heart of the city and landed on the top of the H. A. Meldrum Company Building. It was a master stroke of modern advertising.

Mr. Meldrum, as a member of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, was one of its board of directors for four years, and for three consecutive terms, 1913-14 and 1915 served as president of the chamber. It was during his administration as chief executive of the city's leading organization of business and professional men of affairs that the Chamber of Commerce experienced its period of greatest development. The Buffalo Chamber of Commerce during Mr. Meldrum's presidency was instrumental in securing the only amendment that was made to the Underwood tariff as enacted by Congress. This amendment was secured in behalf of the great flour milling and packing industries of the country. The original Underwood tariff measure contained provisions admitting free Canadian flour and dressed meats, while at the same time imposing a duty on wheat and livestock from the Dominion. It was the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, under Mr. Meldrum, that took the leadership in presenting to Congress forceful arguments showing the disastrous results of such an enactment and gained for the flour milling and packing industries the only one of the many amendments proposed when the Underwood tariff was substituted for the former Republican protective tariff. In 1907 Mr. Meldrum was appointed by Governor Charles E. Hughes as a member of the board of managers of the Buffalo State Hospital, serving in this capacity for a term of seven years. He was the first president and since its organization has been a member of the board of directors of the American Savings Bank, holding at present the chairmanship of the board.

Mr. Meldrum is a member of St. Andrew's Scottish Society; a member of the Buffalo Club, serving three years on the board; a member of the Saturn Club and the Automobile Club of Buffalo, and a past president of the latter organization in addition to being a past president of the Automobile Association of the State of New York. He is a member of the Buffalo Historical Society, and a member of the board of the Buffalo General Hospital. Mr. Meldrum is a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church.

When the Fourth International Congress of School Hygiene was held in Buffalo in 1912, bringing together prominent educators and scientific men from all parts of the world, Mr. Meldrum was vice-chairman of the local committee and directed the details of taking care of as well as preparing for the notable gathering.

On September 23, 1895, Mr. Meldrum married Louise Hingston, a daughter of Edward J. and Mary (Reese) Hingston, of Buffalo. They have three children: Herbert Alexander, Jr., born September 5, 1897; Alan Hingston, born December

31, 1899; Esther Louise, born September 3, 1905.

(The Webster Line).

(I) Mrs. Alexander Meldrum is a descendant of Thomas Webster, who lived with his wife Margaret in Ormsby, Norfolk county, England, where he died in April, 1634. His widow subsequently married William Godfrey, with whom she came to America, bringing her son, Thomas (2) Webster.

(II) Thomas (2) Webster, son of Thomas (1) and Margaret Webster, was born in November, 1631, in Ormsby, England, and came to Watertown, Massachusetts, in company with his foster father and other early settlers of that town. He removed with the pioneers to Hampton, New Hampshire, where he died January 5, 1715, aged eighty-three years. He married, November 2, 1656, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Brewer, of Roxbury, Massachusetts.

(III) Ebenezer Webster, second son of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Brewer) Webster, was born August 1, 1667, served in the Indian War, and was pilot, guide or scout to Captain Gilman's company, August, 1710, which went in pursuit of Indians. He was one of the proprietors of Kingston, New Hampshire, and a settler there. He married, July 25, 1709, Hannah Judkins, who died February 21, 1756.

(IV) Ebenezer (2) Webster, eldest son of Ebenezer (1) and Hannah (Judkins) Webster, was born October 10, 1714, and lived in Kingston, where he was identified with the clearing up of that portion of the wilderness. He married, July 20, 1738, Susannah Batchelder. She was born May 28, 1713, in Hampton Falls, daughter of Benjamin and Susannah (Page) Batchelder.

(V) Deacon Thomas (3) Webster, son of Ebenezer (2) and Susannah (Batchelder) Webster, was born about 1741, and lived in the west parish of Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he died December 31, 1781. He married, October 14, 1766, a widow, Abigail Emery. The births of two of their sons are recorded in Haverhill: Thomas, August 10, 1767; Daniel, July 27, 1771. The birth of their third son, Enos, is not recorded in Haverhill.

(VI) Family records show that Enos Webster was the son of Deacon Thomas (3) Webster, and it is probable that he was born about 1780.

(VII) Benjamin Franklin Webster, son of Enos Webster, married Elizabeth Story Hackett, and was the father of Ann Elizabeth Webster, who became the wife of Mr. Meldrum as above noted.

(The Hackett Line).

The Hackett family is an old one in New England.

(I) Captain William Hackett, who was a mariner, lived in Salisbury, Massachusetts, and died there, March 6, 1713. He received a grant of land in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1665-67, and possessed a share in the common lands in Amesbury, Massachusetts. In 1671 he commanded the sloop "Indeavor" and was detained in New Jersey for failure to pay duty, after having made payment in New York. The sloop was seized by New Jersey authorities. He married, January 31, 1667, Sarah Barnard, of Amesbury, daughter of Thomas and Elinor Barnard.

(II) Their third son, Captain William (2) Hackett, was born March 10, 1683, in Salisbury, was a soldier in 1702-10, and died August 12, 1753, in his native town. He married, December 9, 1708, Hannah, daughter of Edward and Hannah (Whittier) Young.

(III) Their second son, William (3) Hackett, born November 28, 1712, in Salisbury, married in that town, May 15, 1735, a widow, Elizabeth Stephens. They had four sons born in Salisbury.

(IV) Their second son, William (4)

Hackett, was born May 1, 1739, in Salisbury. In association with John Hackett he owned the ship yards and built the first frigate owned by the Continental Congress, the "Alliance," so named in honor of the alliance with France in the American Revolution. She was the best ship in sailing qualities ever possessed by the Americans. This ship was in the fight between the "Bonhomme Richard" and the "Serapis." This ship was later presented to the French Government. It is the ship in which General Lafayette returned to France.

Other vessels were planned and built under the supervision of William Hackett. One, the frigate "Essex," built at Salem, Massachusetts, was commanded by Commodore Porter. This ship's record may be found in United States history. William Hackett married, April 10, 1760, in Salisbury, Nanny Osgood, born September 13, 1738, in that town, daughter of William and Sarah (Jones) Osgood.

(V) Their third son, Andrew Hackett, born May 18, 1776, married Abigail Mann, and their youngest child, Elizabeth Story Hackett, born August 12, 1811, became the wife of Benjamin F. Webster, of Boston, Massachusetts, and the mother of Ann Elizabeth Webster, wife of Alexander Meldrum.

POOLEY, Charles A.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Justice Charles A. Pooley, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, is an example of a type of jurist which we perhaps are apt to associate more with the generation which has passed than with that of the present. It appears that we do not find to-day, as frequently as we might, that type of lawyer and judge with which the splendid traditions of the American bar have made us familiar in past times, the lawyer who is wrapped up in his profession for its own sake without regard to ulterior objects, the judge who loves justice above gain and sets the welfare of the Commonwealth before the advantage of any private interest whatsoever. But although we instinctively turn to the past when we would look for such a figure, nevertheless our own day affords us many fine examples of such, nor could we desire a better one than that offered by Charles A. Pooley, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief appreciation and whose reputation has so far overlapped the limits of his home community that he is now a figure of State-wide importance and is regarded as one of the foremost lawyers of the Empire State. Justice Pooley comes of that fine stock upon which American citizenship is based as upon a rock, and, while a native of this country, is a member of an English family which migrated to the New World at a time as recent as the generation just passed.

His father, the late William Pooley, was born in Cornwall, England, and his grandfather, Richard Pooley, lived and died in that region. Richard Pooley was the owner of considerable land in Cornwall, and was a man of prominence in the community. His son, William Pooley, being of an exceedingly enterprising nature, gave up the advantages which were his in the mother country and came to the United States as a young man, about 1845. Five years later he settled at Buffalo, New York, where for a number of years he successfully carried on a lumber and planing mill industry. Retiring from that business in 1876, he thereafter devoted himself to the care of his very considerable property until the time of his death in 1902. He was a man of strong and marked character, and his citizenship was of that sterling type which, without the influence which comes from public position, exerts a strong and beneficent effect upon the community-at-large. Mr. Pooley married Mary A. Menary, a lady of Scotch-Irish parentage, whose family had settled in Canada about the same time that Mr. Pooley had come to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Pooley were the parents of several children, of whom the survivors are: Charles A., with whose career we are especially concerned; George C., and Minnie M., who became the wife of George C. Finley, all residents of Buffalo.

Born November 17, 1854, in the city of Buffalo, New York, Charles A. Pooley gained his elementary education at Public School No. 1, and afterwards attended Central High School, from which he graduated with the class of 1873. On completing his studies at the latter institution, he became associated with his father in the latter's large lumber business and continued actively engaged therein for some three years. He did not, however, find this occupation wholly congenial to him, his mind being of that type which finds its most normal expression in some kind of professional work. Of this fact he himself was thoroughly aware, and accordingly he began the study of law, January 1, 1876, entering for this purpose the office of the late Senator A. P. Laning, an eminent attorney of Buffalo. Here he pursued his studies to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar of Erie county in April, 1879. After his admission, the young man continued in association with the firm where he had conducted his studies and was for a time employed by them. This firm, which was known as Laning, McMillan & Gluck, afterwards, upon the retirement of Mr. Laning and the admission of Justice Pooley, became McMillan, Gluck & Pooley. Subsequently was formed the well known law partnership of McMillan, Gluck, Pooley & Depew, which was one of the foremost legal firms in the State and handled the business of some of our largest corporations. Upon the death of Mr. Gluck the firm became McMillan, Pooley, Depew & Spratt, and later, with the retirement of Mr. McMillan, it became Pooley, Depew & Spratt. Its final form was as Pooley & Spratt, and this firm was dissolved in February, 1907, Justice Pooley continuing his practice alone until his election to the Supreme Court.

Justice Pooley was for many years one of the prominent legal advisors of the New York Central lines and other large corporate interests, and has always had a personal clientage of the highest class, which received his counsel and advice. His ideals in regard to the office of judge are so high that he regarded an election to the Supreme Court as the highest honor in the gift of the State. He was strongly endorsed for appointment to succeed Judge Haight when the latter was elevated to the Court of Appeals, the petition of Governor Morton being signed by a great number of representative lawyers without regard to political affiliation. In the summer of 1895 Justice Pooley's name was again prominently brought forward as that of a desirable candidate for the Republican nomination of the Supreme Court bench. It was in the year 1910, however, that he accepted the nomination to this office from the Democratic party, in spite of the fact that he has always remained a staunch Republican in principle. His action on this occasion was influenced by the fact that the Democratic party in that year was standing for reforms in the judiciary approved of by him, and he at the same time accepted an endorsement from an independent movement which was supporting a judiciary ticket of its own. In the election which followed, Justice Pooley received, notwithstanding a normal Republican majority ranging from fifteen to twenty thousand, a large independent majority of the ballots cast, a tribute at once to his own personal popularity and to the cause for which he had been working. He assumed office on January 1, 1911, for a term of fourteen years.

During his entire life, since he reached an age to consider such matters, Justice Pooley has always taken the keenest interest in municipal affairs and in problems connected with the civic advancement and general interests of his home community. He is a trustee of the law library of the Eighth Judicial District, and for three years served as a director of the Buffalo Library. He has also been extremely prominent in Masonic circles and has taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, besides holding various offices in the Masonic bodies. Among those with which he has been affiliated are the DeMolay Lodge, No. 498, Free and Accepted Masons; the Buffalo Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Buffalo Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. He is a past master of DeMolay Lodge, and has also served a term as district deputy grand master of the State of New York for the twenty-fifth Masonic district, and on the committee of the constitution of the Grand Lodge, under appointment of Grand Master Penney.

Justice Charles A. Pooley was united in marriage, June 4, 1884, with Carrie Adams, a daughter of the Hon. S. Cary Adams, of Buffalo. They are the parents of the following children: Harriett A., a graduate of Vassar College; Charles W., a graduate of Harvard University and now actively practicing law in Buffalo; and Margaret H.

Much might be said of the scholarship of Justice Pooley, especially in his own subject and also how it extended to many other matters besides the law, so much so, indeed, that he is justly regarded as a man of unusual culture. As a trial lawyer he is exceptionally forceful and backs up his natural ability in this line with a very profound knowledge of his subject. His career is one that well repays study, his character being one of those which impresses itself strongly upon those about until it has left a certain stamp of its own quality upon the community, which is thus enriched by its presence. That he has had a very large legal practice or even that he is now justice of the Supreme Court conveys no adequate idea of the place he occupies in both county and State affairs. The law is an exacting mistress to those who would follow her, but though exacting, she brings her rewards. Of her votaries she demands from first to last that they make themselves students, nor will she excuse them from this necessity, howsoever far they may progress in knowledge. Of them, too, she will have the strictest adherence to her standards, the closest observation of the etiquette she has approved, so that one should not inconsiderately pledge himself to her cause. If, however, after learning all these things, he still feels a devotion to her strong enough for him to brave them, then let him undertake her adventure, satisfied that, pursued boldly and diligently, it will lead him eventually to some fair port, to some well-favored place in her's and the world's esteem. Although there is no royal road to public office and political preferment, the palm must certainly be given to the law as the best way to these desirable altitudes, the way along which the majority of our higher public officers have traveled. It is perhaps this, as much as any other matter, that makes it the choice of so many of our young men as a career in life, a throng so great that all complain of its overcrowding, and yet a throng that continues to increase. It is this, not unwarrantable imagination, that it eventually leads somewhere, more than the pure love of the subject itself, that makes this road so well traveled. Yet there are some who possess a pure love of the law for its own sake, even in this day and generation, some who would regard it as well worth their best efforts even though it were an end and not a means, a road that existed for its own sake and led nowhither. Such is undoubtedly true in the case of Justice Pooley. To that strong and essential honesty that is the very foundation of social life, he adds a toleration of others that draws all men towards him as to one they instinctively recognize as a faithful friend, nor has he ever disappointed such as have trusted him with their confidences, giving comfort and advice, sympathy or wholesome rebuke as the occasion warrants, and ever with a keen appreciation of the circumstances and a profound and charitable understanding of the motives of the human heart.

HAZEL, John Raymond,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Judge John Raymond Hazel, of the United States District Court, who has made for himself a distinguished position upon the bench of his State, is a native of Buffalo, with the life and affairs of which city he has been most intimately identified throughout his life up to the present time (1917). He is of German parentage, both his father and mother having been born in Baden, both coming to the United States while still young. His father, John Hazel, was a locomotive engineer, and settled in Buffalo, New York, where he carried on the practice of his trade for a number of years. Both he and his wife, who before her marriage was Adelaide Scherzinger, are now deceased.

Born December 18, 1860, at Buffalo, New York, John Raymond Hazel attended the parochial and public schools of that city. Owing to circumstances, however, his schooling was decidedly meagre, and he is to a large extent self-educated. When but fourteen years of age, he was obliged to give up most of his studies and take up some active employment, and accordingly he secured a position in a factory, where he labored in a humble capacity for a number of years. He was a youth of strong ambitions, however, and his attention being attracted to the law, he decided to make a study of this subject, and with this end in view sought, and was successful in obtaining, a position in a law office at Buffalo. Here he pursued his studies to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar at Rochester, New York, in 1882, and in association with two other young men formed the firm of Fullerton, Becker & Hazel. This association was continued at Buffalo until the year 1892, when Mr. Hazel withdrew and formed a partnership with Frank A. Abbott, later district attorney of Erie county, New York, under the style of Hazel & Abbott, this firm continuing to practice until the year 1900. In that year Mr. Hazel was appointed judge of the United States District Court, for the Western District of New York, by President McKinley.

Up to this time Judge Hazel had been extremely active in politics, and from 1894 to 1900 was the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in Erie county, New York, and one of the potent factors in State politics, a fact which occasioned some little opposition to his appointment as judge on the part of those acquainted with his character and reputation. Not one of the critics was more certain of his unfitness than the New York "Post," which was animated by the feeling that the office was given Judge Hazel more as a political reward than for any other reason. Intimations of his intellectual deficiencies were common enough but the fact that he was a party leader and a machine man seemed conclusive against him. Judge Hazel has been on the bench long enough to demonstrate his abundant intellectual and moral qualifications for judicial work. And the "Post" comes along now to commend his attitude toward practical politics when it says, in speaking of the talk among Democrats of taking a judge for their candidate for Governor: "We are glad, by the way, to note that a man whose elevation to the bench was opposed by the 'Evening Post' because his canvass was pushed on the ground of his 'claims' as a political worker —Judge Hazel of Buffalo and the United States District Court—answers an inquiry about the political situation in Erie county in this sensible way: 'Oh, I'm out of politics entirely now. You know that the judiciary is not a partisan affair, and I have plenty to occupy my attention in my judicial duties, without reference to campaign affairs'." The following is an excerpt from a letter written Judge Hazel by Judge William J. Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, who recently died after upwards of thirty years of judicial service, shortly before his resignation from the federal judiciary: "I feel that I ought to frankly say that the misgivings that I felt when you were appointed from your comparatively limited experience as a practitioner, and possibly because of the extent of your political activities, long since gave way."

John Raymond Hazel's record as a judge is one which deserves mention because of the importance of the litigation which has been tried before him and because of the wisdom and justice of his verdicts, wisdom and justice admitted by all, even those who have been his opponents. Judge Hazel has sat in a number of important cases, which were of public interest, as well as in hundreds of cases of a more private nature, or of less interest to the people generally. Litigation of the most important kind in the modern business world has come before him, causes involving great sums of money and most complicated questions of fact, together with difficult problems in law. They include patent, admiralty, bankruptcy, criminal, equity and common law cases. In fact, the United States District Court has jurisdiction on all questions that come ordinarily before a Supreme Court of the State where the litigation is between citizens of different States, and in addition it has jurisdiction over litigation arising over validity of rights claimed under United States laws, such as those arising from claim of infringement of patent, admiralty, and so on. No other judge sitting in any English-speaking country has so wide a jurisdiction and power as the United States Circuit and District judge.

Soon after his appointment to the bench the case was argued before him, sitting as equity judge, of the Underground Railway Company against the City of New York, in which the complainant sought to enjoin the city and the contractors of the subway from completing the work of building the subway, the ground of action being that the Legislature had previously granted the right to build the subway to another corporation. The case was argued by such eminent counsel as Edward M. Shepard, Attorney-General Wickersham, Delancy Nicoll and Roger Foster. Judge Hazel's opinion in that hard-fought battle was sustained ultimately by the United

States Supreme Court, which held, as he did, that whatever rights the original company had were forfeited. Another case of even wider popular interest was that in which after amendment to the copyright law a music publishing company sued a music manufacturing company, the White-Smith Company against the Apollo, the question being whether a musical composition was in the pianola or phonograph, or automatic music box, an infringement of the copyright staff notations and a musical production. Judge Hazel held that the copyright act could not be enlarged to include modern appliances for reproducing sound or music. He was sustained all the way up to the higher court, the case being argued on one side by Governor Hughes. One of the most noted cases decided by Judge Hazel was that in the action against directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Company on the ground of alleged wrongdoing. Judge Hazel held that the policyholder could not sue the society in equity for asserted wrong-doing of former officers of the company. He dismissed the appeal. Among the eminent counsel in that company were William D. Guthrie, William B. Hornblower and John R. Dos Passos. In that case the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed Judge Hazel, but the Federal Court sustained him and dismissed the appeal, Judge Peckham, recently deceased, writing the opinion of the court. The case of Thomsen *et al. v.* Sir Charles Cayser *et al.*, was a case to recover treble damages under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act involving the construction of the act with regard to its application to a combination of steamboat lines for maintaining transportation rates from New York to South African ports. The case was tried before Judge Hazel and a jury and a verdict for the plaintiff was rendered, which was subsequently reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, but the Supreme Court of the United States recently affirmed the opinion of the District Court, saying of Judge Hazel's instructions to the jury: "The record shows a most painstaking trial of the case on the part of counsel and the court, a full exposition of all the elements of judgment and careful instructions of the court for their estimate."

The first litigation coming before any court concerning aeroplanes or flying machines was tried and decided by Judge Hazel (Wright *v.* Curtiss, 204 Fed. 597) and the patent issued to Wilbur and Orville Wright as inventors was held a pioneer patent in the art and infringed by the Curtiss aeroplane which it had been claimed was operated on a radically different principle. This decision was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals upon the opinion of Judge Hazel and was followed in various similar actions on the patent in France and England. Another case of interest was the Goodwin Film and Camera Company *v.* Eastman Kodak Company, 207 Fed. 351, involving a patent for making photographic films by dissolving nitrocellulose in a solution of nitrobenzole and spreading upon it, after it had become hardened, a sensitizing emulsion. The defendant claimed to operate under a widely different process including different ingredients for making the film, but Judge Hazel held that the Goodwin patent was a pioneer invention and the claims allowed by the Patent Office broad enough to include defendant's process. The case commanded much attention at the time and was earnestly contested, but on appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Hazel's opinion was unanimously sustained. Many other cases of importance have been decided by Judge Hazel on the patent, admiralty and common law sides of the court, also many criminal cases involving violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust and Elkins Acts prohibiting the giving of rebates on interstate transportation have been tried before him and the defendants found guilty, and for such violations he has imposed fines during the years 1911-16, inclusive, aggregating upwards of $300,000. Judge Hazel has won golden opinions from members of the bar for his work on the United States District Court bench and all of his heavy penalties against violators of the trade and commerce laws have been collected.

In 1881, when John Raymond Hazel was twenty-one years of age, he enlisted as a private in the Sixty-fifth Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York. He was elected sergeant soon afterwards, and later served for four years as first lieutenant. He was instrumental in the organization of Company B. Judge Hazel was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1896, when he voted for Levi P. Morton, and to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1900, when he voted for President McKinley. He was one of the first prominent men to support Theodore Roosevelt for Governor of New York, and as chairman of the Erie county delegation cast fifty-five votes for him. In his autobiography, Colonel Roosevelt acknowledges his debt to Judge Hazel and states that his nomination was largely brought about by the Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, later Governor of New York; Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, and John R. Hazel. In the year 1900, at the Republican State Convention, Judge Hazel was chairman of the committee on nominations of delegates-at-large to the National Convention, and he was also a member of the committee appointed to notify Colonel Roosevelt of his nomination as Governor. Judge Hazel is a strong personal friend of Senator Depew, and was an associate of Senator Platt until the latter's death. Judge Hazel had already occupied public office before his appointment as judge, and in 1894 was commissioner of corporation law, an office to which he was appointed by James A. Roberts, comptroller of the State of New York. In 1896 he was appointed with Senator H. H. Persons, receiver of the insolvent Bank of Commerce of Buffalo, by Justice Henry A. Childs of the Supreme Court of the State. In 1900 he received his appointment from President McKinley as judge of the United States District Court, a place for which he was recommended by Senators Platt and Depew and judges of the Supreme Court, as well as by many lawyers and other prominent men. He was appointed a member of the reception committee at the time President McKinley was shot at the Pan-American Exposition, and after the latter's death was selected by the cabinet to deliver to Theodore Roosevelt the constitutional oath of office at the home of Ansley Wilcox in Buffalo.

Judge Hazel is a man of catholic interests and broad sympathies, and is very much of a student in several different departments of science. He is a member of the Society of Natural Science and the Historical Society at Buffalo. His clubs are the Buffalo, the Wanakah Country, and he is, of course, a member of the County and State Bar associations.

Judge Hazel married, June 26, 1902, Elizabeth Guest Drake, a daughter of Captain Marcus M. and Mary A. (Ludlow) Drake, old and highly honored residents of Buffalo. Captain Drake is a veteran of the Civil War, and for many years was a sea captain. He has taken an active part in the affairs of the community, and has served as an alderman and as commissioner of public works in Buffalo. To Judge and Mrs. Hazel the following children have been born: Margaret Drake, May 22, 1904; Adelaide Ludlow, May 11, 1906; John Raymond, Jr., December 8, 1907; Mollie, February 9, 1909; and Elizabeth, June 12, 1913.

MOOT, Adelbert,

Attorney-at-Law.

Buffalo, New York, can claim many distinguished attorneys among those of its citizens who practice at the New York bar, among them being Adelbert Moot, who for many years has been identified most closely not only with the legal life of the city, but with the community-at-large, and whose name has earned a well-deserved respect in every department with which it has been associated. Mr. Moot is a native of New York State, though not of Buffalo, and comes of good old New York stock. He is a son of Charles D. and Mary (Rutherford) Moot, who for many years resided in the town of Allen in Allegany county, New York, where they stood high in the regard of their neighbors.

Born November 22, 1854, at his father's home in Allen, Allegany county, New York, Adelbert Moot attended for the elementary portion of his education, first, the local public schools and afterwards the high schools and academies in Belmont, New York; Nunda, New York, and the Normal School at Geneseo, New York. As the result of his studies, he taught school some, but finally he matriculated at the Albany Law School. Here he pursued his studies during the years 1875 and 1876, and graduated in the latter year with the degree of LL. B. He began the practice of his profession at the town of Nunda, New York, but did not remain there for a great period, coming later, in 1878, to the city of Buffalo, where he opened an office and has continued in active practice ever since. Here his practice became large, varied and State-wide. In the year 1904 he received the honor of being appointed to the board of commissioners of statutory consolidation, which was created for the purpose of consolidating all the general statutes of New York State which had come into force from the year 1777. This great work was performed greatly to the credit of the commission. For this reason the commission was continued to simplify the civil practice and it is now engaged in that work. This is a work which has for a long time been greatly needed and no better men than the surviving commissioners, John G. Milburn, Adelbert Moot and Charles A. Collins, could have been chosen for the task. Another honorable place held by Mr. Moot was that of president of the New York State Bar Association, which office he filled for the official year 1909 and 1910. He always has been and still is keenly interested in everything that makes for the best advantage of the profession and of those who practice it in the State, and rendered a distinct service both to the association and to his professional colleagues in this capacity. He is at the present time one of the association's most honored members. In the year 1912 Mr. Moot was selected regent of the University of the State of New York at New York City, and from that time to the present (1917) has served faithfully in this responsible office.

While he is regarded as an important factor in the public life of the community, Mr. Moot cannot be said to take an active part in politics in a usual sense of the term. Perhaps it has been partly due to the possession of an extremely independent mind that he has never become more closely identified with partisan organizations. However this may be, it is certainly true that he has always held himself free from partisan considerations in his political life, and may perhaps best be described as an Independent Republican. On the question of general policies and principles, he is at one with this party, but reserves to himself the unqualified right to support such issue or man as his judgment tells him will most subserve the public good. He has always taken an active part in every movement of importance undertaken for the purpose of civic betterment, and the community owes not a little to his consistent disinterestedness and public-spirited altruism. Mr. Moot is a Unitarian in his religious belief, and has been very prominent in the life of the Unitarian church in New York State, and for many years was president of the Unitarian Conference for the Middle States and Canada. He ceased to serve in this capacity in the year 1915, in view of the great demands made upon his time and activity by other important tasks entrusted to him. Mr. Moot was one of the founders of the Buffalo Law School in 1887, and has ever since been a member of its teaching faculty. He is also president of the Alumni of the Albany Law School at the present time.

Mr. Moot was united in marriage, July 22, 1882, with C. A. Van Ness, of Cuba, New York, a daughter of Enos and Adelia (Moses) Van Ness, honored residents of that place.

About the learned professions generally, and especially that of the law, there has grown up a great body of tradition, an atmosphere of them, it might be said, the intensity and mass of which it is very difficult to imagine for those who have never entered it. The law is the heir of many ages, not merely in its substance, its proper matter, but in a myriad connotations and associations involving all those who from time immemorial have dealt with and in it; the great men who have made and adapted it, the learned who have interpreted and practiced it, the multitudes who have been protected and, alas, victimized by it. From each and all it has gained its wisdom or wit, its eloquence or its tale of human feeling to point a moral, until, by a sort of process of natural selection there has arisen a sort of system of ideals and standards, lofty in themselves, and a spur to the high-minded, a check to the unscrupulous, which no one may disregard. The bench and bar in America may certainly point with pride to the manner in which their members have maintained the splendid traditions of the profession; yes, and added their own no inconsiderable quota to the ideals of a future time. Among those who may be prominently mentioned as having ably maintained these legal traditions in this day and generation in the State of New York is Mr. Moot, whose career in the practice of his profession is worthy of remark.

WITHERBEE, Frank Spencer,

Man of Large Affairs, Philanthropist.

The late Frank S. Witherbee, whose career was such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, and the regard of all with whom he was brought in contact, by reason of the fact that he ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity, was a descendant of an old New England family.

The earliest record of the family (known to this compiler) dates from 1290, when some of the family held high offices in church and State, as they also did in 1425 to 1437, and in 1560.

In 1558 Robert Witherby was condemned to death for heresy by Queen Mary, but escaped, because she died three days before the date fixed for his execu-

Frank S. Witherbee

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tion. Then Queen Elizabeth released him, restored his confiscated estates, and conferred the royal ermine on his coat-of-arms, giving him the motto, "*Tenax in fide*" (Steadfast in the faith), while his daughter was appointed maid of honor to the Duchess of York. There is a hamlet of "Wetherby" in West Riding, Yorkshire, near Harrowgate.

The family name is variously spelled in at least five different ways in America at present. In England it has been spelled "Witherby" for about two hundred years, and they have a tradition that before that it was "Wetherby." This seems plausible, because the crest on the coat-of-arms is a *wether* (sheep), while the old word "by" or "bye" means a locality or estate; so that the whole name may well mean what is now called a sheep ranch, perhaps for choice sheep.

John Witherbye, who was born in County Suffolk, England, about 1650, came to America in 1672. His name first appears at Marlboro, Massachusetts, as having married May A., daughter of John Howe, a prominent citizen of that place. He fought in "King Philip's War," and on March 26, 1676, when he was at church, it was attacked by the Indians, who also set fire to his house. He was later one of the founders of the town of Stow, Massachusetts, and in 1688 was elected a selectman of that town, where he died about the year 1711.

His son, Thomas Witherbye, was born January 5, 1678, in Sudbury, Massachusetts, resided in Marlboro, and died January 23, 1713. He married, February 20, 1699, Hannah Wood.

Their second son, Captain Silas Witherbye, was born July 20, 1707, at Marlboro, and died at Shrewsbury, March 10, 1783. He married, August 20, 1738, Thankful Keyes, daughter of Major John Keyes, known at that time as "the famous Major."

Their son, Lieutenant Thomas Witherbye, was born June 1, 1747, in Grafton, Massachusetts, and died May 9, 1827, in Shrewsbury, whither he had removed in 1777. He married, January 2, 1770, Relief Huston, of Dunstable, New Hampshire.

Their second son, Jonathan Witherbye, was born March 3, 1772, in Fitzwilliam, Massachusetts, and died in Bridport, Vermont, August 18, 1820. He married, October 30, 1795, at Shrewsbury, Virtue Hemenway, who was the daughter of Silas and Mary (Smith) Hemenway, born there January 23, 1775, and died there May 10, 1849.

Their son, Thomas Witherbye, was born April 2, 1797, and died at Port Henry, New York, August 12, 1850. He married, November 4, 1819, Millie Adams, of Bridport, Vermont, born July 2, 1799, in Dublin, New Hampshire, and died at Port Henry, May 27, 1879. She was the daughter of Timothy Adams, who was a descendant of Henry Adams, of Quincy, Massachusetts, the ancestor of the two Presidents Adams.

Jonathan Gilman Witherbee, son of Thomas and Millie (Adams) Witherbye, was born June 7, 1821, in Crown Point, New York, and died at Port Henry, August 25, 1875. About this time the spelling of the name was changed from Witherbye to Witherbee. Mr. Witherbee was one of the principal pioneers of the iron ore industry of Lake Champlain, and one of the founders of the firm of Lee, Sherman & Witherbee, established in 1849, and merged into the firm of Witherbee, Sherman & Company in 1862, which was incorporated under the same name in 1900, and is now (1917) one of the largest producers of iron ore in this country. Mr. Witherbee was a man of wide influence in both business and political circles. He married, May 13, 1846, Charlotte Spencer, born February 15, 1827, in Vergennes, Vermont, whose father was Jonathan B.

Spencer, born 1796, in Vergennes, and died at Westport, New York, in November, 1875. Jonathan B. Spencer was one of the pioneers in developing the lumber districts of Canada and the Western States, and distinguished himself in the War of 1812, and for services received a tract of land in the State of Iowa. He married May Walker, born April 6, 1802, in Vergennes, died in Westport, in July, 1895, at the age of ninety-three years.

Frank Spencer Witherbee, son of Jonathan G. and Charlotte (Spencer) Witherbee, was born May 12, 1852, in Port Henry, New York, and received his early education in the schools of his native village, Poughkeepsie Military Academy, Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, and was graduated from Yale University in 1874 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately after graduation he took a trip around the world. Returning in 1875 he entered the firm of Witherbee, Sherman & Company, of which his father was one of the founders. He immediately took a deep interest in the business, that of iron ore mining, in the Lake Champlain district, and showed strong executive ability. The company has for many years been the largest producer of iron ore east of the Lake Superior district, and much of the development has been due to Mr. Witherbee's progressive ideas and business judgment. Upon the incorporation of the company in 1900 he was elected its first president, which position he held at the time of his death, which occurred April 13, 1917. He was then also president of the Lake Champlain & Moriah Railroad Company, and of the Cubitas Iron Ore Company, and vice-president of the Cheever Iron Ore Company. Mr. Witherbee was formerly president of the Troy Steel Company and vice-president of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, both of which companies were merged in the United States Steel Corporation. He was a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Chatham & Phenix National Bank, the Fulton Trust Company of New York; the Citizens' National Bank, Port Henry, New York, and the Central Hudson Steamboat Company.

Mr. Witherbee in public life never accepted office, but his advice was highly valued by the leaders of the Republican party. He was a presidential elector for Harrison and for Taft; he represented New York State on the Republican national committee during the second Harrison campaign, was for many years a member of the Republican State committee of New York, and was frequently a delegate to National, State and other nominating conventions of the Republican party. He was active in securing the legislation to create an Adirondack State Park and to complete the State Barge Canal. He was one of the foremost advocates of improved waterways for the State of New York, an active member of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, served on a number of canal commissions, and was one of three commissioners appointed by Governor Roosevelt to study and report on the canal systems of Europe.

Mr. Witherbee early became prominent in all phases of civic and social life, and his unvarying courtesy and kindliness won for him a host of friends, both in this country and abroad. He served five years in the State Militia. His clubs were the Union (of which he was a governor), University, Metropolitan, Republican, Railroad, of New York City, Bankers (of which he was a governor), Tuxedo, Sleepy Hollow Country, Travellers' (Paris), and Benedict (Port Henry, New York). He was also a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Pilgrim

Society. For his services in connection with the Champlain Tercentenary, Mr. Witherbee was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor by the President of the French Republic. He was a director of the American Iron and Steel Institute, New York Railways Company, New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, and a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, American Institute of Mining Engineers, Lake Superior Mining Institute, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, New York State Historical Association, American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, American Geographic Society, Zoological Society, and president and trustee of the Sherman Free Library of Port Henry. Mr. Witherbee was a member of the Presbyterian church at Port Henry, in which he took an active interest, and while in New York was a regular attendant at Grace Church. He was an earnest Christian and a liberal contributor to the many charitable enterprises in which he was interested.

Mr. Witherbee married, April 25, 1883, Mary Rhinelander, daughter of Lispenard and Mary (Rhinelander) Stewart, who survives him. Children: Lispenard Stewart, born June 1, 1886, in New York City, died February 8, 1907; Evelyn Spencer, born July 8, 1889, at Port Henry, New York, married, August 16, 1917, Charles Duncan Miller.

Mr. Witherbee had not been in good health for several years, but it was not until a few weeks before his death that he was obliged to retire from his many activities. The death of his only son, at the age of twenty-one, was a shock and sorrow so deep that he never entirely recovered from it.

A man of broad, humane vision, Mr. Witherbee brought into large affairs rare qualities of service without expectation of reward. He always maintained his legal residence in Port Henry, New York, and no man in Northern New York and the Lake Champlain district was more widely known and highly respected. His city residence, in which he died, was at No. 4 Fifth avenue, New York.

MILLER, Edwin G. S.,

Man of Large Affairs.

The gaining of great material success for himself and a position of power and control in the business and financial world of Buffalo, New York, has been in no wise incompatible in the case of Edwin George Simon Miller with the great and invaluable service rendered by him to the community, of which he was so distinguished a member prior to his death there on the third day of November, 1915. Preëminently a man of affairs, he made his enterprises subserve the double end of his own ambition and the welfare of his fellows. Buffalo, New York, was his lifelong home and the scene of his many important activities, and his memory is there held in the highest veneration and respect by all who knew him or came into even the most casual contact with his strong and impressive personality, and by the community at large, which feels strongly how great is the debt of gratitude that it owes. Strong common sense and an invincible will, the latter tempered with unusual tact and judgment, were the basis of his character and incidentally of his great success.

Born March 9, 1854, at Buffalo, New York, Edwin George Simon Miller was a son of John and Mary (Fougeron) Miller, old and highly respected residents of this place. Mr. Miller, Sr., was of German origin, and for many years had been a well known and highly esteemed hardware merchant in Buffalo. His wife, who was Miss Mary Fougeron before her marriage, was of French extraction. Upon reaching an age to attend school, Mr. Miller was sent to the Little French School at the Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, which occupied the site on which the new Lafayette Hotel now stands. Here in the parochial school the lad was taught not only the elements of a secular education, but was also given instruction in religious principles, and it was doubtless here that he first imbibed the strong religious instincts and feelings which were so characteristic of him. After completing all the courses that the school had to offer, the lad attended for a time the local public schools, and here established an excellent reputation for himself as an intelligent and industrious student. An account is preserved of some of the amusing and original games which he and his companions played at this time, one of which was a mock bank, in which Mr. Miller was the cashier, while his playmates deposited hypothetical millions. It was obvious from an early age that Mr. Miller had a strong practical sense and possessed business talents which were likely to lead him to a prominent position in the world of affairs. Accordingly, he determined upon a commercial course at the well known business school of Bryant & Stratton, and after completing his studies there he began the serious business of earning his own livelihood. His first position, which he secured at the age of eighteen, was with the "Urban Flour Mill" establishment, where he worked for a time in the capacity of bookkeeper, but he rendered himself of so much value to his employers here that it was not long before he was admitted as a partner in the business. It was in 1884 that he first became associated with Gerhard Lang, his father-in-law, and the founder of the Lang Brewery, and from that time until the elder man's death he gradually took upon his own shoulders more and more of the responsibility for the management of this great concern, thus relieving the elder man of what was proving rather onerous duties in his old age. In 1892, after eight years of this association, Mr. Lang died, and Mr. Miller became the president of the Brewing Company, an office which he held until his death. Under his very capable management the business rapidly grew until it attained its present great proportions. Mr. Miller did not, however, give up his interest in the Urban Mill when he first became associated with the Lang Brewery, but continued affiliated with the former concern for a number of years, and eventually sold these interests for a large sum to a syndicate.

It was about this time that the discovery of natural gas on the grounds of the Lang Brewery, opened up a new field for Mr. Lang's endeavors and there are many of the older citizens of Buffalo who still recall the scene when this first gas well was tapped and thousands of people gathered to witness the sight. The discovery was entirely owing to Mr. Miller's foresight, who suggested that gas be searched for on the premises. Mr. Miller was a man of remarkable resource, whom no contingency could disconcert, and, when prohibition threatened the brewing business, he invented a non-alcoholic beverage which he named the "Liberty Brew," and which had a fair sale on the market, and was held by him in readiness for a time when a large demand for this kind of beverage might exist. Mr. Miller was always of the opinion that the more malt beverages used in a community, the less would be the consumption of distilled liquors, with the resulting improvement of the public morals. One of the greatest services performed by Mr.

Miller to the community was his association with the German-American Bank of Buffalo. In the year 1904 a certain capitalist and promoter attempted to establish a chain of banks throughout the country for a purpose which was obviously the financing of his own enterprises Among the banks which he attempted to incorporate in this organization was the German Bank of Buffalo, and, after purchasing a controlling interest in this institution, he endeavored to extend his influence to the German-American Bank, of which Mr. Miller was a director. Mr. Miller at once set himself to prevent this operation, but when the purchase was consummated in spite of him, he at once severed his connection with the bank. It was but a few months after this that rumors became current to the effect that all was not well with the German Bank, and not long after there was a tremendous run on that institution, which upon examination was discovered to have been looted of nearly seven hundred thousand dollars through loans made on worthless securities, and its condition was shown to be so poor that the banking department refused to allow it to reopen for business. It was natural that suspicion should at once be turned to the German-American Bank, which was known to be controlled by the same interest, and the depositors of this institution commenced a second great run. Fortunately for the German-American Bank, the new interests had been in control a comparatively short time and had not yet impaired its condition to the same extent. The banking department, therefore, agreed to allow it to continue business provided that a strong man could be induced to take charge of its affairs. Those interested in it at once set about finding such a man, and Judge Loran L. Lewis became temporary president until the proper one could be found. In the meantime the run on the bank was continuing, so that it became a matter of great difficulty to find anyone who would risk advancing capital to tide over the bank's difficulty. In fact nobody could be found with the exception of Mr. Miller, who at once responded to the appeal made him, was elected president, and assumed personally the direction of the institution's affairs. The run ceased as though by magic, and everybody in the community at once felt a renewed confidence in the financial situation, which had come to a decidedly serious pass in view of the failure of one great bank and imminent danger of another. But it was not merely in bridging this peril that Mr. Miller was successful. As soon as the actual danger was over, Mr. Miller set himself to reorganize the whole situation, and under his capable management the bank grew more rapidly than it had ever done before, until it became one of the strongest financial institutions in the community, and from deposits of less than one million dollars during the panic rose to have resources approaching nineteen million dollars about a year after Mr. Miller's death. It is interesting to consider that, although Mr. Miller had had no preliminary training as a banker, and although the affairs of the bank prior to his accepting the office of president had been conducted by trained bankers, that nevertheless the increase in its resources during the first twenty-five years of its existence had reached a sum not greatly exceeding three million dollars, and that during the ten years of Mr. Miller's control the rate of increase was almost four times as much.

In addition to his brewing and banking interests, Mr. Miller became affiliated with a large number of industrial concerns of importance, and one of his most interesting enterprises was in connection with the discovery of gold in the Kirkland Lake district of Northern Ontario, about sixty miles north of Cobalt. His original investment in this property was not great, but he became the owner of a three-eighths interest in a certain claim which he thought promised well. He made a very complete investigation of the matter before investing, and the result amply justified his opinion. The attention of others soon became directed to the same district, and a number of successful gold strikes were made in the surrounding region. A number of offers were made to Mr. Miller to sell his interests, but this he steadily refused to do, and as each claim about his property was worked and valuable gold deposits found there, the value of his own holdings rapidly increased and he could doubtless have disposed of it for a large sum. However, his somewhat sudden death left him still in possession of this property, and shortly thereafter, after a second investigation, his heirs purchased a sufficient further interest to secure the control of the property, and at the present time it is being operated with promise of great success. Indeed, many experts claim that the Wright-Hargreaves mine, as the property is known, is likely to be one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, of the many mines in the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Miller's activities were by no means confined to financial and industrial circles, however. He was a man of far too broad sympathy to be content with a life of mere acquisition, and he always maintained a keen interest in the public affairs of the community in which he lived. In politics he was a Democrat, and took an active leadership in the affairs of his party, though his independence was great and he never allowed partisan consideration to interfere with what he believed to be the real advantage of the community. He was presidential elector in 1892, and voted for the election of his intimate friend, Grover Cleveland, for his second term of office. Mr. Miller was also very prominent in municipal affairs, and was identified with a large number of movements undertaken for the advancement of the common weal. One of these was the effort made to secure better transportation facilities in the city of Buffalo, efforts which resulted in a complete and efficient system of surface transit. In recognition of his services in this direction, he was elected first president of the Buffalo Traction Company, of which he had had so large a part in the organization.

Edwin G. S. Miller was united in marriage in 1884 with Miss Annie E. Lang, a daughter of Gerhard Lang, whose association with Mr. Miller has been mentioned before. The ceremony took place in the old St. Louis Church on Edward and Main streets, and was performed by the pastor, Father Sorg, assisted by Father Frey and Father Philipps. Four children were born of this union, as follows: Hilda Mary; Edwin Lang; Gerhard F.; Harry B.

No account of Mr. Miller's life would be complete without referring to his strong religious tendencies and beliefs. He was brought up a member of the Roman Catholic Church and continued consistently in that faith throughout his life. He was a man who endeavored to practice thoroughly what he professed, and how he impressed those who best knew his personal life may be gathered from the words of the editor of the "Catholic Union and Times," which were as follows:

> There was another side to Mr. Miller's life of which the world knew naught. We refer, of course, to his deeply religious character. He did not go about proclaiming this; rather he

preferred to go quietly about his duty toward his God; but he never forgot. Now that he has been called to his reward, many a benefactor comes forward with a story of Mr. Miller's goodness to the poor, of his interest in the unfortunate, of his unostentatious generosity to the church, particularly parishes which were struggling under great financial burdens.

Indeed, his philanthropy was of great magnitude, and while he gave generously to institutions in whose purposes he sympathized, his private benefactions, which were largely unknown save to the recipients, were even larger. These did not consist merely in charitable giving, but often in nothing more than friendship and good advice when needed, such as in the case of two orphan girls who owned a small property worth possibly one thousand dollars, who were persuaded by him to retain possession of it for a few years, during which time values had so increased that they were able to dispose of it for fourteen thousand. He was particularly good to the sick, and those who were for any cause, suffering, and did much to alleviate their pain.

At the time of his death the various institutions with which he was affiliated passed appropriate resolutions, some of which follow. The German-American Bank, for whom he wrought so great a service, drew up the following memorial:

Whereas in the death of our highly esteemed president, Mr. Edwin G. S. Miller, this bank has sustained a loss of a true friend, an able counsellor, a man of unquestionable integrity, fidelity and courage, one who possessed our confidence as well as that of a large circle of friends, and

Whereas, he was a man upon whom all his business associates relied because of his unswerving honesty, energy, ability and character, a man having a rare combination of patience, foresight, untiring devotion to detail and the gift of stimulating the finest qualities in other men, and

Whereas, Mr. Miller was elected president of this bank in 1905, and his intense interest in the institution and untiring efforts in its behalf, are best reflected in the extraordinary growth of this institution, and

Whereas, in his relations with his associates he was always considerate and just, his noble personality impressing itself upon all who met him, and

Whereas, we, realizing the great loss this bank has sustained, feel it fitting to pay tribute to his sterling qualities of mind and heart, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the death of our friend and associate as President and Director of this bank creates a vacancy that in many respects will be felt for all time; and be it further

Resolved, That, as a mark of the appreciation of his useful and inspiring life and as a testimonial of our grief at his death, these preambles and resolutions be inscribed in the Book of Minutes of this Board and a copy thereof be delivered to the immediate members of the bereaved family of our late associate, such copy to be signed by all members of this Board.

The Buffalo Trust Company, of which Mr. Miller was a director, passed the following resolutions:

An honored member of our Board has just passed away, and it seems fitting at this time that some expression of our appreciation of his worth should be made.

For many years Mr. Miller served actively as a trustee of this Board and was one of the chief executive officers of this Company; possessed of sound business acumen, and unerring judgment of character and wide and varied experience in business relations and conscientious loyalty to his duties in whatever capacity he was called upon to serve. His advice and cooperation brought strength to any enterprise and courage to all who associated with him in business relations or came within the sphere of his influence or employed the favor of his friendship.

To many of us, his untimely death is a personal loss, the ending of a long friendship of the closest and warmest nature.

Resolved, That this tribute to the memory of Edwin G. S. Miller be spread upon the minutes of the proceedings of our Board and that a copy thereof be sent as an expression of the sense of our profound loss and the deep sympathy which we feel to the members of his bereaved family.

The Buffalo Brewers' Exchange also hastened to put its appreciation upon record, as follows:

Whereas, in the death of Edwin G. S. Miller the City of Buffalo, New York, has lost an influential business man and a prominent citizen; and

Whereas, Mr. Miller has been instrumental by his business instincts and ability in helping make the Gerhard Lang Brewery the largest institution of its kind in Western New York, a fact that won him wide reputation; and

Whereas, the Buffalo Brewers' Exchange, of which the Lang Brewery and Mr. Miller were members for a good many years in the past, deeply deplores the death of one of its business associates in the brewing industry, with which he was long identified and for which industry and its interests he did strive in their councils up to a few years ago to elevate, better, and protect at all times: now therefore be it

Resolved, That the survivors and members of his immediate family, be informed of the deep and heartfelt sympathy of the officers and all the members of this Exchange in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions of condolence be spread upon the minutes and a copy thereof duly sent to the bereft family.

Another set of resolutions, those passed by the Buffalo German Insurance Company, follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the members of this Board, that in the untimely death of their associate, Mr. Edwin G. S. Miller, the directorate of this Company has suffered a loss of an able and faithful counsellor, and the Company itself is deprived of a source of wisdom and strength in the guidance and management of its affairs.

Long interested in the Company, Mr. Miller was elected to a place on its Board of Directors on the first day of February, 1900. Continuously from that date until his death, he was faithful to the trust so imposed upon him and eager and efficient in the discharge of the task incident to his office. Closely identified with the best banking institutions of the City of Buffalo; a director in many of its industrial corporations at the time of his death, and for fifteen years President of one of its leading and strongest commercial banks, which under his guidance, had increased its resources over tenfold, he brought to the council table of this Company a broad vision, and great wisdom, and experience in financial affairs. Coupled with a sterling integrity of mind and character, a strength of purpose, and unswerving loyalty, these attainments constituted Mr. Miller an asset to us, impossible of easy replacement.

Cut off in the prime of an active enjoyment of vigorous powers by a Divine Providence, it is with sorrow that this Board accepts the loss imposed and registers its deep feeling of bereavement, because of the death of Mr. Miller.

NOONAN, Thomas Hazard,

Judge of City Court.

Although one of the most prominent citizens of Buffalo, New York, with the affairs of which place and those of Erie county he has been most intimately identified for a number of years, Thomas Hazard Noonan is not a native of that region, nor indeed of New York State at all. He comes, on the contrary, of an old New England family, and was born in that region.

Thomas H. Noonan was born in Ferrisburgh, Vermont, December 17, 1865, a son of Thomas R. and Mary Esther (Anthony) Noonan. His childhood and early youth were spent in his native State and his education was gained at the public schools of Addison, Vermont, and Beeman Academy, New Haven, Vermont. At the latter institution he was prepared for college, and graduated therefrom in 1887. He then matriculated at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, and after establishing for himself an excellent reputation for general character and good scholarship, was graduated therefrom with the class of 1891.

The attention of Mr. Noonan had already been turned very potently to the subject of the law, and he had decided by this time to make this his career in life. Accordingly he began the study of his chosen subject and continued it in a number of different law offices, first at St. Regis Falls, New York, and later at Potsdam and Watertown, New York. At Potsdam he was in the office of the Hon. Theodore H. Swift, afterwards chief judge of the Court of Claims, and while at Watertown he was in the office of the Hon. Hannibal Smith. It was in September, 1894, that Mr. Noonan was admitted to the bar at Utica, New York, immediately after which he came to Buffalo, where he established himself in the practice of his profession. From the outset his success was assured and he soon rose to a leading position at the bar of Erie county. For eighteen years he continued in active practice, between 1894 and 1912, and then, on January 1, 1912, became judge of the City Court of Buffalo. From that time to the present (1917) he has continued to occupy this most responsible post, and has established for himself a record on the bench equal to that already won by him at the bar.

In addition to his judicial office, Judge Noonan has also held a number of other important official posts, and in every case has performed the duties thereof in a manner highly satisfactory to his fellow citizens. Between 1903 and 1910 he was United States Loan Commissioner for Erie county, and in 1909 he was appointed Deputy Attorney General for the prosecution of violations of the agricultural law in Erie county, a post which he held in that and the succeeding year. Judge Noonan was for a number of years associated with the National Guard of the State, enlisting as a private in Company B, Seventy-fourth Regiment, in January, 1895, and continuing thus until February, 1900.

Judge Noonan is a conspicuous figure in the social and fraternal world of Buffalo, and is affiliated with a number of important organizations there, especially the Masonic order, in which he is very prominent. He is a member of DeMolay Lodge, No. 498, Free and Accepted Masons, of which lodge he is a past master; of Buffalo Chapter, No. 71, Royal Arch Masons; Keystone Council, No. 20, Royal and Select Masters; Lake Erie Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar, and the Buffalo Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry. Judge Noonan is also orator of Palmoni Lodge of Perfection, and in 1917 holds the position of grand standard bearer of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Judge Noonan is affiliated with a number of important clubs, including the New York State Association of Magistrates, of which in 1917 he is the president; the Lawyers' Club of Buffalo, in which he held a similar office in 1907; the Acacia Club, of which he was president in 1916; the University Club of Buffalo; the Buffalo Canoe Club, and the Erie County Bar Association. In his religious belief he is a Presbyterian, and attends the North Presbyterian Church in Buffalo.

Thomas Hazard Noonan was united in marriage, July 2, 1909, at Buffalo, New York, with Eleanor L'Hommedieu, and to them one child, Thomas Robert Noonan, was born May 2, 1912.

LYNCH, James Mathew.

Leading Exponent of Labor Interests.

James Mathew Lynch was one of the most conspicuous figures, both in Democratic politics and the development of the labor interests in Central New York State, during the present generation. Born at Manlius, New York, January 11, 1867, he was a son of James and Sarah (Caufield) Lynch, old and well known residents of that place.

The early life of Mr. Lynch was passed in his native town, and it was there that he gained his education, attending the local public schools for this purpose. Upon completing his studies at these institutions he removed with his family to Syracuse, New York, where he secured a position as compositor with the "Syracuse Herald," and later with the "Syracuse Post-Standard." As a member of the Typographical Union, Mr. Lynch early became interested in the labor questions which were then and are still agitating the country, and he soon became a champion of the cause of labor, and was recognized as a leader in that region. Rapidly his influence grew and spread, and his name soon became known in labor circles throughout the country. It was in the year 1883 that he first came to Syracuse and began his work as a compositor, and from that time during the next sixteen years until 1899 he came to take ever a more important part in deciding the issues which so much interested him. In the latter year, he was elected vice-president of the International Typographical Union, and in 1900, one year later, became president of that powerful organization, despite the fact that he was then but thirty-three years of age. For fourteen years he held this office, and during that period was of invaluable service to the cause not only of this particular union but of labor generally.

In the meanwhile Mr. Lynch's attention had been drawn to politics, a subject in which he had always felt a keen interest, and with his usual success had taken part in the public affairs of New York State. He is naturally a leader of men, and his unusual personality rapidly forced him into a prominent position in this new field. On October 22, 1913, he was appointed Commissioner of Labor for the State of New York, holding this most important office until June 30, 1915, when he became a member of the Industrial Commission of New York State, on the first day of July in that year. Mr. Lynch still holds this office at the present time, and it has been his privilege to do much for the furtherance of a proper relation between labor organizations and the State government, and, through that, with the people at large. Throughout the term of his political offices he has ever kept in view the real interest of labor and of the community, which in essence are the same; and it has been his task to insist upon this fact to the decided bettering of relations between the various factors of the body politic. There has probably never been a period in the history of the world when the rights of labor have met with a more candid recognition, when the fact has been realized that it is upon labor as upon a base, that society rests and that there can be no final stability for civilization until that base is given a permanence and strength which only can be realized with the granting of its full rights and legitimate interests. And if no time has done so much justice to labor as the present, neither has any country been so prone to recognize these rights as America. The focusing of this attitude to the early part of the twentieth century and to the United States, has been in large measure due to the activities of just such men as Mr. Lynch. No cause, so great as that of labor, can possibly be urged without a large degree of selfishness finding its way into the action of those who pose as its exponents. But to men whose object is an interested one, labor owes little, if anything. Rather it is to those who, like Mr. Lynch, have striven earnestly for their ideal, irrespective of what the result may be upon their individual fortunes, that it is indebted for the immense strides that it has made in power and prestige in this age and nation.

While Mr. Lynch has been chiefly associated with the great issue already mentioned, he has not by any means been an inactive figure in the other departments of the community's life. As has already been stated, he is a Democrat in politics, and it is without doubt due to the firm grasp that he has of Democratic principles that he has been so successful in all the dealings which he has had with the great proletariat and the forces which it represents. He has been an active figure in fraternal circles in Central New York, and has been affiliated with Court Syracuse, Foresters of America, in the capacity of chief ranger; with Syracuse Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, as lecturing knight and leading knight; with the Union Council, Knights of Columbus; with the Syracuse Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Syracuse Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose; the Order of the Alhambra,—in addition to the Typographical Union with which his association has already been remarked. His affiliation has been through Union No. 55, of which he held the office of president for two terms. Mr. Lynch is a member of the Catholic church, and he has always been devoted to the interests of the great faith of which he is a member.

It was on the 28th day of June, 1899, at Syracuse, New York, that Mr. Lynch was united in marriage with Miss Letitia Cecelia McVey, of that city. To them have been born nine children, as follows: Richard, Francis, John, Robert, Letitia, Martha, Charles, Jane and Daniel.

Mr. Lynch is a man of high ideals, to which he adheres with an unusual degree of faithfulness in the conduct of his life, and might well be pointed out as a model of good citizenship. In all the relations of life he displays those cardinal virtues that have come to be associated with the best type of American character—an uncompromising idealism, united with a most practical sense of worldly affairs. His success is of that quiet kind which integrity and just dealing with one's fellow men is sure to bring when coupled with ability, such as his—a success of the permanent type which the years increase and render more secure because it rests on the firm foundation of the trust and confidence of his community. In his career as public servant he showed himself without any personal ambition, and actuated with no desire other than to further the advantage of the community, and to strengthen his party, wherever that did not conflict with the public weal. His private virtues were not less remarkable than his public, and the deep affection with which his family and intimate friends regard him is the best tribute which can be paid to the strength and sincerity of his domestic instincts. He is the most devoted of husbands and parents, ever seeking the happiness of those about him, and the most faithful friend, winning by his charming personality a host of intimates who repay his fidelity in like kind. The community at large feels the wholesome and inspiriting effect of his example, and it will be long before its members cease to respond to its influence.

LITTLETON, Martin Wilie,

Lawyer.

When Martin W. Littleton first located in New York City, he was a young lawyer with five years' experience in practice at the Texas bar. He is now the veteran of a quarter of a century of legal conflict, twenty of these years having been spent in now Greater New York. Although new to the methods of northern courts, he was well grounded in the lore of the law which changes not with locality, and he quickly demonstrated his ability to cope with the learned and skillful lawyers of his new environment. Four years at the Brooklyn bar in private practice brought him official recognition, and from that day until now his star has steadily risen, and whenever there is an important criminal case to be tried in the New York courts, he is usually found among the eminent lawyers engaged. The three years spent as prosecuting attorney in Dallas, Texas, and four years as assistant to the district attorney of Kings county, New York, gave him valuable experience in criminal practice, and the years have brought him fame as an exponent of both criminal and civil law. He has been connected with many of the celebrated cases of the past twenty years both as prosecutor and defender, his victories largely outbalancing his defeats. He has served his communities well as their legal representative in the national House of Representatives, and his was the eloquent voice to present to the National Democratic Convention of 1904 the name of Judge Alton B. Parker as the choice of the New York Democracy for the presidency of the United States.

Martin Wilie Littleton was born near Kempton, Roane county, Tennessee, January 12, 1872, son of Thomas J. and Hannah B. (Ingraham) Littleton, his father, a farmer of Tennessee, born in Indiana, October 18, 1830, died in 1815. So far as school attendance is concerned, his education ended in his seventeenth year, but in reality it then only commenced, for he has been a student all his life. At the age of seventeen he became a clerk in a mercantile house, and from that time until his admission to the bar he pursued a course of law study during the hours not employed at the store. An idea of the amount of self-imposed work he performed in preparing for his profession, is gained from the fact that he passed all tests, and at the age of nineteen years, in 1891, was admitted to the bar. He located in Dallas, Texas, being chosen district attorney in 1893 and serving until 1896.

In 1896 Mr. Littleton came north, located in Brooklyn, New York, and there began anew the making of a career. He practiced at the Kings county bar in private capacity for four years, 1896-1900, then was named as first assistant to the prosecuting attorney, serving four years. They were four fruitful years for the young lawyer, and brought him into such prominence that in 1904 he was elected president of the borough of Brooklyn. From the date of his coming in 1896, he has been continuously in practice at the bar of Greater New York, his residence since 1905 having been in the borough of Manhattan, his present offices at No. 149 Broadway. He is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; the New York County Lawyers' Association; the New York State Bar Association; and of other professional societies. His clubs are the Brooklyn, Manhattan, Garden City Golf, Manhasset Bay Yacht, New York Athletic, Bankers, Down Town, and National Golf Links of America. He is a member of the Southern and Tennessee societies of New York. His recreations are those of out-of-doors, and in golf he takes special pleasure.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Littleton ever since reaching man's estate has been active in advancing the interests of his party, and as a Democrat was elected to the offices above enumerated. In 1900 he was chairman of the New York State Democratic Convention; in 1901 he was chosen to present to the convention the name of Edward L. Shepard for mayor of New York; in 1904 he made the nominating speech placing the name of Alton B. Parker before the Democratic National Convention in session at St. Louis; and in 1910 he was elected member of Congress from the First Congressional District of New York, serving in the Sixty-second Congress, 1911-1913. His course in Congress and his administration of every public trust reflects nothing but honor; his professional career has been both brilliant and successful, while in his private life he has won the warmest friendships. Hardly yet in the full prime of his powers, the future holds further promise to the man who at the age of forty-five reviews a life already so full of achievement.

Mr. Littleton married, in Dallas, Texas, December 1, 1896, Maud Elizabeth Wilson, born in Beaumont, Texas, daughter of Edward E. Wilson. They have two sons: Martin Wilson and Douglas Marshall Littleton. The family residence is at No. 113 East Fifty-seventh street, New York.

HUNTER, William S. A.

Railroad Official.

Everyone, in addition to his ordinary work-a-day life, whether it be professional, political, commercial, or one of manual labor, by which he earns his daily bread, needs to have something aside from his material existence to which he can turn for relaxation. If he is to escape the limitations of a humdrum, commonplace, provincial and narrow existence, he must build for himself a home in the realm of the ideal. Thus he will be able to escape when he wishes from the ordinary environment of business or professional life, and become a citizen of the world, living, in a sense, a life as wide as that of humanity.

The late William Stuart Appleton Hunter, who for many years was connected with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in an official capacity, in New York City, was a man who knew the value of good ideals—an intellectual abode, and thus he was not only a successful man of affairs, but was a useful and helpful citizen, who was very highly appreciated by all who knew him, and, although he was a young man and New York is a vast metropolis, it is not too much to say that he wielded a potent influence for her civic betterment, having devoted considerable time in the interest of a purer city government.

Mr. Hunter was a scion of a fine old Southern family, many of whose charming characteristics he seemed to inherit. He was born in San Antonio, Texas, August 30, 1871. He was a son of George Maxwell Hunter, who was connected with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in a responsible position for seven and one-half years. He later became associated with several large law firms as an investigator, looking after various details of cases preparatory for trial. When the Civil War broke out, he was in Africa on business, but upon returning to the United States in 1863, offered his services to the Union, and was appointed to a position in the quartermaster's department at Washington, D. C., under Colonel Rockwell and General James A. Hardee, who was at that time stationed in Washington, and who became acting Secretary of War during the illness of Secretary Stanton. He performed his duties in a faithful and patriotic manner, and after the war resumed business in the east, in which he was very successful, being a man of splendid intellectual attainments and irreproachable character.

The mother of the subject of this memoir was known in her maidenhood as Georgiana Armistead Appleton, and is still living in New York City. She was born in Baltimore, Maryland, coming of an excellent southern family. She married Mr. Hunter in New York City, September 2, 1869, in Trinity Chapel, a place of historic interest. She is entitled to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was appointed a member of the Daughters of the War of 1812 by reason of the service in that war of her maternal grandfather, Colonel George Armistead, who was in command of Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, the bombardment of which fort by the British fleet inspired Francis Scott Key to write our national song, "The Star Spangled Banner." Grandmother Georgiana Armistead was born at Fort McHenry, and while living there a flag was presented to her, which is now on display in the National Museum in Washington City.

Mrs. Georgiana A. A. Hunter has one son and two daughters living, namely: 1. Henry Rockwell Hunter, of New York; married Elizabeth Frances Gertrude Quick, and they have four children: George Rockwell, age ten; Robert, age five; Edward Francis, age six; and Winifred, one year. 2. Maude Hunter, married, in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1894, to Herbert Stoddard Carpenter, now deceased, who was a noted attorney of Lancaster, New Hampshire; he was a graduate of Dartmouth College and of the Law Department of Columbia University; Mrs. Carpenter resides at Lancaster, New Hampshire, with her three children: Katheleen, age twenty; Herbert Stoddard, age seventeen; and Armistead Hunter, age twelve years. 3. Isabelle Card Hunter, unmarried, and resides with her mother. Of two children deceased, one is William Stuart Appleton Hunter, of this memoir.

William S. A. Hunter was seven years old when his parents located at Tarrytown, New York, the picturesque country of Washington Irving, and there young Hunter grew to manhood, attending the public schools until he was fifteen years old, or 1886, in which year his father died. However, his education did not cease, for he was always a student, and he became a well informed man through wide miscellaneous home reading and study, and by contact with the world. When seventeen years old he was appointed to a position in the customs service of the United States, in which he remained for five years, giving most satisfactory service. He then began the study of law under the preceptorship of J. C. Hurd, a noted attorney, remaining with him and assisting him in his office work until Mr. Hunter was thirty-seven years old, during which period he became profoundly versed in the law, and gave promise of a brilliant career at the bar; but he decided to accept the responsible positon of manager of the stationery department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, with headquarters in New York City, the duties of which he discharged in a most faithful, able and commendable manner the remainder of his life. His superior officials placed implicit confidence in his ability and integrity.

Mr. Hunter was never a seeker of public office or political leadership, but he was deeply interested in the civic welfare of New York City, and devoted much time in assisting in selecting honest and capable men to fill the various city offices, his work in this respect being somewhat unusual in that he never claimed to be a politician. He merely took this course to be of service to his country. He was captain of the Twenty-third Assembly District; and a member of the Republican Club of New York City, in which he was active and influential. He was known as a man of high ideals—unselfish, amiable, kind, honest and true in all relations of life, and, while he was a great lover of

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John Whalen

home, he remained unmarried. His devotion to his mother was very marked. To her careful guidance in early life he attributed his later success and his better qualities of manhood.

Mr. Hunter was summoned to his eternal rest on May 28, 1916, at the age of forty-five years, when in the prime of life and usefulness, his untimely death coming as a severe shock to his hosts of friends.

WHALEN, John,

Attorney, Commissioner of Education.

Hon. John Whalen, of New York City, has gained rank in the national metropolis by his native ability and interest in social and national progress. He is a son of Dennis Whalen and Ellen O'Brien. With a keen mind and an ambition to excel, he made very rapid progress in his studies, and fitted himself for the practice of law. In 1880 he was admitted to the New York bar, and his standing in the profession is indicated by his membership in various legal associations, including the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, and Association of the Bar of the City of New York. He is dean of the Fordham Law School of New York City, rector of the Holy Name Mission, and a commissioner of the Board of Education of New York City. At an early age he began activities in political movements, and in fostering the various agencies for the promotion of the public welfare. He is a member of the Democratic Club, and a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, and treasurer of the Roman Catholic Orphan Society. He is a member of the Catholic Club, Manhattan Club, Railway Club, and president of the Federation of Catholic Societies.

Mr. Whalen is a prolific writer, and has contributed to various law journals. His activities in his profession have brought him emoluments, and he is now a director and president of the Bank of Washington Heights. He is unmarried.

BAUSCH, John Jacob,

Manufacturer of Optical Instruments.

In the year 1853, two young men, John Jacob Bausch and Henry Lomb, combined their worldly wealth, and opened a small gallery in Rochester, New York, for the taking of daguerreotypes. Who then could have foreseen the beginning of the great Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, with its world-wide name and fame, the largest manufacturers of optical instruments in the world. Such was the beginning of a great enterprise that has brought eminent success to its creators and has made Rochester a familiar name in every quarter of the globe. The history of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company is the life story of two men, John Jacob Bausch, yet at the head of the company, and Captain Henry Lomb, deceased. It is with the wonderful life of John Jacob Bausch that this article will deal, a man whose life has covered a period of eighty-seven years and who is daily at his office in charge of the great business that has made him famous.

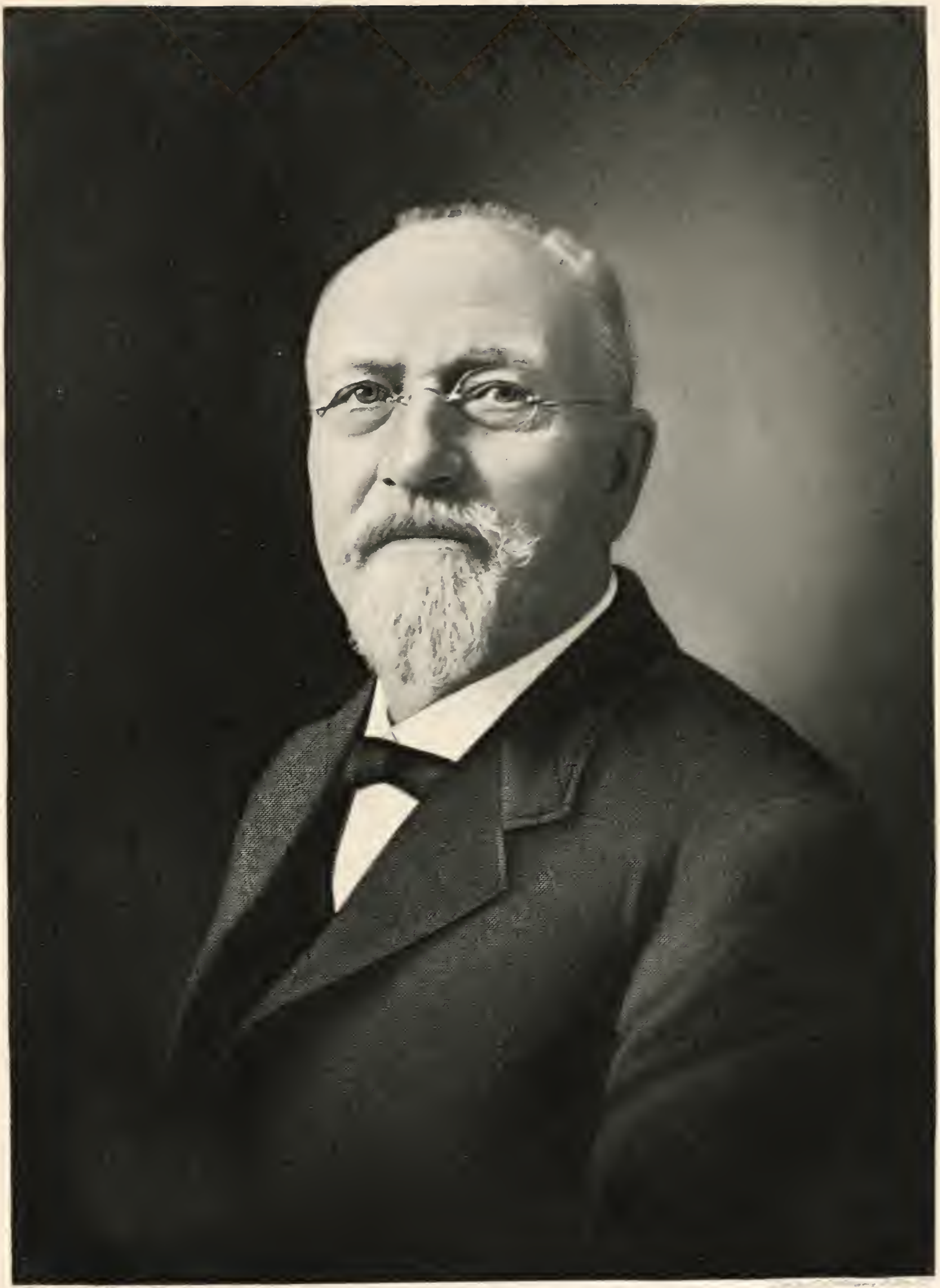
John Jacob Bausch was born in Gross-Suessen, Württemberg, Germany, July 25, 1830. Upon completing his schooling, he entered the employ of his brother, a manufacturer of and dealer in optical instruments, learning the business there and laying the foundation of future success. In 1849 he came to the United States, and henceforth his residence, his interests and his citizenship have been American. But little encouragement was given him during the years 1849 to 1853 there being no demand for his services as an optical craftsman, and he was forced to find work as a wood turner instead, in the cities of Buffalo and Rochester, New York. While thus employed at woodworking in Rochester an accident deprived him of two fingers from his right hand, so that even this means of support was denied him, and the future looked dark indeed.

His friend, Henry Lomb, with whom he had formed an acquaintance on coming to Rochester from Buffalo, became interested in his plans and they decided to join forces, and with a capital of sixty dollars fitted up a small gallery in Reynold Arcade, Rochester, in which they began taking daguerreotypes and the manufacture of lenses for spectacles, in a small way, and conducting an optical store in connection therewith. The art of photography was then in its infancy, little patronage came to them, and there was a comparatively small demand for lenses. The young partners often had to seek other employment to supply their daily needs, but they persevered and overcame many obstacles ere the tide turned in their favor. They gradually added to their line of manufacture, and in 1861, when the Civil War broke out, they were enabled to meet foreign makers of optical goods on a better basis. They gained ground steadily, and by 1864 they had developed their manufacturing business to a point where a factory was needed. At the corner of Andrews and Water streets a suitable building was secured. Two years later they disposed of their retail business, and after securing exclusive right to the use of Goodyear's vulcanizing process, in its connection with the manufacture of eyeglass frames from India rubber, they incorporated in 1866 the Vulcanite Optical Instrument Company.

After the incorporation, the manufacturing department continued in Rochester with Mr. Bausch in charge of the plant, but or account of the advantages offered by New York City as headquarters for the sales department, Captain Lomb went there the same year as manager, opening offices at Broadway and John street. In 1868 the increase in demand again necessitated enlarged quarters, and a larger building was secured at the corner of Water and River streets, Rochester. Pioneers ever, their products included rubber frames for eyeglasses, and the oval lenses were introduced that supplanted the round variety hitherto used. The products of the company were made to include every style and finish, and the tastes of the buying public were freely catered to. The growth of the business was materially aided by Mr. Bausch's patent, an adjustable eyeglass frame, and by avoiding the delay, inconvenience and loss, through the failure of foreign lens manufacturers to deliver goods promptly.

As was stated before, Mr. Bausch had from the very beginning ground his own lenses and by the year 1865 he had reached a state of perfection in this product which led him to the invention of delicately balanced and adjustable machinery, specially designed to meet the increasing requirements of the lens business. The first factory building on the present site of the plant on St. Paul street was completed and occupied in 1874, and in 1875 the manufacture of microscopes and telescopes was added, Mr. Bausch being one of the earliest American manufacturers of these instruments.

In 1876 the firm, which now assumed the name Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, took the opportunity to exhibit a complete line of its products at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, among them being its new microscopes, which were received with much interest. Honors were awarded these products.



J. J. Bausch

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While the steady development and improvement of the microscope made it better known and established with the users of such instruments, the manufacture of photographic lenses, whose use had by 1885 been much advanced by the invention of dry plates, also offered a good field of endeavor and quickly the company gained a place among the world's leading makers of that kind of lens.

The progress of instantaneous photography led in 1888 to the invention of the Iris Diaphragm Shutter, which proved very efficient.

Gaining so important a position as photographic lens manufacturers, the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company made an agreement with the noted Carl Zeiss Optical Works of Jena, Germany, and in 1890 came into the possession of the formula for making the famous Zeiss-Anastigmat photo lenses, with exclusive American rights of manufacture. Later, in 1898, the manufacture of Zeiss Stereo Prism Field Glasses was begun. During the period of 1890 to 1900, the standardization of spectacle lenses was one of the important factors and much was done along these lines as well as in developing various forms of meniscus, cylindrical, spherocylindrical and toric lenses, and prisms. The microscopes and photographic lenses kept pace in the meantime with all other branches of the business. Along with the foregoing there came the Mangin and parabolic types of searchlight mirrors for naval and military purposes, and later for automobiles, etc. About the year 1900 the first standard improved apparatus for optical projection was manufactured, and this is now designated "Balopticon." This apparatus has proven a great aid in educational and scientific work.

In 1903 the semi-centennial of the founding of the business was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies, and the hearty good will and coöperation existing between the company and its employees was manifested in various ways, one being the granting by the firm of a nine-hour work-day in place of ten hours, with full pay as heretofore, and another being the presentation by the employees of a beautifully etched silver loving cup in honor of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company and its fifty-year anniversary.

During the year 1905 Mr. George N. Saegmuller, of Washington, D. C., whose reputation as a maker of engineering astronomical instruments was international, became associated with Messrs Bausch & Lomb, with whom he had been for many years a warm business friend.

The business of Mr. Saegmuller was transferred from Washington to Rochester and the manufacture of astronomical and engineering instruments was continued, also the making of military optical instruments such as telescopic gunsights, range finders, etc. These instruments were especially adopted by the United States government, and later on foreign governments sought their use.

The following years saw important enlargements in the factory buildings, thereby permitting the necessary expansion in the various branches of the industry, and in 1908 the firm of Carl Zeiss, Jena, became associated with Bausch & Lomb, the object being to concentrate the knowledge, skill, experience and energy of the leading optical firms of Europe and America for scientific advancement. This relation continued for some years, but is now discontinued.

Within the last ten years the business has seen the steady and consistent growth which came through the constant effort of Mr. Bausch and his associates. A large optical glassworks has been added, thus obviating any dependence on European sources for raw optical glass. To-day over three thousand people are employed in the various departments, which number will shortly be increased. At this time an extensive addition to the present factory is under way to aid in supplying the urgent needs of the United States government.

As has been shown in the foregoing part of the history of John J. Bausch and the industry he heads, it is interesting to note that the man who sixty-four years ago started to grind the old-fashioned spectacle lens in a small way, to-day can number in his output things optical which serve uses in ways ten-fold as compared to the modest beginning of his first lens. Among these instruments are found: Eye glasses, magnifiers, reading glasses, microscopes, astronomical telescopes, photographic lenses and shutters, microtomes, opera and field glasses, projection apparatus, engineering instruments, searchlight reflectors, photomicrographic apparatus, ophthalmic lenses and instruments, range finders, telescopic gunsights, and many other scientific instruments which can be found the world over in daily use at the universities, hospitals, laboratories, in the field, the army and navy, theatres, and even in the home.

Besides giving his utmost attention to this great business, Mr. Bausch has found time for other interests, and at his advanced age he is president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Rochester and has been one of its trustees for many years, a generous giver both of his time and material support to the Rochester General Hospital, of which institution he is vice-president, and at all times he has been willing to assist in worthy causes. He is a welcome visitor and member of the Rochester Club. In politics he is a Republican; steadfast in support of party principles, believing them to be the best adapted to give his adopted land good government and prosperous conditions. He is fully alive to his duties as a citizen, but has never accepted public office.

The esteem and affection entertained for Mr. Bausch by his numerous employees was amply evidenced at his eighty-fifth birthday. He was presented with a beautiful bound book containing a salutation and the signatures of the two thousand and five hundred in his employ. The salutation is finely engrossed in old English, and reads as follows:

> We take this notable occasion to express to you in a manner, all inadequate, our appreciation of what your life has stood for and what it has meant to us. You have now passed the eighty-fifth milestone of an unusual life, a life which affords an example for generations present and for generations to come. Sixty-two years of that period have been given over to the industry of which you are still the active head. During that time it has been given to you, by virtue of your application and merit, to achieve far more than the average of your fellows. Yet to those of us whose good fortune it has been to be associated with you longest, you are still the same true friend, the same unassuming fellow workman. As you survey to-day the tremendous growth of the industrial seed which you planted in a humble way so many years ago, you are justified in entertaining a feeling of pride. Nor would anyone begrudge you such a feeling, for your success is the kind the world gives homage to. It has been builded, not upon the oppression or hardships of others, but upon whole-souled coöperation with your fellowmen and upon the unquestioned worth of the goods you have wrought. We feel that, outside of the immediate family, none can know you as we know you, your employees. It is a constant inspiration to observe that your greatest satisfaction is still found in working with us. Your shoulder is still at the wheel. We feel it daily, whether it is at the workbench or at the desk, and the personal touch is ever a dominating influence with us. Your interest is ours, and we know that ours are yours. So we greet you to-day with full hearts, rejoicing in the belief that your work is not yet finished, and your sun is far from setting. That your span of life may be extended many more years, as full and fruitful as those gone before, is the sincere wish of the undersigned, your employees, and to an individual, your friends.

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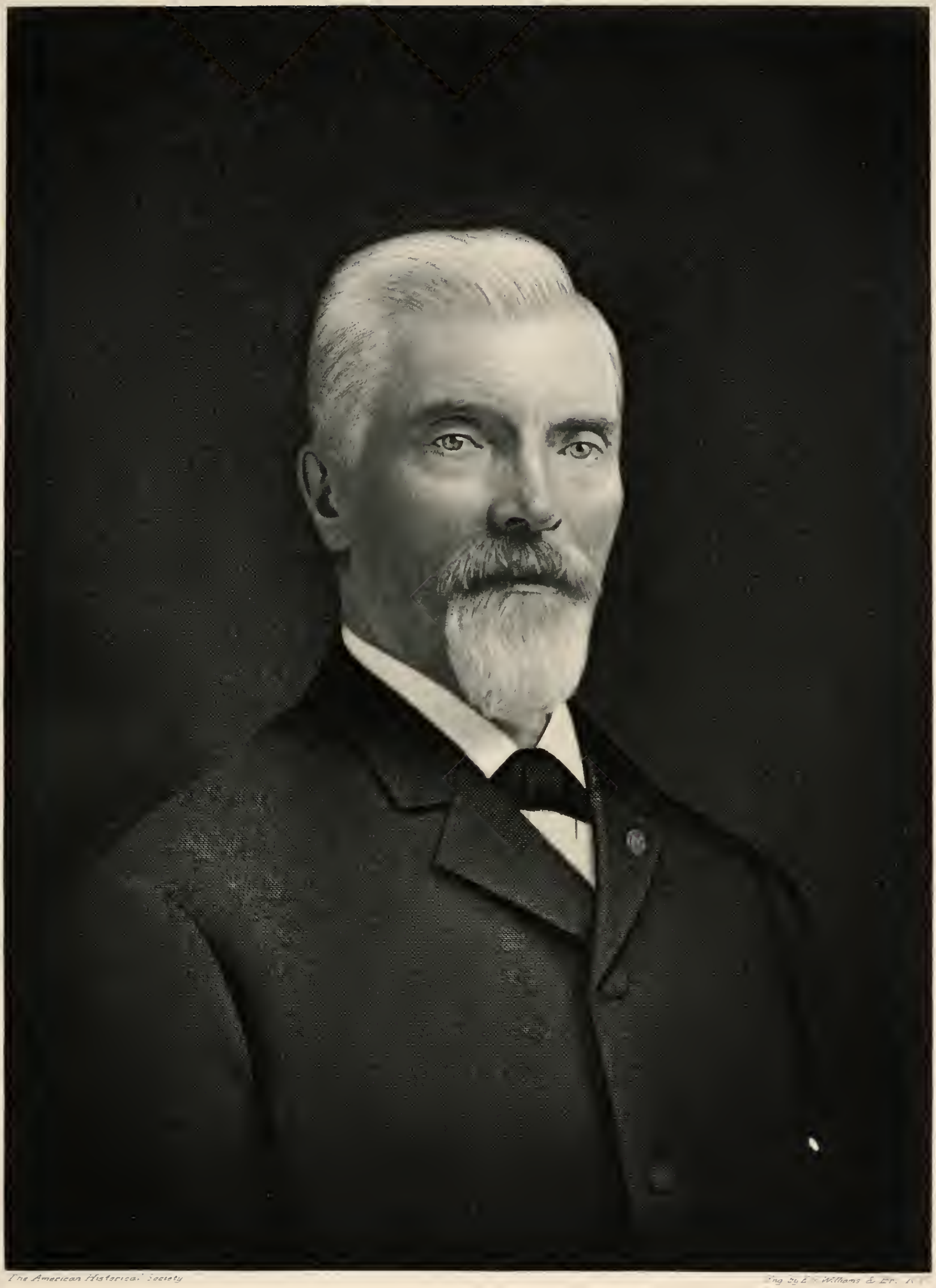

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Henry Lomb

The signatures followed, arranged in the order in which the various departments had been organized, the eyeglass department heading the list. The reponse of Mr. Bausch to this was characteristic of the man. When the employees received their pay envelopes, each contained a card, which read as follows: "On July 25, 1915, I will have reached the eighty-fifth anniversary of my life, and being able to enjoy my work in daily association with my employees, I desire to give expression to my feelings of gratitude by contributing ten thousand dollars to the relief fund, ten thousand dollars to the pension fund, and by making Monday, July 26th, a holiday with full pay."

Mr. Bausch married (first) Barbara Zimmermann, and they had the following children: Edward; Carrie, who married Carl F. Lomb; John, Henry, William, and Annie (Julia), who married William A. E. Drescher. Mr. Bausch married (second) Mrs. Caroline (Zimmermann) Gress, a sister of his first wife.

LOMB, Henry,

Manufacturer, Civil War Veteran.

Few business houses in the city or the entire country are better known than that of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, of which the late Captain Henry Lomb was one of the heads. No firm excels them in credit and integrity. The two heads of the firm always worked in perfect harmony, although each took more particular charge of a special part of the work. That which fell to the share of Captain Lomb was the sales department, and the masterly manner in which this was conducted speaks volumes for his executive ability. He was emphatically a worker. It was that same nervous, active energy which showed itself in its every movement, especially in his quick, decided step, that made him a successful man. His devotion to business was ardent, even enthusiastic. His industry was indefatigable; he never lost a moment, but applied himself with all his energy to whatever he undertook. His perception was acute and his judgment excellent. In matters requiring prompt determination, his quick decision rarely erred. He was remarkably systematic, and the influence of his care and order was ever apparent.

Captain Henry Lomb was born November 24, 1828, at Burghaun, in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, where his father was a prominent lawyer. His mother died when he was five years of age, his father when he was nine years old, and he was obliged to leave his home at the age of twelve and make his home with an uncle. There he remained about six years, spending a part of his time as an apprentice to learn the trade of cabinetmaking. In March, 1849, he sailed from Bremerhaven for America, and after a voyage of forty-two days arrived in New York on the 1st of May. On the same day he left for Rochester, where he expected to meet friends, and there worked at his trade as a cabinetmaker until 1853. At about that time he formed the acquaintance of John Jacob Bausch, and the two young men found that at least as far as business ideas were concerned they harmonized capitally. Mr. Bausch had learned the optician's business before coming to America and so they decided to put their available funds together and establish themselves independently.

When President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers, Mr. Lomb enlisted on April 23, 1861, in Company C, Thirteenth Regiment New York State Volunteers, for two years' service, the term of the regiment. He was elected first sergeant, promoted to first lieutenant, and finally appointed captain of the company. He served with his regiment in the Virginia campaign of the Army of the Potomac until it completed its term of service, returned home with it to Rochester, and was mustered out May 13, 1863.

In 1880 Captain Lomb closed his sales offices in New York City and once more took up his residence in Rochester, making himself useful in business where his services were most needed, and enjoying the satisfaction of seeing the business grow and prosper, and in 1903, having the exceptionally great satisfaction, granted to so comparatively few, of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of forming business connections between the two original partners, and to have on that occasion the pleasure of seeing that the firm enjoyed the hearty good will of its many employees. Outside of his business, Captain Lomb was chiefly interested in matters of health, education, veterans of the Civil War, Grand Army of the Republic and associations affiliated with the Grand Army, the German-American Society, and several charitable organizations.

He was a member of the American Public Health Association, and through this organization, offered prizes for the best essays on the following subjects, for which the awards were made at the Washington meeting in 1885: "Healthy Homes and Foods for the Working Classes," "The Sanitary Conditions and Necessities of School Houses and School Life," "Disinfection and Individual Prophylaxis Against Infectious Diseases," "The Preventable Causes of Diseases," "Injury and Death in American Manufactories and Workshops, and The Best Means and Appliances for Preventing and Avoiding Them." In 1888 he offered another prize, also through the same association, on the following subject: "Practical Sanitary and Economic Cooking Adapted to Persons of Moderate and Small Means." All of these essays have been published by the American Public Health Association, and large numbers of them have been distributed, to the great benefit of the people, in different parts of the country. Mr. Lomb was elected a life member of the association.

On the occasion of the celebration of the late Dr. E. M. Moore's eightieth birthday anniversary, Captain Lomb proposed with others to organize on that day the Rochester Public Health Association, with Dr. Moore as its first president, which proposition was carried out shortly afterward in a public meeting, at which Dr. Moore accepted the presidency. By various means the association has accomplished a vast amount of good. In 1885 Captain Lomb assisted in organizing the Mechanics' Institute, and was elected its first president. He held this office until 1891, when he declined reëlection, but remained a member of the board of directors until his death, his activity for the welfare of the institution in every direction never abating, and being along the most practical lines. In connection with this institution he established a scholarship entitled: The American Citizen Soldiers Scholarship, to give forever to the Descendants of the Veterans of the Civil War Opportunities to Obtain Some Useful Instruction in Some of the Most Practical Classes of the Institute. For a number of years he was also a member of the board of managers of the State Industrial School.

In 1884 he was elected chairman of the flower committee for Memorial Day, and was reëlected to this office every year after that until his death, which occurred at his country home at Pittsford, New York, June 13, 1908. In connection with this office he had charge of the decoration of the graves of all soldiers and sailors in the various cemeteries of the city, and was thus enabled to assist in making the observance and work of Memorial Day, and also the records of the living and dead veterans of this section of the country—in the opinion of many outside Grand Army men and Sons of Veterans—the most practical and complete in the country. In 1883 he assisted in organizing the German-American Society, on the occasion of the celebration of the second centennial of the first German colonization within the boundaries of the United States; this society has long been beneficial in aiding German immigrants, as well as those who, from want of knowledge of the language and conditions, needed help.

Captain Lomb married, in 1865, Emilie Klein, of Rochester, who survives him with their two sons: Adolph and Henry C. While his condition had not been a very robust one for about a year prior to his death, Captain Lomb could not be considered in ill health, and his death was caused by the gradual wasting of his strength due to old age, and was as gentle as his life had always been. The highest honors were paid his memory. His funeral services, which were held in Convention Hall, were attended by an audience from all classes of society, which was attached to him by the bonds of friendship or gratitude. The guard of honor was from the Old Thirteenth Regiment, and detachments from Glidden, O'Rorke and Pierce Camps, and Colonel James S. Graham had charge of the arrangements. "Wie Sie So Sanft Ruhn" was sung by the Rochester Maennerchor, of which Captain Lomb had been a member many years. An idea of the esteem and veneration in which Captain Lomb was held may be gained by the following extracts from the addresses made on this occasion:

Mr. Lewis P. Ross, president of the Mechanics' Institute, said in part:

> We are here to-day to give expression of our love and our appreciation for our comrade, our fellow worker, our friend, who has gone from us, to give thanks to Almighty God for the life which has been spent among us and the influence of which will be felt at all times.

Dr. Rush Rhees, president of the University of Rochester, said:

> A vast company of men and women, more than this hall could hold, are bowed in grief at this hour to-day at the loss of this great man. Things that are to be said concerning Captain Lomb are all obvious, for there never was a life of greater transparency than his. Of a quiet and retiring disposition, in him was found an exposition of the commandment, "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth." His character stands out as an exhibition of true philanthropy. There is a philanthropy that is the result of a good natured disposition to share, and such was the philanthropy of Captain Henry Lomb. This city has within it a great monument to his solicitude for the lives of the men and women about him; he would give that manhood and womanhood might flourish. Whenever any enterprise appealed to his heart, he gave his heart to it. The Mechanics Institute is a monument of that kind of liberality, the Rochester Public Health Association is another.

Mr. Herman Pfaefflin, who spoke in German, said in part:

> Rich and poor have tasted of the fruits of his endeavor and accordingly his death is looked upon by all as the loss of a dear and true friend. His life was an evidence that he had grasped the essential meaning of the duties incumbent on one in this world, and we need but read the sketches of his life, which have appeared within the past few days, to learn of the direct growth of the man, who would have achieved a position of eminence had it not been for his retiring disposition. While still a young man we find him busily engaged in striving for the advancement of those about him despite the fact that he was forced to work hard for his sustenance. He had been a workman before he became an employer, and he ever kept the interests of his employees

steadily in mind. When, in the hour of peril, his adopted fatherland was forced to war for the preservation of the Union, he was among the first to enlist under the starry banner, and the fiery patriotism which actuated him then remained strong in him until he drew his last breath. The rapid accumulation of wealth did not change his character, as is so frequently the case, nor did it make him look down on those possessed of less of this world's goods. By his care for the health and prosperity of his employees, his work for the establishment of the kindergarten system in this city, and the assistance rendered the Mechanics Institute, he placed the seal of his great personality on the city's activities. Thousands of little ones who owe their moral and physical well-being to the kindergarten system, thousands of older children who have been placed in the way of becoming good citizens, thousands of families, some of whose members have been employed by him, mourn his loss. He has completed his span of life, but his deeds will live and his name will be held in honor, for the man who has done his best for his own age will live for ages.

LOMB, Adolph,

Member of Bausch & Lomb Optical Company.

In acquiring a university and technical education, Mr. Lomb embraced the best advantages of his own land then supplemented his attainment by courses of study in foreign cities, returning to take his place in the great Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, with which the name Lomb has been so long and so prominently associated. To that world-wide known company he has devoted his mature years, his learning and his talents, and while never taking conspicuous part in public nor social life, is keenly alive to the responsibilities of citizenship.

Adolph Lomb, eldest son of Captain Henry and Emilie (Klein) Lomb, was born in 1866 in Rochester, New York, but spent most of his boyhood in the neighborhood of New York and later in Brooklyn, cities to which his parents removed, there obtaining his early education. In 1878 his parents made a tour of Europe, and during a stay in Frankfort he attended the State School. In 1880 Captain Henry Lomb moved from Brooklyn to Rochester, where Adolph attended Public School No. 15, and finished a course in the Free Academy. He began his practical experience in the Bausch & Lomb factory, serving an apprenticeship in the different departments, taking particular interest in the more delicate and intricate operations, an interest which has continued unabated since that time. His activity in that was later interrupted by his university training, which commenced at the University of Rochester in 1888, continuing at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Massachusetts, where he gave especial attention to engineering branches, while still pursuing the work in mathematics and physics, commenced at Rochester. Subsequently he continued the work in the latter branches at the University of Berlin, Germany, and later in Paris, France, in both places devoting his attention particularly to theoretical optics. While abroad he spent considerable time at the Carl Zeiss Works in Jena, and was instrumental later in the introduction of their methods in the factory of Bausch & Lomb at Rochester. On his return to the United States he became interested in the management of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, assuming responsibilities which have increased with the years, now being assistant secretary of the company and member of the board of directors.

WOLLENSAK, Andrew,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

It pleases Americans to speak of their country as the "land of opportunity," and so it is, but opportunity only knocks, the

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man must answer, rise and embrace. Opportunity lurks everywhere and accomplishes nothing until seized by the right man, then together great deeds are accomplished. There is something fine to contemplate in the life history of Andrew Wollensak, of Rochester, New York, one of the men of that city whose fame as a manufacturer has made it famous. He came to Rochester in 1882, arriving with five cents in his pocket, a stranger in a strange land. But he was master of a good trade, possessed a stout heart, believed in God and himself.

With mechanical ability and strong personal attributes as capital, he began life in Rochester in 1882, served in subordinate capacities until 1890, then seized the great opportunity and to-day is the employer of two hundred and fifty employees, located in a healthful, beautiful factory home, manufacturing a product of superior quality known in every photographic art studio of repute in the United States. Thirty-three years cover his career in Rochester, but for only sixteen years of that period has he been a manufacturer of photographic shutters, and only since 1903 have photographic lenses been a part of his factory product. Yet in that time he has placed his goods so high in the estimation of dealer and user that Wollensak stamped on lens or shutter is a guarantee. Opportunity and the man met, but honor goes to this man of high ideals, deep religious convictions, mechanical and business ability, who, undaunted and unafraid, used his talents and won for himself an honored place in the commercial world, a private reputation without a blemish, and citizenship beyond reproach.

Wollensak is an ancient German family name. Andrew Wollensak, grandfather of Andrew Wollensak, of Rochester, was twice married, and died at the age of eighty-two years. Johan Wollensak, son of Andrew Wollensak and his first wife, Helena, was a carpenter. He married Elizabeth Bollin, daughter of Johan and Barbara (Mohr) Bollin, who bore him twelve children, three of whom are now living. Andrew, of Rochester; John C., associated with his brother Andrew in business; Victoria, wife of John Hicks, of Rochester. Johan Wollensak, the father, died in 1880, aged fifty-seven years; his wife died in 1874, aged forty-two years.

Andrew Wollensak, son of Johan and Elizabeth (Bollin) Wollensak, was born in Wiechs, Baden, Germany, November 13, 1862. He attended public school until fourteen years of age, then left home to become apprentice to the trade of millwright and machinist. He remained in his native land until 1882, then came to the United States, locating in Rochester, New York, his funds barely allowing him to reach that city. He secured work at his trade, and in the following year entered the employ of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company. Quickly mastering the detail of optical instrument and lens manufacture as practiced by the company he was employed with, he attracted favorable notice and received several promotions during the sixteen years he remained in that employ, finally becoming foreman of a department. After sixteen years' service with the Bausch & Lomb Company, he resolved to test his own ability and to engage in business on his own account, therefore he tendered his resignation, and in June, 1899, he began with a factory force consisting of himself and one boy to manufacture shutters for photographic cameras. The shutter was of his own design, was satisfactory in its operations, and soon a demand was created, the price as well as the quality being attractive to the trade. For four years he continued the exclusive manufacture of shutters, increasing his force and enlarging his quarters. In 1903 he added the manufacture of camera lenses, that department being in charge of his brother, John C. Wollensak. Both departments have prospered abundantly, both shutter and lens being kept on sale by practically every dealer in photographic supplies in the United States, dealer and user having found that "Wollensak" stands for unsurpassed excellence in quality and a "square deal" both for the man who sells and for him who uses. His trade in the United States is very large and widely extended, an export trade of generous proportions also having been developed. The officers of the company are as follows: Andrew Wollensak, president; H. C. Gorton, vice-president and treasurer; John C. Wollensak, secretary; Jacob G. Magin, assistant secretary. The president, Andrew Wollensak, has invented and patented some twenty-four machines and devices pertaining to the manufacture of shutters and lenses. He is the inventor of the first automatic shutter and has recently (1915) invented and patented the first high-speed automatic shutter, which will soon be placed upon the market under the name of "Optimo."

There is a great deal of sentiment in Mr. Wollensak's nature and one form of it is displayed in the conditions under which his two hundred and fifty employees work. Everything in his great factory (he is the largest manufacturer of camera shutters in the United States) is designed for comfort, health, efficiency and the safe guarding of his employees, there being a separate entrance for the women employed, and a strict rule of the establishment is that no profanity or objectionable language be used, the result being that parents are pleased to find employment there for their sons and daughters. The grounds surrounding the factory are beautifully laid out and well kept, the fine, modernly-equipped power plant located at a distance from the factory, and the entire forty thousand feet of floor space in the factory laid off with the idea that perfect goods can only be made under perfect conditions. The factory, two hundred by one hundred and seventy feet in area, two-storied in front, and one-storied in the rear, contains as one of its departments a machine shop in which all the tools used are made. This plant and business, the outcome of sixteen years as a manufacturer, shows the quality of the man who accomplished it, his executive ability as well as his inventive, mechanical skill. But back of his skill and his ability has been his indomitable will, perseverance and industry, a few days' vacation in the sixteen years covering the period of relaxation from toil.

Mr. Wollensak considers religion one of the serious concerns of life, and so orders his affairs. He is a member of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, has served on its board of trustees for twenty-four years, and is devoted to the parish interests. He is a member of the Knights of St. John, the Catholic Mutual Beneficial Association, St. Anthony's Benevolent Association, and the Badicchen Verein. He abjures politics, but performs his duties as a citizen faithfully. His family, his business, his church, and his fraternities meet all the requirements of his nature, public life having for him no charm. No call of charity or religion is disregarded, and his place among the prominent, respected business men of his community is secure.

Mr. Wollensak married Frances, daughter of Joseph and Barbara (Trabert) Noll, of Sargenzell, Germany. She died November 11, 1913, leaving a daughter, Emma, wife of Jacob G. Magin, associated as assistant secretary in the business of his father-in-law.

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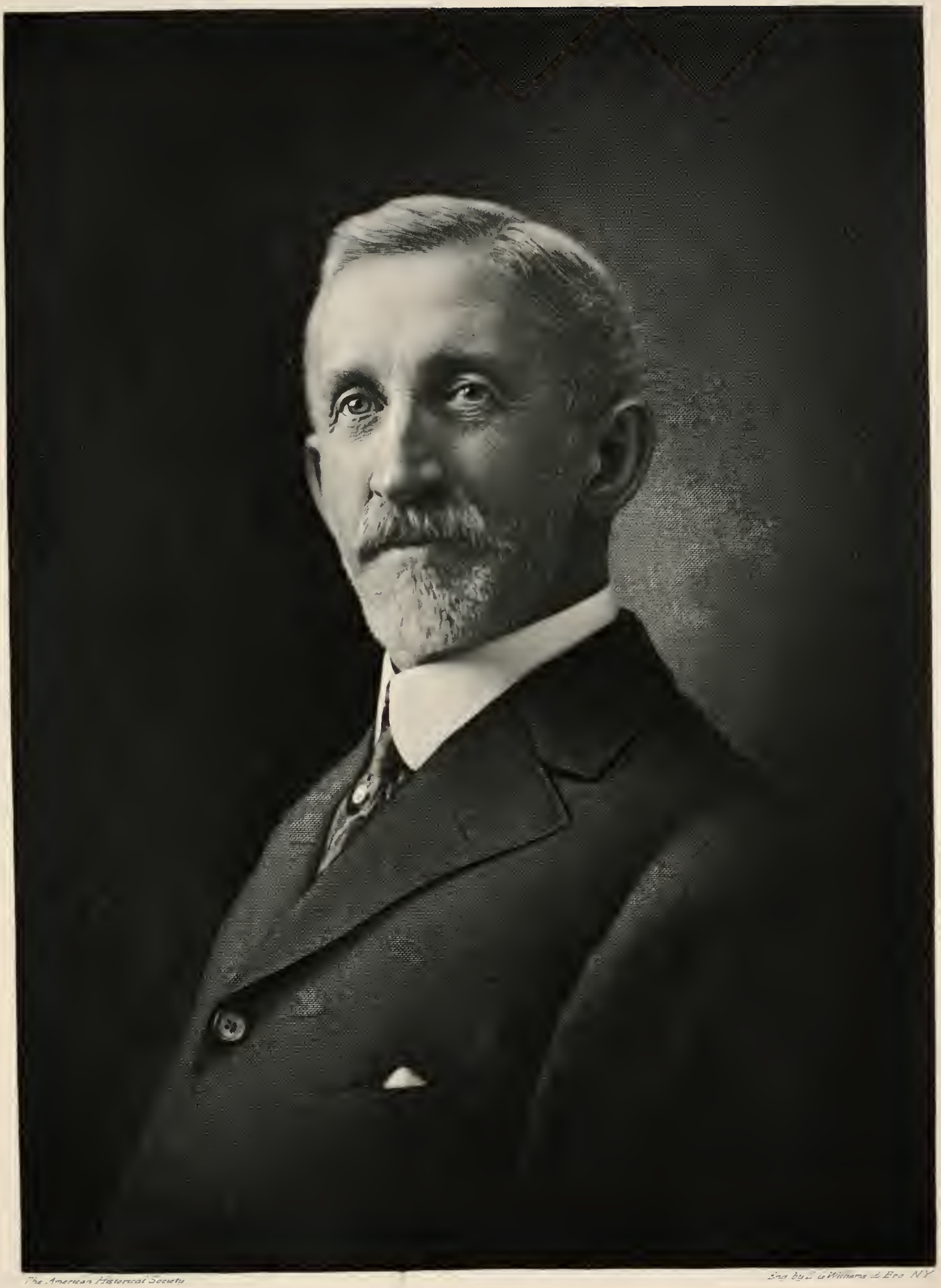

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M. B. Shantz

SHANTZ, Moses B.,

Leading Manufacturer.

Rochester, known everywhere as a great manufacturing city, is further notable in the fact that it is the home of many enterprises which, starting from humble beginnings, have become the largest in the world. This argues that in one of their developments a man was the prime factor, a man with energy, power of concentration and organization, with the executive strength to conduct after creating, coming to this point without forcing the conclusion, the business of M. B. Shantz, Incorporated, is cited as a case in point. Mr. Shantz did not invent buttons, nor their uses, nor the machinery for making them, but he has developed one of the largest button manufacturing businesses in the United States, and behind this business is the man. Aside from his own large business that he personally conducts, it is a fact of absorbing interest that a large percentage of the men who are now engaged in the manufacture of buttons all over the United States received their training under Mr. Shantz at Berlin, now Kitchener, province of Ontario, Canada, being familiarly known in the trade as the "Button Makers' College."

A review of his ancestry is both interesting and pertinent to this summary of his career. His great-great-grandfather, Jacob Shantz, a Mennonite, seeking refuge from religious persecution, learned that in the province of Pennsylvania, in far away America, William Penn had established a colony where a man might worship God "according to the dictates of his own conscience." In 1710 this Jacob Shantz came to Pennsylvania from Switzerland, locating near Philadelphia, and there several children were born. The latter part of 1700 a company of Mennonites from Pennsylvania had obtained from the British crown a tract of land in Waterloo county, province of Ontario, Canada, for settlement purposes, also securing exemption from military service which was in accordance with their religious convictions, and in 1810 Jacob Shantz, a grandson, also a Mennonite, immigrated to Waterloo county, pathfinding his way up through northern Pennsylvania, following the valley of the Genesee river in New York to a point within a few miles of Lake Ontario, here turning his northward course thus proceeding a westward direction over a route now known as the "Old Ridge Road" to Lewiston on the Niagara river and crossing the river to Canada he then set on a northwestern lap, finally arriving at his destination some time in the latter part of 1810. He had part of the time on his way as a traveling companion Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, later the founder of the city which bears his name.

Jacob Yost Shantz, son of the founder of Berlin, now Kitchener, Waterloo county, Canada, and father of the present Moses B. Shantz, was born May 2, 1822, in Berlin. He became a large landowner there and his fourteen hundred acres were made to produce abundantly through following the best methods obtainable from books or experience in agriculture. He was indeed in those early days what is now known as a scientific farmer. He was mayor of Berlin and many years a school commissioner. Financially he became a leader in his section and in his daily life exemplified the best teachings of the religion of his fathers, a faith he unqualifiedly adopted as his own. There was quite a large colony of Mennonites in Berlin and in the surounding country, and through his influence a tide of Mennonite immigration from abroad was started toward Manitoba and the Canadian northwest and now the immense wheat granary. The history of the Mennonite settlement in Manitoba is a part of the life story of Jacob Yost Shantz. The Mennonites of Germany, cruelly persecuted through their refusal to perform military service, sought asylum in Russia by invitation of the Russian government. About 1870, however, that government revoked the order exempting them from military duty and a ukase was promulgated by the czar compelling them within a period of about ten years to comply with the compulsory military service laws under which Russains lived. Rather than do violence to their religious principles forbidding war, the Mennonites decided to emigrate once more. Their representatives, sent abroad, after visiting Australia and South America, went to the Mennonite community in Berlin and there met Jacob Yost Shantz, who, speaking the German language, was able to converse with them. They insisted that he should advise them as to a suitable location, and he presented the claims of Manitoba. However, before they decided definitely on the Canadian province, he went with them to several states in this country, among them being Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas and in these states some of the Mennonites settled, but most of them preferring the Canadian province as described by Mr. Shantz went there. He visited the Canadian province with them, and later aided financially. When it was so decided Mr. Shantz personally obtained thirty-four thousand dollars as a loan from his Mennonite neighbors of Berlin and subsequently obtained from the Canadian government a further loan of over one hundred thousand dollars to aid the movement, pledging his own honor, which was acceptable as security. He made contracts with steamship companies, saw the first colony located on its farms, bought agricultural implements from the United States by almost train loads and financed the colony until they harvested a crop, became self-supporting, and began repayment. In 1874 about eighteen hundred colonists were brought over, in 1875 twenty-two hundred more arrived, and within three years from the beginning of the flow, thirteen hundred and forty-three families, numbering eight thousand souls, settled in Manitoba through the efforts of Mr. Shantz. Many other Mennonites and others from various parts also went to the Canadian northwest. Industrious, frugal, and thrifty, the colony prospered, all moneys advanced were repaid, and there peace and contentment reign. And so it was with Jacob Yost Shantz, his life seemed endowed to his fellow men. His town's people could recall and many remember to-day the time in the early days at Berlin when it was proposed to start a button factory, Mr. Shantz then with his accustomed public spirit, encouraged the enterprise by constructing a building and giving it financial assistance. Under the earlier management the enterprise, unskillfully handled, did not prosper, and to protect his investment as well as to continue employment for the many young people of Berlin, Mr. Shantz purchased the business and conducted it under the name of the Dominion Button Works. Thus button manufacture became an inheritance of Moses B. Shantz from his honored father.

Moses Biehm Shantz, son of Jacob Yost and Barbara (Biehm) Shantz, was born in Berlin, now Kitchener, Canada, August 24, 1852. He was educated in public schools and Hamilton Business College, spending his early life on the home farm. When nineteen years of age, his father, who spending most of the summer with the Mennonites delegates in the western states and in the Canadian northwest, left his farming and other business cares in his charge. Thus early thrown upon his own resources he developed the quality of initiative and the habit of self-reliance that have characterized his later years. When he reached the age of twenty-one he then took a course at busi-

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Jacob Y Shantz

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ness college and afterwards became bookkeeper for the Dominion Button Works, then owned by his father. When the superintendent of the factory gave up his position young Shantz offered to take the management. He continued in charge of the business and the plant until 1886, then became manager of a branch factory located at Buffalo, New York. In 1887 he sold his interests elsewhere and located in Rochester, conducting a button factory on North Water street, and in 1891 incorporated as the M. B. Shantz Company, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. The name Shantz, so well and favorably known to the trade everywhere, is retained, and all printed matter issued by the company carries the name "M. B. Shantz, Incorporated." Mr. Shantz operates one of the largest button manufacturing industries in the United States. His specialties being buttons made from vegetable ivory and pearl. The factories are equipped with every modern mechanical invention, device, or process that makes for efficiency in production and quality, and is one of Rochester's prominent industrial enterprises. Mr. Shantz has maintained the highest standard of business integrity, and sacrificed no high ideal, nor has compromised the lofty principles that marked his upright father. He is a man gifted with a personality that explains why it is the man, rather than the product, that has won success.

Mr. Shantz married, December 7, 1875, Veronica, daughter of Jonas Bingeman, of Waterloo county, Ontario, Canada. Their children are:

1. Edgar, born March 26, 1878; educated in the public and high schools of Rochester and the University of Rochester; now engaged with his father in business as technical engineer; married Grace Moore; they have one son, Edgar M.

2. Elizabeth, born October 11, 1879; educated in the public and high schools of Rochester, and Vassar College; married Hiram M. Rogers, they have three children: Clara E., Heney S., and John.

3. Alson, born May 19, 1881; educated in the public and high schools of Rochester, and the Rochester Business Institute; now vice-president of his father's business; also captain of Troop H, New York Cavalry, now on war duty. Married to Florence Hawley; they have one son, Alson McKay.

4. Vera, born September 15, 1885; educated in the public and private schools of Rochester, and the Dana Hall School for Girls at Wellesley, Massachusetts; unmarried.

5. Irene, born May 27, 1888; educated in the public and private schools of Rochester, and the Dana Hall School for Girls at Wellesley, Massachusetts; married Charles H. Hathaway.

6. Marshall B., born February 28, 1890; educated in the public and high schools of Rochester, and Williams College; now salesmanager of his father's business; also second lieutenant in the cavalry division of the United States army now on war duty; unmarried.

7. Harold E., born January 10, 1894; educated in the public and high schools of Rochester, and University of Rochester; engaged in his father's business; also second lieutenant in the cavalry division of the United States army now on war duty; unmarried.

BARTON, Frank Adelbert,

Manufacturer.

One of the most progressive, energetic and successful manufacturers of Syracuse, New York, is Frank Adelbert Barton, who comes of good old New York stock, and who has been most intimately associated with the business life and affairs of Syracuse, and the surrounding region of the State.

He is a son of Edward and Susan Barton, old and highly respected residents of the town of Pompey, New York, about two and a half miles southwest of the city of Manlius. Frank Adelbert Barton was the youngest of his parents' children, and was born April 3, 1864, at Pompey. He attended the local public schools for his education, and eventually the high school at Manlius, remaining at the latter institution until within six months of graduation. Upon completing his studies he secured a position as bookkeeper with the firm of Cheney & Son, at Manlius, who were engaged in business there. Here the young man's aptness and industry recommended him to his employers, and he was later advanced to the position of correspondent for this firm. Mr. Barton subsequently severed his connection with S. Cheney & Son and became associated with the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company of Syracuse. With this large and important concern he has remained connected to the present time, and now occupies the office of secretary-treasurer. It is due in no small degree to the ability which Mr. Barton has displayed in this responsible position and to his unusual faculty for organization that the concern has enjoyed so satisfactory a development in recent times. He stands, and the concern with which he is connected stands, for the highest ideals of commercial integrity and square dealing, and enjoys a well deserved and enviable reputation in the business world of that region.

Mr. Barton is an influential figure in both the industrial and financial circles of Syracuse, and is more or less closely connected with other concerns. Particularly close has been his association with the City Bank of Syracuse, and he at the present time is a member of its board of directors. But Mr. Barton has not confined his activity to the business world at all, and both during his residence in Manlius and now in Syracuse, has taken no small part in the general public affairs of the community. He is a Republican in politics, and his voice is an influential one in the councils of his party in that part of the State. While living at Manlius he held several different local offices, and was at various times a member of the board of trustees and the president of the village. He is an active participant in the social and club life of the community, and is a member of the Bellevue Country Club, the City Club, the Technology Club, the Citizens' Club and the Automobile Club, all of Syracuse. Another direction in which his interests are enlisted is that concerned with the philanthropic enterprises of the city. He is especially active in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, and is president of the Syracuse branch of that great organization. In his religious belief Mr. Barton is a Baptist, and attends, with the members of his family, the Delaware Street Church of that denomination.

Frank Adelbert Barton was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Franklin, a daughter of Charles R. Franklin, of Syracuse. One child has been born of this union, Kenneth Franklin Barton, January 5, 1911.

Frank Adelbert Barton, though a Syracuse man only by adoption, is one of the community's most energetic and disinterested members. He is very public-spirited, and gives a great deal of time and attention to the manifold movements undertaken for the city's welfare. He is a man of unimpeachable integrity, and a hard worker in all that he undertakes, and these traits, added to a mind with unusual power of grasping concrete problems, render him successful in his business career. But they do more than this: they gain for him in a high degree the respect and admiration of his fellow townsmen, which his truly democratic outlook on life, his treatment of all men, high or low, rich or poor, without fear or favor, only tends to confirm and deepen into affection. His personality gains him a host of warm and devoted friends, and he is generally well thought of in both Syracuse and the entire middle west of New York State.

INDEX

INDEX

Adams, Guilford R., 22
  Reuben A., Dr., 67
  Sidney I., 69
Allen, Chauncey L., 25
  Florence R., 27
  George R., 25

Bamford, Esther, 220
  John A., 219
  Thomas, 219
  Thomas E., Dr., 219, 220
Barnes, Agnes V., 168
  George M., 164, 165
  Ida H., 168
  Mortimer, 164
Barrows, Anna, 102
  Howard A., 100
  Melvin, 100
Bartlett, Annah L., 185
  Charlotte A., 185
  Walcott D., 185
  William A., Rev., 182
Barton, Edward, 379
  Frank A., 379
  Mary A., 380
Bausch, Barbara, 371
  Caroline, 371
  John J., 367
Beach, Abel, 35
  Angelica C., 35
  Daniel, 34, 35, 36
  David, 35
  Ephraim, 35
  George C., 35, 36
  John, 34
  Josiah, 34
  Marion S., 36
  Matthew, 34
  Nathaniel, 34
  Obadiah, 34, 36
  Stiles, 36
Beckley, Belle, 31
  John N., 30
  Walter R., 31
Bennett, Burton G., 58
  John M., 58
  Kathro B., 59
Bishop, Jesse P., 327
  Levi J. P., 327
  Mary L., 328
  Minnie, 328
Black, Frank S., 5
  Jacob, 5
  Lois B., 7
Blackmer, Ephraim N., 122
  Louis E., 122
  Mildred A., 123
Blauvelt, Alice, 317
  Frank W., 317
Bond, Florence, 111
  George H., 110
  William H., 111
Bosworth, Frank A., 54, 55
  Hattie J., 55
  Nellie E., 55
  Obadiah, 55
  William V., 55
Brainard, Elliott R., 171
  Ephraim, 170
  George E., 170
  Henry A., 170
  Jennie C., 171
Brockway, Albert L., 334
  Charles T., 76
  Emma, 77
  Frances H., 335
  Lelia A., 77
  Leverett E., 334
  Tiffany, 76
  Wolston, 76
Brown, Alexander T., 114
  Mary L., 116

Stephen S., 115
Timothy, 115
Browning, Eva B., 210
John H., 209, 210
Burnett, Agnes S., 325
Henry, 323
Henry L., Gen., 321, 323
Ichabod, Dr., 321
Jacob, 322
Katherine, 324
Sarah G., 324
William, 322
Butler, Edward H., Jr., 299
Edward H., Sr., 296, 297
Kate M., 299
Mary E., 299

Cadman, Esther L., 86
Robert, 84
Samuel, 84
Samuel P., Rev., 84
Candee, Julius, 81
Louise, 82
William B., 81
Chapman, Carolyn W., 175
Edward D., 174
George, 175
Henry T., 301
John C., 300, 301
Clark, Elijah D., 240, 241
Franklin, 241
Mary B., 242
Ralph R., 242
Clinton, Alice, 300
George, 299
George, Jr., 300
George W., 299
Cook, Francis, 174
Grace M., 174
Henry W., 173, 174
Miller, 174
Covell, Anna M., 226
Charles A., Dr., 226
Joseph, 226
Joseph E., 226
Craft, Elijah R., 214
Florence E., 215
Herbert A., 214
Crawford, Caroline C., 194
Charles G., 243
Charlotte H., 194
Conrad, 194
Gilbert H., 192, 194
John, Rev., 243
Lucy S., 194
Marion C., 193
Mary M., 194
Merritt, 194
Morris D. C., 194
Morris D. C., Rev., 192
Sarah E., 194
Vandelia, 244
Crockett, Adeline E., 326
Joseph, 325
Stuart, Rev., 325
Cronise, Adelbert, 64, 65
Henry, 64
John, 64
Maria, 66
Simon, 64

Danforth, Edwine L., 67
George F., 66
Henry G., 66, 67
Deming, Frances, 227
Lucius P., Dr., 226
Denton, Eugene C., 69, 70
Mary H., 70
Stephen E., 70
Dewey, Florence, 46
Howard G., 45
William, 45
Dey, Donald, 155
Donald M., 158
Estelle, 158
Harriet D., 158
Mary E., 158
Doty, Edward, 308
Elizabeth L., 310
Ellie E., 310
Ethan A., 307, 308
Warren S., 308

Douglas, George, 311
  James, 310
  James, Dr., 310, 311
  Naomi, 313
  Richard, 311
Du Bois, Benjamin, 315
  Frederick N., 315
  Helen A., 317
  John, 315
  John D., 315
  Louis, 315
  Solomon, 315
Duguid, Harriet E., 160
  Henry L., 158, 159
  Henry W., 161
  John, 159
  William, 159

Edelman, Adolph, 91
  Edward C., 91
  George L., 91
  Joseph, 90
  Lewis, 90, 91
  Louis, 91
  Mary A., 91
Ely, David, Dr., 110
  Erastus L., 110
  Erastus U., 110
  May, 110

Floy, Alice, 222
  Henry, 221
  James, 221
Foote, Charlotte A., 22
  Nathaniel, 21
Frankland, Charles E. H., 249
  F. Herston, 249
  Frederick W., 247
  Miriam, 249
  Sir Edward, 247

Geraghty, James V., 273
  Julia M., 274
  Patrick G., 273
Getman, Benjamin, 49
  Christian, 49
  Frederick, 49
  George, 49
  Levina, 51
  Oliver, 48, 50
Gilleran, Rose, 173
  Thomas, 173
Gillette, Bessie J., 33
  Charles, Rev., 32
  George A., 31, 32
Glenn, Archibald, 62
  Hallie, 64
  James A., 63
  Lilla, 64
  Richard M. C., 62, 63
Godwin, Abraham, 127
  Fanny, 128
  Parke, 127
Gordon, Edgar D., 51
  James, 51
  Mina D., 52
  Merritt W., 52
Graeser, John, 96
  Katherine, 97
  William V., 96
Graham, Cora M., 110
  Corden T., Dr., 94, 95
  Jerome B., 109
  Louise M., 96
  Merritt E., Dr., 94
  William P., 109
Green, Charles, 144
  David, 145
  Sarah L., 147
  Walter J., 144, 145
Grossman, John, 171
  Loretta, 172
  Martin F., 172
  Martin G., 171
Gunther, Charles G., 126
  Christian G., 126, 127
  George A., 127

Hackett, Andrew, 344
  William, 343
  William, Capt., 343
Hall, Francis, 152, 153

George, 152
John, 152
Robert A., 153
Ruth P., 153
Hansmann, Bessie A., 228
Carl A., 227, 228
Herman B., 228
Hardenbergh, Arnoldus, 133
Gerardus, Capt., 134
Joannes, Col., 134
Johannes, Maj., 134
Herman M., 134
Martin R., 135
Harper, Charles G., 70
Clair C., 70, 71
John, Capt., 70
Marie I., 71
Nellie, 71
Harris, James, 304
John, 304
William M., 304
Hart, Edward, 261
Emilie M., 262
Louis B., 261
Hawes, Amelia A., 20
Edmond, 18
James, 18
James W., 17, 18
Hawkins, Lucia C., 82
Watson S., 82
Hazel, Elizabeth G., 350
John, 347
John R., 347
Hickey, Constance J., 100
Jeremiah, 97
Jeremiah G., 97
Hill, David B., 129
Maud E., 163
William H., 161, 162
William J., Rev., 162
Hotchkiss, James L., 119
Leah, 120
Levi, 119
Houde, Mabel A., 179
William C., Dr., 177, 178
Hough, Frederick, 212
Martha B., 213
Willard P., 212, 213
Howe, Charles H., 217
Edward C., 217
Emogene C., 216
Henry J., 216
John B., 47
John H., 47
Perley, 216
Hoyt, Arthur S., 223
Emma L., 226
Joseph J., 223
Huber, Anthony, 336
George H., 336
Matilda, 337
Minnie, 336
Huddleston, Charles H., 238
John H., Dr., 237, 238
Mabel P., 240
Hunt, Cathryn L., 72
John F., 71, 72
William, 71
Hunter, George M., 365
Georgiana A. A., 365, 366
Henry R., 366
William S. A., 365, 366
Hyde, Elliott J., 198
James F. C., 198
Mary K., 199

Jacobson, Gerald N., 272
Israel, 271
Minnie, 272
Nathan, Dr., 270
Jewett, Augusta E., 305
Edgar B., Gen., 304
Elizabeth F., 305

Keller, Adam, 201
Adam, Jr., 203
Cassie J., 202
Lydia F., 203
Mabel A., 202
Martin, 201
Kerr, Anna, 236
George W., 234
Walter, 233, 235
Kidder, Camillus, 40

  Camillus G., 38, 40
  James, 39
  Jerome H., Dr., 40
  John, 39
  Matilda C., 41
  Reuben, 39, 40
  Thomas, 39
Knauth, Antonio, 329
  Else M., 330
  Elise R., 330
  Theodor, 329
Knox, George H., 194, 195

Lamb, Anthony, 108
  Mary C., 109
Lamberton, Alexander, 92
  Alexander B., 91, 92
  Eunice B., 94
Lamont, Daniel S., 128
Langslow, Henry A., 218
  Mary E., 219
  Stratton C., 218, 219
Lapham, S. Gurney, 27
  William G., 27, 29
Lennox, Clara L., 173
  Frank R., 172
  George K., 172
Littlefield, Calvin A., 317, 318
  Edmund, 317
  Evelyn, 318
  Milton S., 317
  Milton S., Rev., 319
Littleton, Martin W., 363, 364
  Maud E., 365
  Thomas J., 364
Lockwood, Henry B., 210
  Le Grand, 210
  Rosa, 211
Lomb, Adolph, 374
  Emilie, 373
  Henry, Capt., 371
Loucks, Daniel, 340
  Leonora M., 340
  Willis I., 340
Loweth, Alfred, 244, 245
  Alfred, Jr., 245
  Catherine, 245
  Katherine, 245
  Richard, 244
Lynch, James, 361
  James M., 361, 362
  Letitia C., 363

MacGruer, Henry A., Dr., 332
  John G., 332
McCarthy, Dennis, 72
  Mary B., 74
McClelland, Annie, 90
  Edna, 90
  James D., 86
  John, 86
McInerney, John J., 74, 75
  Michael G., 75
McKelvey, Grace, 54
  John, 54
  William J., 53, 54
Mace, Benjamin, 13
  Eli, 13
  Ira, 13
  Julia I., 17
  William H., 13, 14
Macy, Caroline L., 307
  Josiah, 306
  Josiah, Jr., 305, 306
  Thomas, 305
  William H., 306
Marble, Joel, 290
  Manton, 290
Marsh, Abel, 29
  Albert L., 29
  Charles D., 29
  Ednor A., 29
  Lina, 30
Marston, Edgar L., 106, 107
  Jennie C., 107
  Sylvester W., 107
  William, Capt., 106
Mason, Florence, 247
  John J., Dr., 245, 246
  William H., 246
Mayer, Esther L., 117
  Frederick J., 116

  William G., 116
Meldrum, Alexander, 341
  Herbert A., 341
  Louise, 342
Merritt, Caroline, 143
  John W., 141
  Laura, 143
  Wesley, Gen., 141
Meyer, George J., 262, 263
  Mary J., 265
  Stephen, 263
Miller, Annie E., 358
  Edwin G. S., 355
  Edwin L., 358
  John, 355
Minor, Elizabeth, 251
  Oliver P., 250
  William J., 249, 250
Moir, Clara M., 114
  Edward, 111
  Maud, 114
Moot, Adelbert, 351
  C. A., 352
  Charles D., 351
Mossman, Adelaide, 223
  Mary E., 223
  Nathan A., Dr., 223

Noll, Joseph, 232
  Joseph J., Dr., 231, 232
  Mary A., 232
Noonan, Eleanor, 361
  Thomas H., 360
  Thomas R., 360
Notebaert, Alphonse A., Rev., 120

Ogden, Herman B., 265, 266
  James B., 266
  Pauline, 266
O'Grady, Daniel, 59
  James M. E., 59
  Margaret L., 60
Osborne, Amos O., 118

Palmer, Warren B., Dr., 217
  Warren W., Dr., 217
  Weltha, 217
Payne, Gertrude, 126
  Sereno E., 125
  William W., 125
Pidrick, Anna, 57
  William, 56
  William H., 56
Pooley, Carrie, 346
  Charles A., 344, 345
  Richard, 344
  William, 344
Powell, Adelaide, 204
  William H., 203, 204
Pratt, Ada S., 180
  Enfield L., 179
  Sereno S., 179
  Thomas B., 180
Purcell, Catharine A., 191
  William, 189
  William, Jr., 191

Rich, Burdett A., 33
  Charles J., 33
  Nellie, 34
Rippey, Harlan W., 31
  Harriet C., 31
  Hugh, 31
  John, 31
  Joseph N., 31
Robinson, Charles K., 195
  Hannibal, 195
  Mary A., 195
Rogers, Greenberry, 321
  Mary L., 321
  Willard H., Dr., 320, 321
Root, Clara, 5
  Elihu, 3
  Oren, 3
Ryan, Jennie, 124
  John, 124
  Thomas, 123, 124

Schussler, Hugh K., 205
  L. F., Dr., 205
  Sibyl, 206
Schuster, Edward, 194

Mary M., 194
Shantz, Alson, 379
  Edgar, 379
  Harold E., 379
  Jacob, 377
  Jacob Y., 377
  Marshall B., 379
  Moses B., 377, 378
  Veronica, 379
Shearman, Elmira, 294
  Thomas G., 292
Shears, Charles H., Dr., 236
  George P., Dr., 236
  Jessica, 237
  Lambert A., 237
  Randolph M., 237
  Susan H., 237
Sherman, Carrie, 144
  James S., 143
  Richard U., Gen., 143
Sherwood, Amos, 207
  Bradford, 207
  Bradford W., Dr., 207, 208
  Cora L., 209
  Samuel A., 207
  Thomas, 207
Shultz, Charles, 255
  F. Madeline, 255
  George S., 254, 255
  Mary F., 255
Slattery, John, 269
  John M., 269
  Kathleen, 270
Slocum, Earll H., 52
  George E., 52
  George F., 52, 53
  Leroy M., 53
  Mabel, 53
Smith, Andrew N., 37
  Benjamin, 37
  Daniel, 37
  Edna, 38
  Eliphaz, 132
  Ezra, 37
  George H., 138
  Gerrit, 36, 38
  Gertrude, 38
  Henry W., 132, 135
  Jeffrey, 37
  John, 37
  Katheryn, 138
  Leila, 38
  Peter, 132
  Peter A., 139
  Reynold W., 38
  Ryerson H., 139
  Wilhelmus, 132
  William, 37
  William W., 133
Snell, Ella M., 303
  Henry, 303
  Howard B., Dr., 302, 303
  Jacob, 302
  John J. H., 303
Snow, Aaron, 186
  Ebenezer, 186
  Elbridge G., 186, 187, 189
  Elkanah, 187
  Frances J., 189
  Nicholas, 186
  Stephen, 186
Speiden, Annie E., 152
  Clement C., Dr., 148
  Ernest K., 147, 151
  Robert, 147
  William, 148
Sponable, Cleon D., 170
  David, 168
  George W., 168, 169
  Jessie M., 170
  Johannes, 168
  Philip, 168
Stapleton, John A., Dr., 154
Stevens, John A., 139
  Margaret A., 141
Stilwell, Giles H., 43
  I. Adelle, 43
  Lamont, 43
  Philip T., 43
  Ralph L., 43
Stone, Alice M., 43
  Horace G., 41

3-

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